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ABSTRACT

Information on Japan's educational system and the academic placement of students in educational institutions in the United States is presented. After an introduction providing an overview of Japan and its educational system, five sections cover the following areas: current organization and status of education (general information and information on kindergarten through the university and on university entrance examinations); university education (accreditation, university organization, graduate education, and dental and medical education); other tertiary-level education (technical colleges, junior colleges, the University of the Air, special training schools, miscellaneous schools, selected programs of study, and institutions approved by other ministries and agencies); international education activity (Japanese students abroad, U.S. students in Japan, international linkages, Japanese institutions abroad, U.S. institutions in Japan, and international schools); and admissions-related issues, grading systems, and academic credentials. Eight appendices provide information on: technical colleges; junior colleges; universities; junior college correspondence programs; university correspondence programs; sample academic credentials; government and educational organizations; and international schools. In addition, there is a supplemental index of Japanese institutions. Tables and figures are included. Contains 41 references. (SM)

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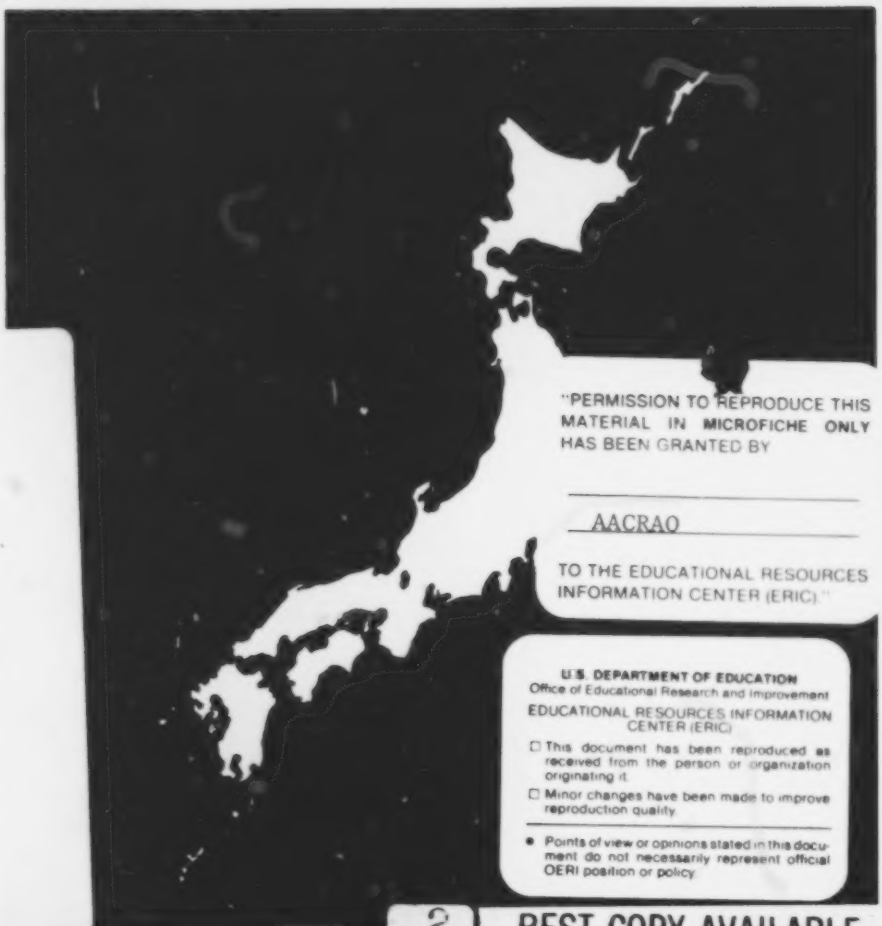
JAPAN

Ellen E. Mashiko



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Japan

A Study of the Educational System of Japan and a Guide to the Academic Placement of Students in Educational Institutions of the United States

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Preface

My affiliation with The Japan-United States Educational Commission in Tokyo over the past 14 years (1972-86) led to learning about Japanese and United States education in general and in minutiae, but without the discipline and integrity required for the preparation of this publication. During the past year and a half, I have been compelled to bring a semblance of order and completeness to my knowledge and understanding of Japanese education. However, facts and figures devoid of cultural content do not promote understanding. And the constraints of space and the need to impose the U.S. measure on the Japanese educational system have posed dilemmas. I would encourage readers, therefore, to venture beyond this publication to explore the wealth of other printed and electronic resources.

The Japan-United States Friendship Commission fully funded the preparation and publication of this volume in concert with its goal to promote understanding between the two nations by encouraging projects which have broad impact. This major financial contribution is a significant precedent for the World Education Series. I am grateful to the Commission for its generosity, and to Kitty M. Villa and J. Douglas Conner who applied for the grant on behalf of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers.

More than appreciation is due to the many individuals at the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture, and educational institutions and organizations in Japan who provided invaluable information, direction and encouragement. The Japan-United States Educational Commission under the direction of Caroline A. M. Yang generously provided logistical support. The Research Institute for Higher Education extended assistance in reviewing drafts and providing difficult-to-find material. Special thanks are due to Takao Iizuka of the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture; Ryohei Okamoto of Tokyo Medical and Dental University; and Naoko Kamioka and Michiko Sugano of The Japan-United States Educational Commission for their extraordinary cooperation.

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JAPAN

HOKKAIDO
Sea of Japan
CHUBU
TOHOKU
CHUGOKU
KANTO
NAC
KYUSHU
KAC
SHIKOKU
KINKI
OKINAWA
Pacific Ocean

I. Introduction

A. Overview of Japan

Japan, comprised of four major islands (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu) and thousands of small islands, is a 3,800 kilometer long archipelago spanning the eastern border of the Asian continent. Its capital, Tokyo, is within two and four hours' flying time of Seoul (Korea) and Beijing (China), respectively, the capitals of two of its nearest neighboring nations. Japan is approximately 4% the size of the United States in total land area and 1.5 times as large as the United Kingdom. Only 29% of its 377,682 square kilometers are plains and basins. In addition to being extremely mountainous and therefore largely non-arable, the country is home to 10% of the world's active volcanoes.

Ranking seventh in world population, Japan's 117 million (1980) form a homogeneous ethnic culture; Koreans and Chinese are the largest non-Japanese groups with 664,500 and 52,900, respectively. With 314 persons per square kilometer, the population density is among the highest in the world. Seventy-six percent live in cities and, of this number, 58% live in the four metropolitan areas of Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya and Kitakyushu.

With a history dating back to 660 B.C., Japan was the first Asian country to introduce parliamentary politics with the establishment of the Imperial Diet in 1890. Japan remained an absolute monarchy with sovereignty in the hands of the Emperor until 1946 when the present Constitution was promulgated. With the adoption of a democratic system of government, the Emperor became a symbol of state and the Diet the supreme government organ.

Government is administered at the national, prefectural and municipal levels. At the national level is the Prime Minister's office and 12 ministries, plus 10 agencies and commissions which are external organs of the Prime Minister's office. At the prefectural level are governors and assemblies for each of the 47 urban and rural prefectures. At the municipal level, the administration of cities, towns and villages falls within the purview of the respective prefectures. Beyond these geopolitical subdivisions are nine regions, referred to frequently (namely, Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto, Chubu, Kinki, Chugoku, Shikoku, Kyushu and Okinawa). Within the Kinki region the metropolitan areas of Osaka and Kyoto, and Hyogo prefectures comprise Kansai, another subregion but significant area.

In the forty-four years since the end of World War II, Japan has become an advanced industrialized country and economic superpower. During this period, heavy and manufacturing industries played leading roles in Japan's rapid economic growth. Like other advanced countries it is now faced with competition from newly industrializing countries, increasing mechanization and chang-

ing market demands. Shifts to high technology and service industries are being implemented and, in turn, are generating interest in the reevaluation and restructuring of academic and job training programs. Japan's present concerns include the maintenance of a low employment rate (2% in 1987), retraining of its work force and improving the quality of life (housing and leisure).

A monolingual society, written Japanese requires knowledge of two phonetic systems. Each is comprised of 48 symbols representing specific syllables. In addition, students must master about 1,650 Chinese characters (including both unabbreviated Chinese characters and uniquely Japanese characters, most of which can be read in two or more ways) by the time they have completed compulsory education. Although there are distinct regional dialects, spoken Japanese taught in school and used in formal situations and by the mass media is standardized. Literacy is virtually universal. Foreign language publications, particularly those written in English, are readily available. Radio and television broadcast a variety of programs. Bilingual television programming is increasing, and provides opportunities for Japanese to view foreign programs in their original language as well as in Japanese.

Buddhism and Shintoism are frequently noted as major religions of the country. However, eclecticism may better describe the Japanese approach to and practice of religion as most people adapt and apply Confucianism, Buddhism and Shintoism to their daily life. Together, the three form the basis of a philosophy of life. "There is no transcendentalism or universalism in Japanese religion. The major problems are the achievement of inner tranquility and the serene facing of the problems of life" (Moore 297). Christianity which was introduced in the sixteenth century has less than one million followers, and new religions also have small followings.

Classical and contemporary, fine, performing and popular arts flourish with the Japanese who are generally as familiar with western as with their own indigenous arts. There are numerous public and private museums, art galleries, and concert and exhibition halls which regularly feature both Japanese and non-Japanese artists. Until recently these facilities have been concentrated in the urban areas; now new centers are also being developed in rural areas through the country.

B. Development of Education

The history and development of Japanese education has been well documented and closely scrutinized for academic purposes. International educators' recent interest in Japan's success has focused on the almost universal completion of compulsory education (grade 9), high levels of progression to senior high school (95%) and postsecondary institutions (61%), high levels of performance on international achievement tests, relatively trouble free schools, as well as on Japan's economic growth and development as a nation.

A review of Japanese history shows that education has from pre-modern times been a central societal force. Through the seventeenth century, elite edu-

cation was provided for the nobility, priests and warriors who pursued literary studies. Growing access to education by all strata of society in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and subsequent recognition by political leaders of the key role of education in achieving modernization led quickly to mass education and development of a formal system of education. Education enhanced the demilitarization and democratization of the nation after World War II.

Since the sixth century, Japan has been influenced by the systems, values and techniques of other countries. However, throughout its history the country has carefully integrated externally acquired ideas and practices into all aspects of society, including education. Among these influences which still pervade are —by country and by period—the following:

China	sixth century	Buddhism, system of writing, literary tradition, Confucianism
Portugal	1540-1640	Printing (dictionaries, grammars, textbooks; addition of European scripts to printing capability)
Spain, U.K. Netherlands	1540-1640	Catholicism and western medicine
France	1868-1912	Centralized national educational authority and strong emphasis on state-run normal schools (Rohlen 54)
Germany	1868-1912	Higher education system based on a few elite public universities (Rohlen 54)
U.K.	1868-1912	Character building through sports and moral discipline (Rohlen 54)
United States	1868-1912	Practical pedagogical techniques and interest in vocational education (Rohlen 54)
	1946	6-3-3-4 single track educational system, revision of curriculum and textbooks, reforms in writing system, coeducation, formation of local school boards, establishment of parent-teacher organizations, introduction of social studies, emphasis on the individual, university-based teacher education, support for equal access to higher education

Japanese education is broadly divided into two periods, the "old system" (1872-1945) and "new system" (1946-present). The Fundamental Law of Education and new School Education Law implemented in 1947 lay the basic structure

of the "new" and existing system of formal education. The "old" and "new" systems are compared in the first World Education Series publication on Japan (Vroman 1966).

C. Changes in Formal Education Since 1965

During the past ten years the following changes have been completed throughout Japan:

Kindergarten — new guidelines approved in 1989 with implementation in 1990-91.

Elementary school — curriculum revised in 1977 with implementation in 1977-78; full implementation of changes redistributing the hours of schooling in 1980-82. Curriculum further revised in 1989 with implementation in 1989-90; full implementation redistributing the hours of schooling in 1992-93.

Lower secondary — curriculum revised in 1977 with implementation in 1978-80; full implementation of changes redistributed the hours of schooling in 1981-82. Curriculum further revised in 1989 with implementation in 1989-90; full implementation redistributing the hours of schooling in 1993-94.

Upper secondary — curriculum revised in 1978 with implementation in 1979-81; grade by grade implementation of changes redistributing the hours of schooling in 1982. Curriculum further revised in 1989 with implementation in 1990-91; full implementation redistributing the hours of schooling in 1994-95.

"Special training school" (senshu gakko) category established in 1976.

National Center for University Entrance Examinations established in 1978.

Joint First-Stage Achievement Test (Kyotsu Ichiji Shiken) for admission to national and public universities initiated in 1979.

University of the Air founded in 1983.

"Second stage examinations" (niji shiken) schedule to permit applicants to sit for university specific examinations to more than one national and/or public university modified in 1987.

Over the past thirty-eight years (1948-1986), there have been dramatic changes in certain categories of education which comprise the Japanese system. The number of kindergartens increased nearly ten times from 1,529 to 15,220; junior colleges almost four times from 149 to 543; and universities by over 38 times from 12 to 460. In all three categories, growth was greatest between 1948 and 1955, followed by more gradual increases between 1955 and 1975, and only slight expansion in the last ten years.

Miscellaneous schools, a category already in place in 1948, increased sharply between 1948 and 1955, and remained relatively unchanged until 1976 when a new category of special training schools was founded. As miscellaneous schools decreased to 4,300, the number of special training schools increased to 3,015, including some miscellaneous schools which changed status.

Technical colleges, a category established in 1963, have increased by 3.2 times (19 to 62) with the greatest expansion between 1963 and 1965.

During the same thirty-eight year span, the numbers of elementary (25,237 to 25,040) and lower (16,285 to 11,131) and upper secondary schools (3,575 to 5,453) have remained relatively stable. Increases and decreases appear to reflect demographic changes and growth in upper secondary school attendance.

D. Private Education

Private education has played a significant role throughout the development of Japanese education. The current status of private education is summarized in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1. Percentages of Private Schools and Enrollees by Levels of Education

Schools	% Schools	% Enrollees
Kindergartens	58	73
Elementary	<1	<1
Lower Secondary	5	3
Upper Secondary	24	28
Technical College	6.5	7
Junior College	83.8	90.1
University	71.8	72.4
Master's	52.1	33.6
Doctoral	64.8	33.8

SOURCE: Excerpted from *Monbu Tokei Hyoran* (1987), pp. 40, 43, 46, 52, 68, 71.

As noted above, the impact of private education is particularly strong at the junior college, university undergraduate, kindergarten and upper secondary levels. In the case of universities, for example, the Japan Association of Private Colleges and Universities reports that 89 of its member institutions were established prior to World War II. Of this number, 52 had been founded by 1904. Between 1955 and 1983, the number of national and public universities increased by 20%, while the number of private universities nearly tripled. During the same period, enrollment in national and public universities doubled, and enrollment in private universities increased four-fold (The Japan Association of Private Colleges and Universities 33).

The rise of private university education has been attributed to its independence and broad based philosophy of education, provision of a sound liberal arts

education along with specialized education, innovation in course offerings and administration, and relatively flexible admissions policies.

This rise has not been without problems. Despite government subsidies for operating costs initiated in 1970, private universities rely primarily on income generated from tuition and fees. With pressures against further tuition increases, and lack of philanthropic traditions and large government research grants, the private university sector continues to face financial stringencies that cut deepest into plans for improvements in teaching and research. With the predicted decline in the number of 18-year-old freshmen beginning in 1993, Japanese private universities are also faced with the challenges of delivering quality programs that meet the needs of the traditional 18-year-old freshman student as well as the more mature returning student, and the demands of the corporate sector for better educated and trained graduates. Some institutions and university associations have begun to undertake self-study to plan for the near and far future of private higher education.

II. Current Organization and Status of Education

A. General Information

Japanese education, governed by both constitutional law and statutory laws enacted by Cabinet orders, is administered by the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture (*Mombusho*; referred to as the Ministry of Education throughout this publication). The Ministry of Education oversees the budget, school construction, teacher qualification, curriculum, textbook, admission related and other matters for all schools.

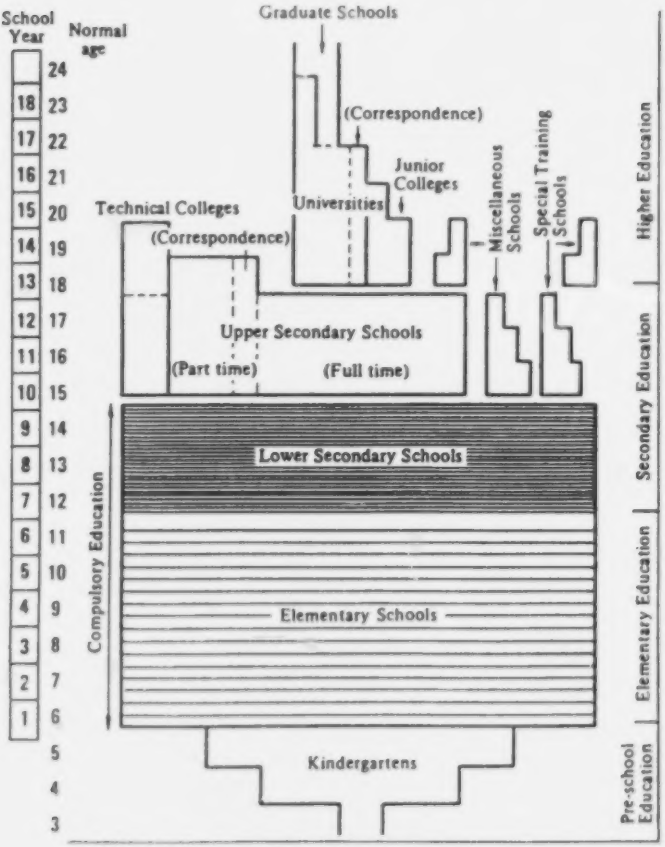
The calendar for all schools, with rare exceptions, begins in April and ends in the following March. At the elementary, and lower and upper secondary levels, the minimum days of instruction is 210, including half days on Saturday. However, local boards of education, which have discretionary powers to add days, usually specify 240 days to allow 30 days for school activities. "Adjusting for the half days on Saturdays, the Japanese school year contains the fulltime equivalent of about 195 days of classroom instruction. The average length of the school year in the United States is 180 days. This total usually contains some days of activities comparable to those for which the Japanese local boards add extra days. On a cumulative basis this difference means that by the time of high school graduation, Japanese students have been in school for at least the equivalent of one American school year longer than students in the United States" (OERI Study Team 10).

Based on a single track, 6-3-3-4 system (see Figure 2.1), the educational structure is similar to that of the United States' system. There are three categories of schools: national (*kokuritsu*), public (*koritsu*) and private (*shiritsu*). National schools are established by the Ministry of Education, public schools by prefectural and municipal governments. All schools—with the exception of some preschools licensed by local authorities; a few university-level institutions (*daigakko*) administered by other ministries; special training schools (*senshu gakko*) and miscellaneous schools (*kakushu gakko*) licensed by metropolitan, district and prefectural authorities—are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education. Table 2.1 on page 9 summarizes data encompassing the entire system of education.

B. Kindergartens (*Yochien*)

Although kindergarten attendance is not compulsory, more than 60% of the age group (3 to 5 years of age) is enrolled, with approximately 50% entering at

Figure 2.1. The Japanese Educational System



SOURCE: Permission to reprint granted by the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture.

Table 2.1. Number of Schools, Students, Teachers and Non-Teaching Staff, by Type of School, May 1986*

Type of School	Number of Schools	Number of Students	% Age Group †	Number of Teachers	% PT Teaching Staff	FT Non-Teaching Staff
Kindergarten	15,189	2,018,523	63.7	106,767	8	20,712
Elementary	24,982	10,665,404	99.9	457,767	<1	110,959
Lower Secondary	11,190	6,106,749	99.9	304,167	4	42,446
Upper Secondary	5,491	5,259,307	94.1	322,390	16	65,687
Special Education ‡	918	95,857	–	41,271	2	5,153
Technical College	62	49,174	–	5,875	35	3,582
Junior College	548	396,455	–	46,580	60	11,492
University	465	1,879,532	–	192,733	40	156,149
(Graduate School) §	(287)	(74,271)	–	(47,832)	0	–
Special Training School	3,088	587,609	–	107,402	76	12,237
Miscellaneous School	4,124	483,439	–	47,944	56	8,934
Totals	66,057	27,542,049		#1,632,896	x18	447,351

SOURCE: Excerpted from Mombusho, *Mombu Tokei Hyoran* (1987), pp. 2-3.

* As of 1985. Excerpted from Ministry of Education, Science and Culture, *Outline of Education in Japan 1987*, p. 15.

† Percentage of five-year-olds enrolled in kindergartens.

‡ Numbers shown are included in the university figures and include the number of universities with graduate schools, number of master's and doctoral level students and number of teachers teaching at the graduate level.

§ Includes schools for the deaf, blind and other disabled students.

In 1986, less than 1% of the compulsory education age group did not attend school due to prolonged illness, death or other unknown reasons.

4 years of age. Enrollment increased 1.8 times between 1955 and 1986; sharpest increases were shown between the periods 1955-60 and 1965-75. A kindergarten certificate of completion (*yochien shuryo sho*) is awarded.

In May 1986, 48 national kindergartens (1%) with 275 teachers (<1%) enrolled 6,593 pupils (<1%). Public kindergartens (6,267 or 41%) with 25,808 teachers (26%) enrolled 481,109 pupils (24%). Also in that year, 8,874 private kindergartens (58%) with 71,675 teachers (73%) enrolled 1,530,821 pupils (*Mombu Tokei Hyoran* 40-42). This data indicate that the number of public and private kindergartens together (99%) clearly outweighs the number of national kindergartens, and that private kindergartens enroll a proportionately larger number of pupils and employ a greater number of teachers than public kindergartens.

An alternative to kindergarten is nursery school (*hoikuen*) attendance; most are private but cities, wards and other local authorities operate nursery schools which accept infants as young as 3 months.

C. Elementary School (*Shogakko*)

At the elementary school level of compulsory schooling (grades 1 to 6), public school attendees enroll according to their place of residence. In May 1986, there were 73 national (<1%); 24,739 public (99%) and 170 private (<1%) elementary schools. Enrolled were 10,665,404 pupils—47,513 at national (<1%); 10,557,749 at public (99%) and 60,142 at private schools (<1%)—taught by 454,760 teachers distributed in the same proportion as enrollment in the three categories of elementary schools (*Mombu Tokei Hyoran* 43-45).

Data in 1986 demonstrate that in terms of the numbers of schools, pupils and teachers, the public category encompasses virtually all activity at the elementary school level. The average pupil/teacher ratio was 1:32.3 in 1986. Table 2.2 gives the prescribed subjects and annual school hours. A school hour equals a 45-minute class period.

An elementary school certificate of completion (*shogakko sotsugyo shosho*) is awarded and transcripts are available. English language translations of these documents are occasionally available from schools; otherwise parents must arrange for the translation and signing of the document by an appropriate school authority.

D. Lower Secondary School (*Chugakko*)

At this final level of compulsory education (grades 7 to 9), virtually 100% of the age group is enrolled. Public school attendees enroll at lower secondary schools according to their place of residence. There were 78 national (<1%); 10,517 public (94%) and 595 private (5%) lower secondary schools in May 1986. Enrolled were 6,105,749 pupils—36,674 at national (<1%); 5,885,843 at public (96%) and 182,989 at private (3%) schools—taught by 289,885 teachers distributed in the same ratio as enrollment in the three categories of lower secondary schools (*Mombu Tokei Hyoran* 46-48).

Table 2.2. Elementary School Curriculum: Subjects and Average Hours Per Year

Note: The numbers shown in **bold** reflect curriculum changes approved in 1989 for implementation beginning in 1989-90, with full implementation in 1992-93.

Subjects *Years:*	1	2	3	4	5	6
Arithmetic	136	175	175	175	175	175
	136	**175**	**175**	**175**	**175**	**175**
Arts & Handicrafts	68	70	70	70	70	70
	68	**70**	**70**	**70**	**70**	**70**
Homemaking	-	-	-	-	70	70
	-	-	-	-	**70**	**70**
Japanese Language	272	280	280	280	210	210
	306	**315**	**280**	**280**	**210**	**210**
Living*	-	-	-	-	-	-
	102	**105**	-	-	-	-
Moral Education†	34	35	35	35	35	35
	34	**35**	**35**	**35**	**35**	**35**
Music	68	70	70	70	70	70
	68	**70**	**70**	**70**	**70**	**70**
Physical Education	102	105	105	105	105	105
	102	**105**	**105**	**105**	**105**	**105**
Science	68	70	105	105	105	105
	-	-	**105**	**105**	**105**	**105**
Social Studies	68	70	105	105	105	105
	-	-	**105**	**105**	**105**	**105**
Special Activities‡	34	35	35	70	70	70
	34	**35**	**35**	**70**	**70**	**70**
Total	850	910	980	1,015	1,015	1,015
	850	**910**	**980**	**1,015**	**1,015**	**1,015**

SOURCES: Excerpted from Ministry of Education, Science and Culture, *Course of Study for Elementary Schools in Japan* (Notification No. 155), 1983, pp. 111-120, 122; and from Mombusho Daijin Kanbo, *Mombu Kaho*, February 11, 1989, p. 20.

* Literal translation of *seikatsu*, a new subject category which appears to combine social studies and science in grades 1 and 2. Detailed information was not available at time of this publication.

† Moral Education "...is aimed at realizing a spirit of respect for human dignity, in the actual life of family, school and community, endeavouring to create a culture that is rich in individuality and to develop a democratic society and state, training Japanese to be capable of contributing to a peaceful international society, and cultivating their morality as the foundation thereof." It is integrated into each subject area and in Special Activities. There are no textbooks or prescribed moral education curricula.

‡ Special Activities include group participation in classrooom school assemblies, interest centered clubs and school events to promote the goals of Moral Education.

Although this data indicates that the numbers of lower secondary schools, pupils and teachers are heavily and consistently skewed (94%-96%) to the public category, there is a slight shift to the private sector relative to comparable data at the elementary school level.

The average student/teacher ratio was 1:38. Table 2.3 gives the prescribed subjects and annual school hours. A class hour equals a 50-minute class period. A lower seconday school graduation certificate (*chugakko sotsugyo shosho*) is awarded to pupils completing required courses and are available as are transcripts in Japanese. Parents or students must arrange for the translation of these documents into English and for the signing of the credential by an appropriate school authority.

In 1986, 1,933,616 pupils graduated from lower secondary school. Of this number 94% entered upper secondary school (96% of this group enrolled in fulltime upper secondary school programs), less than 1% enrolled in technical colleges, 2% went to other educational programs (special training schools, miscellaneous schools and public job training programs), 2.5% entered the job market and less than 1% were unemployed.

E. Upper Secondary School (*Kotogakko*)

Upper secondary schools (grades 10 to 12) are differentiated as general (academic), specialized (vocational), and comprehensive (academic and vocational). At this level, there are full- and part-time schools, and schools offering both full- and part-time study opportunities. Fulltime schools provide three-year programs of study during the day. Part-time schools offer programs of study requiring a minimum of four and up to an undetermined maximum of years during day or evening hours. Reduction of the minimum number of years is currently under consideration by the Ministry of Education. Combined schools offer both full- and part-time programs. Correspondence programs requiring a minimum of four years of study are also available.

In May 1986, there were 17 national (<1%); 4,178 public (76%) and 1,296 private (24%) upper secondary schools. Of these numbers 5% of public and 1% of private schools offered part-time programs. Enrolled were 5,259,307 students—10,245 at national (<1%); 3,775,036 at public (72%) and 1,474,023 at private (28%) upper secondary schools—taught by 270,630 teachers distributed in approximately the same proportion as the enrollment in the three categories of upper secondary schools (*Mombu Tokei Hyoran* 52-53). This data reflects a significant shift from the public to the private category which at the upper secondary levels includes approximately 25% of schools, students and teachers. The national category encompasses less than 1% of schools, students and teachers as at the elementary and lower secondary levels.

Admission to all upper secondary schools is competitive and based on lower secondary school grades and achievement tests administered in February-March each year. There are no standardized admissions tests for entrance to national, public and private upper secondary schools. Applicants to national schools must

Table 2.3. Lower Secondary Curriculum: Subjects and Hours Per Year

Note: The numbers shown in **bold** reflect curriculum changes approved in 1989 for implementation beginning in 1989-90, with full implementation in 1993-94.

Subjects	*Years:*	1	2	3
Fine Arts		70	70	35
		70	**35-70**	**35**
Health & Physical Education		105	105	105
		105	**105**	**105-140**
Industrial Arts & Homemaking		70	70	105
		70	**70**	**70-105**
Japanese Language		175	140	140
		175	**140**	**140**
Mathematics		105	140	140
		105	140	**140**
Moral Education*		35	35	35
		35	**35**	**35**
Music		70	70	35
		70	**35-70**	**35**
Science		105	105	140
		105	**105**	**105-140**
Social Studies		140	140	105
		140	**140**	**70-105**
Special Activities*		70	70	70
		35-70	**35-70**	**35-70**
Electives†		105	105	140
		105-140	**105-210**	**140-280**
Totals		1,050	1,050	1,050
		1,050	**1,050**	**1,050**

SOURCES: Exerpted from Ministry of Education, Science and Culture, *Course of Study for Lower Secondary Schools in Japan* (Notification No. 156), 1983, pp. 121-129, 131; and from Mombusho Daijin Kanbo, *Mombu Koho*, February 11, 1989, p. 2.

* For Moral Education and Special Activities, see Table 2.2.

† One or more subjects may be selected as electives. In the third year, 35 hours are taken in Fine Arts, Health and Physical Education or Industrial Arts and Homemaking. Foreign language courses require 105 hours per year. In addition, 35 hours per year of other specially required subjects such as vocational education courses in non-general programs of study are included. Under 1989 curriculum changes, foreign language or other required subjects may be selected as electives in the first year. In the second year electives include Fine Arts, Health and Physical Education, Industrial Arts and Home Economics, and Music in addition to foreign language and other required subjects. In the third year electives include Japanese, Mathematics, Science and Social Studies in addition to elective subjects permitted in the second year. Subjects other than foreign language require 35 hours per year. Foreign language requires 105 hours per year.

sit for separate examinations prepared and administered by each school. For admission to public schools, most prefectures administer a common examination and applicants are given the opportunity to rank order their preferences. Admissions tests to the private schools are prepared and administered by each school. The five subject areas usually covered by all categories of schools are English, Japanese, mathematics, science and social studies. The tests are normally comprised of objective test items although some schools require an essay and interview.

General, and specialized (agriculture, commercial, domestic arts, fishery, health and physical education, technical and other) programs of study (*gakka*) are offered at the upper secondary level. According to Ministry of Education figures in May 1986, 4,803 general programs (57%) enrolled 73% of the total number of students; 1,191 commercial programs (14%) enrolled 11%; 843 technical programs (10%) enrolled 9%; 689 domestic arts programs (8%) enrolled 2%; 474 agriculture programs (4%) enrolled 3%; 283 other programs (3%) enrolled less than 1%; 162 nursing programs (2%) enrolled less than 1%; and 53 fishery programs (<1%) enrolled less than 1% (*Mombu Tokei Hyoran* 52-55).

Subject area, subjects and required credit hours for students enrolled in a general course of study (*futsuka*) are shown in Table 2.4. The average class size is 45 for the general programs and 40 for other types of programs.

Eighty credits are required for graduation. Beginning April 1988, up to 30 credits earned abroad may be transferred back to the home school at the discretion of the school principal.

Students enrolled in a vocational course of study (*shokugyoka*) are required to earn 30 or more credits in the selected vocational area. According to the Ministry of Education, the vocational areas and sub-areas are: Agriculture (Agriculture, Agricultural Civil Engineering, Food Production, Forestry, Horticulture, Landscape Gardening, and Stock-Raising Life); Business (Accounting, Business, Clerical Work, General Business, and Information Management); Fishery (Fishery Ground Resources, Fishery Product Manufacture, and Oceanographic Fishery); Home Economics (Child Care, Clothing, Food, and Homemaking); Industry (Architecture, Ceramics, Chemical Industry, Civil Engineering, Design, Electricity, Electronics, Equipment Industry, Information Technology, Interior Design, Machines, Metal Industry, and Textile Engineering); Nursing (Health Nursing) (*Course of Study for Upper Secondary Schools in Japan* 186).

The distribution of subjects and credits for students enrolled in upper secondary school vocational courses are shown in Table 2.5. Eighty credits are required for graduation.

An upper secondary school diploma of graduation (*kotogakko sotsugyo shosho*) is awarded to upper secondary school graduates and are available as are transcripts in Japanese. English language translations are provided by the school at its discretion (see sample documents in Appendix F). Parents or students must arrange for the translation of these documents and signing of the credential by an appropriate school authority where these are not routinely provided.

In 1986, 1,620,425 students graduated from upper secondary schools. Of this number 45.5% sought admission to institutions of higher learning; 220,710 (13.6%) to junior colleges; and 518,176 (31.9%) to universities. If the number of

Table 2.4. Upper Secondary School General Curriculum

Areas Subjects †	1977-89 Credits ‡	1990-* Credits ‡
Art		
Music I ‡	2	2
Music II	2	2
Music III	2	2
Fine Arts I ‡	2	2
Fine Arts II	2	2
Fine Arts III	2	2
Crafts Prod. I ‡	2	2
Crafts Prod. II	2	2
Crafts Prod. III	2	2
Calligraphy I ‡	2	2
Calligraphy II	2	2
Calligraphy III	2	2
Foreign Language		
English I	4	4
English II	5	4
English II-A	3	-
English II-B	3	-
French §	-	-
German §	-	-
Oral Comm. A	-	2
Oral Comm. B	-	2
Oral Comm. C	-	2
Reading	-	4
Writing	-	4
Japanese Language		
Classics	4	-
Classics I	-	3
Classics II	-	3
Classics Reading	-	2
Japanese Lang. I †	4	4
Japanese Lang. II	4	4
Japanese Lang. Exp.	2	2
Modern Japanese	3	2
Modern Japanese Lit.	-	4
Health & Physical Education		
Physical Education †	7-9	7-9
Health †	2	2
Home Economics		
Gen. Home Econ.	4	4
Gen. Living	-	4
Gen. Living Arts	-	4
Mathematics		
Algebra & Geom.	3	-
Basic Analytical Geom.	3	-
Differentiation & Integration	3	-
Mathematics I †	4	4
Mathematics II	3	3
Mathematics III	-	3
Mathematics A	-	2
Mathematics B	-	2
Mathematics C		2
Probability & Statistics	3	-
Science		
Science I †	4	-
Science II	2	-
Physics	4	-
Chemistry	4	-
Biology	4	-
Geology	4	-
Biology I-A	-	2
Biology I-B	-	4
Biology II	-	2
Chemistry I-A	-	2
Chemistry I-B	-	4
Chemistry II	-	2

(continued on next page)

Areas Subjects †	1977-89 Credits ‡	1990-* Credits ‡
Science (continued)		
Geology I-A	-	2
Geology I-B	-	4
Geology II	-	2
Gen. Science	-	4
Physics I-A	-	2
Physics I-B	-	4
Physics II	-	2
Social Studies (*Civics*, and *Geography & History* in 1990-*; see below)		
Contemp. Society †	4	-
Ethics	2	-
Geography	4	-
Japanese History	4	-
Politics & Economics	2	-
World History	4	-
Civics		
Contemp. Society	-	4
Logic	-	2
Politics & Econ.	-	2
Geography & History		
Geography A	-	2
Geography B	-	4
Japanese History A	-	2
Japanese History B	-	4
World History A	-	2
World History B	-	4

SOURCES: Excerpted from Ministry of Education, Science and Culture, *Course of Study for Upper Secondary Schools in Japan* (Notification No. 163) (1983), pp. 2-9; and from Mombu Daijin Kanbo, *Mombu Koho*, February 11, 1989, p. 8.

* Implementation of the new curriculum begins in 1990-91 with full implementation in 1994-95.

† Subjects marked with a dagger (†) are required of all students.

‡ One of the subjects marked with a double dagger (‡) is required. Note: One credit requires 35 unit hours; one unit hour is 50 minutes. The standard number of unit hours per week is 32 hours.

§ No credits specified.

students (416,789) entering other tertiary level schools is added, the total percentage of upper secondary school graduates pursuing further education is 71.3%. Thirty-eight percent entered the job market (*Mombu Tokei Hyoran* 58-59).

Table 2.5. Upper Secondary School Vocational Curriculum

Areas Subjects	Credits
Required General Courses	
Contemporary Society	4
Health	2
Japanese Language I	4
Mathematics I	4
Music, Fine Arts I, Craft Production I or Calligraphy I	2
Physical Education	7-9
Science I	4

Specialized Education	
Vocational Subjects*	30 or more

SOURCE: Excerpted from Ministry of Education, Science and Culture, *Course of Study for Upper Secondary Schools in Japan* (Notification No. 163), 1983, pp. 7-8.

* Curriculum changes beginning in 1990 indicate that the number of vocational subjects in the area of Agriculture, Business, Fishery, Industry and Nursing will increase.

It is important to note that in 1986 738,886 students sought admission to junior colleges and universities. Of this number, 490,187 (66%) were admitted and enrolled in institutions of their choice; 88% of junior college and 56% of university applicants were admitted and enrolled.

F. University Entrance Qualification Examination (*Daigaku Nyugaku Shikaku Kentei Shiken*)

An alternative method exists for entering tertiary-level institutions for those who have not completed upper secondary school. Administered by the Upper Secondary School Division, Elementary and Secondary Education Bureau of the Ministry of Education, this examination approximates the Tests of General Educational Development (GED) in the United States. Individuals who have completed lower secondary school are eligible to take this examination once per year at 47 locations throughout Japan over a four-day period. Subject tests are comprised of objective and/or short essay questions and are each one hour long. Up to 20 subject tests may be taken at any given administration. Failed tests may be repeated an unlimited number of times. There is no limit to the number of years within which the examination must be completed. A minimum of 11 subjects must be passed; credit is given for study already completed at an upper secondary school. The required subject areas are Japanese language, social studies, science and mathematics. The 26 subjects that comprise this examination are:

Biology
Bookkeeping and Accounting
Chemistry
Classics
Classics II
Contemporary Society
Earth Science
English
Ethics
Foundation for Agriculture
Foundation for Industry
General Fishery
General Home Economics
Geography
Health
Japanese History
Japanese Language
Mathematical Sciences in Technology
Mathematics I
Mathematics II
Mathematics III
Physical Education
Physics
Politics and Economy
Science I
World History

The tests which are developed and graded by special teams of upper secondary school teachers and specialists under the supervision of the Ministry of Education are based on 100 points each. Grading is as follows:

Grade A	80 to 100 points
B	60 to 79
C	50 to 59
Failure	49 and below

A University Entrance Qualification Examination Certificate of Record and Certificate of Success in an Examination (*Daigaku Nyugaku Shikaku Kentei Shiken Gogaku Shosho*) which qualifies a holder to enter Japanese tertiary-level institutions is available to individuals who successfully complete the examination in Japanese and English from the Ministry of Education. (See sample documents in Appendix F.) In 1986, there were approximately 13,000-14,000 examinees; each year approximately 3,000 examinees complete the examination and receive certificates.

In recent years, test takers have included students who have decided to pursue independent study or lessons outside of the regular upper secondary school system. Admissions officers should be aware that the Japanese education system does not allow the skipping of grades or accelerated study. Therefore, holders of the Certificate of Success in an Examination will include students with exceptional academic achievement and potential who have chosen an alternative means of qualifying for higher education.

III. University Education

A. Accreditation

There are two variations of "accreditation" in Japan as it is understood in the United States. First, the Ministry of Education is authorized to approve all schools with some exceptions, as noted in chapter II. At the tertiary level, it approves technical colleges, junior colleges and universities. The latter two categories are approved according to the University Establishment Standards (Daigaku Setchi Kijun, enforced in 1956 for universities and in 1975 for junior colleges), based on the School Education Law enacted in 1947. This means that a prospective junior college or university must prove to the Ministry of Education that it meets all of the standards set forth in the University Establishment Standards prior to opening its doors and using the terms *tanki daigaku* (junior college) or *daigaku* (university) in its name. After receiving approval from the Ministry of Education to operate as a bona fide junior college or university, the institution undergoes annual review by the Ministry for financial subsidies based on the numbers of applicants and enrollees, and other administrative factors. The same system holds for the approval of elementary, lower and upper secondary schools, technical colleges and special training schools.

Second, universities may become members of the Japanese University Accreditation Association (JUAA). Established in 1947 as a voluntary organization, the association is comprised of national, public and private universities. The JUAA's role during the 1947-56 period was important in regulating the new form universities. However, its function gradually changed with the establishment of the University Establishment Standards (UES) which absorbed the main objectives of the JUAA. Current activities include encouraging self-evaluation by member institutions, studying the recommendation of the Provisional Council on Educational Reform calling for the revitalization of JUAA in light of another recommendation to simplify the UES, and facilitating communication between universities, university associations and academic societies.

Guided by broad standards covering university, graduate and university correspondence education; graduate education in dentistry, education, medicine and veterinary medicine; and university libraries; JUAA also has standards governing undergraduate faculties in engineering, foreign languages, general and liberal arts, home economics, humanities and social sciences, letters, physical education, and science. There are also guidelines for education in 19 fields (agriculture, business administration, commerce, dentistry, economics, education, fine arts, hygiene nursing, journalism, law, library and information science, medicine, music, pharmaceutical science, political science, social science, social welfare, theology, and veterinary medicine).

JUAA membership is categorized into "supporting members" and "associate members." To become a supporting member, an institution must apply for membership no earlier than four or six years after its establishment (for dentistry, medicine and veterinary medicine), be approved on the basis of general and specialized screening of submitted documents, and have a minimum of one of its faculties approved by JUAA.

In 1988, there were 127 supporting members (26 national, 7 public, and 94 private universities) with a total of 400 approved faculties (141 national, 18 public and 241 private). These figures indicate that 26% of all universities were supporting members of JUAA with 72% of their total number of faculties approved by the association.

To become an associate member of JUAA, a university must apply for membership, meet the general standards of the association, and be approved by the association's board of directors; individual faculties need not be approved. In 1988, there were 173 associate members (59 national, 9 public and 105 private universities). Combining the numbers of supporting and associate members, 62% of all universities are represented in the JUAA membership.

B. Universities *(Daigaku)*

Japanese universities (four years beyond grade 12) have grown in number since the promulgation of the Fundamental Law of Education and School Education Law in 1947. As at other levels of education, there are national, public and private universities. There is at least one national university in each of Japan's 47 prefectures; prefectural, metropolitan and city universities throughout the country; and a range of private institutions. Some institutions (178 or 38%) offer undergraduate degree programs only while others also provide master's (94 or 20%) and doctoral (193 or 42%) level programs. At the undergraduate level, 66 or 14% of all universities have evening programs of study and 12 or 2.5% offer correspondence study programs which both lead to the bachelor's degree. Summarized in Table 3.1 are the number of universities, undergraduate students and teaching staff.

Table 3.1. Number of Universities, Undergraduate Students and Teaching Staff, May 1986

	National (%)	Public (%)	Private (%)	Total (%)
Universities.	95 (20.4)	36 (7.8)	334 (71.8)	465 (100)
Students	461,427 (24.6)	55,717 (3)	1,362,388 (72.4)	1,879,532 (100)
Teaching Staff*	51,752 (45.4)	6,132 (5.4)	55,993 (49.2)	113,877 (100)

SOURCE: Excerpted from Mombusho, *Mombu Tokei Hyoran* (1987), pp. 71-80.

* "Teaching Staff" is used rather than "faculty" because a college, school or division (*gakubu*) within a university is frequently referred to in English as a "faculty".

Undergraduate Organization

Universities are organized into faculties (*gakubu*). The term faculties will be used throughout the text although some institutions translate *gakubu* as college, school or division. Most faculties have one or more departments (*gakka*). Some universities organize faculties into departments and courses (*katei*; also curriculum). Others further organize departments into majors (*senko*). An exception is the University of Tsukuba which is organized around clusters (*gakken*) and colleges (*gakurui*). Confusion may arise when reviewing transcripts written in English because institutions sometimes take the liberty of translating their nomenclature into what is believed to be more easily understood Western terminology. According to the Ministry of Education (*Zenkoku Daigaku Ichiran* 442-443), the most frequently mentioned faculties out of a total of 1,194 listings are as follows (with number of faculties listed in parentheses).

Letters or Literature (144)	Pharmaceutical Sciences (44)
Economics (133)	Home Economics (38)
Engineering (125)	Agriculture (37)
Law (98)	Business Administration (37)
Medicine (78)	Dentistry (29)
Education (60)	Foreign Languages (26)
Commerce (49)	Humanities (21)
Science (45)	Music (20)

Furthermore, universities may have one or more affiliated schools (elementary and secondary schools, junior colleges, special training schools), research institutes and hospitals, each with separate administrative, teaching and support staff.

Key university organizations include the National University Association (Kokuritsu Daigaku Kyokai), the Association of Public Universities (Koritsu Daigaku Kyokai), The Japan Association of Private Colleges and Universities (Nihon Shiritsu Daigaku Renmei), The Association of Private Universities of Japan (Nihon Shiritsu Daigaku Kyokai) and The Association for the Advancement of Japan Private Universities (Nihon Shiritsu Daigaku Kyogikai). (See Appendix G for a list of government and educational organizations.)

Undergraduate Admission

The Ministry of Education approves admission quotas to all universities. It also approves the establishment of new faculties and any increases or decreases in the numbers of new students a university wishes to enroll.

Applicants must have completed a 12-year course of elementary and secondary education to be eligible for admission as regular students or have passed the Ministry of Education-administered University Entrance Qualification Examination. Until spring 1979, there were no standardized university entrance examinations. Applicants to national, public and private universities selected the

faculties of universities to which they sought admission and sat for examinations prepared and administered by these faculties. Substantial changes in national and public university admissions procedures were initiated in 1979.

ADMISSION TO NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES. In January 1979, the Joint First-Stage Achievement Test/JFSAT (*Kyotsu Ichiji Shiken*) was administered for the first time to all national university applicants by the National Center for University Entrance Examinations (Daigaku Nyushi Senta). Developed by the Center in cooperation with the national and public universities, the test consisted of seven sub-tests in five subject areas. All test items were machine scorable objective questions. Applicants requested that their test scores be sent to up to two universities. Following a review of the results by the respective institutions, an applicant sat for one or more second stage examinations (*dai niji gakuryoku chosa*). However, due to scheduling of the second stage examinations, an applicant could take only one second stage examination and therefore apply to one national or public university.

Beginning January 1987, the system for admission to national and public universities in 1987 was modified to the following procedure:

1. Applicants select the faculties of the universities to which admission is sought and check on the specific JFSAT sub-tests required by these faculties.
2. Applicants apply to take the JFSAT through their upper secondary schools, nearby universities or the Center and specify the five sub-tests they choose to take in the following five subject areas: Japanese Language including Japanese Language I and II; Social Studies—one out of Contemporary Society, Geography, Japanese History, Theory and Political Science/Economics, World History (to be selected only by persons who have graduated from or will graduate from upper secondary school courses other than general and science and mathematics); Mathematics—one out of Mathematics I, II, Industrial Mathematics or Bookkeeping Accounting I, II (Industrial Mathematics or Bookkeeeping I, II may be selected only by examinees who have completed or will complete these courses in upper secondary school or at a special training school [*kotoka*]); Science—one out of Biology, Chemistry, Geology, Physics or Science I (to be select-ed only by examinees who have graduated from or will graduate from upper secondary school courses other than general and science and mathematics); Foreign language—one out of English I, II, French or German.

   (In January 1987, 371,081 examinees sat for the five-part test administered over two days at locations throughout Japan; JFSAT is given once a year. In the same year, the admission quota was set at 106,685 places resulting in an admission rate of 28.7%.)
3. Passing scores for the JFSAT are determined by the respective faculties of each national and public university. Applicants who pass the JFSAT are then invited to sit for the second stage examination (*dai niji gakuryoku chosa*, more commonly referred to as *niji shiken*). The composition of this second stage evaluative process is determined by each faculty and in-

cludes two or three achievement tests, an essay, interview and/or submission of other work. The second stage examination is conducted by the national and public universities during two periods. In 1987, examinations conducted by Group A universities were administered from March 1 and from March 5 for Group B. Groupings were determined by the National University Association and the Association of Public Universities.

4. Final admissions decisions based on test scores and other evaluative measures, upper secondary school grades and the principal's reports and health examination are announced in March.

ADMISSION TO PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES. All public universities now use the JFSAT in evaluating applicants. The second examinations are like those of the national universities in terms of development, administration and content. In 1987, the second stage examinations administered by public universities were held on a later date than those administered by the national universities to enable applicants to seek admission to public institutions. Admission is based on test scores and other evaluative measures, upper secondary school grades, principal's reports and health examination reports.

ADMISSION TO PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES. Private universities determine the admissibility of applicants based on tests developed and administered by the university faculties. Although private universities are welcome to use the JFSAT in their respective admissions processes, only one institution (the University of Occupational and Environmental Health) required it in 1987. Some institutions admit students based on recommendations from the upper secondary school principal. Applicants who are graduates of affiliated upper secondary schools may be admitted and placed according to their upper secondary school grades. A few private universities have special quotas and application procedures for Japanese applicants who have completed a specified number of years in a foreign educational system. For example, a Japanese student completing three or more years of secondary school in the United States may be required to take the U.S.' Scholastic Aptitude Test in lieu of the Japanese university's entrance examination. Admission decisions are generally announced earlier than those for the national and public universities.

Undergraduate Degree Requirements

Regular Degree Programs

Bachelor's degree programs require four years of fulltime enrollment and completion of a minimum of 124 units. The 124 units are comprised of 36 units of general education (humanities, natural sciences, social sciences), 8 units of foreign language, 76 units of specialized subjects, and 4 units of health and physical education. Distribution of units among the three sub-units of general education is left to the discretion of the university; up to 12 units may be taken in a foreign language or specialized subjects. In addition, university faculties

may require the submission of a graduation thesis (3 units). For information on dentistry and medicine, see "Dental and Medical Education" in section III. D.

According to the Ministry of Education, student enrollment by field of specialization in 1986 was as follows: Social Sciences (39%), Engineering (20%), Humanities (14%), Education and Teacher Training (8%), Health (Medicine and Dentistry [4%], Other [3%]), Agriculture (3%), Science (3%), Home Economics (2%), Arts (2%), Other (1%), and Mercantile Marine (<1%) (*Mombu Tokei Hyoran* 74-75).

Many universities have separate faculties or divisions of general education (*kyoyo gakubu*) in which all entering students take general education courses during the first two years prior to studying in the faculty to which they have been admitted. This results in some instances in the issuance of two undergraduate transcripts. For example, all students entering the University of Tokyo enroll for the first two years in the College of Arts and Sciences at its Komaba Campus and then transfer to their respective faculties on the main campus at Hongo (with the exception of students specializing in majors offered by the College of Arts and Sciences who remain for the four years). Two transcripts must be requested: one from the Komaba campus to cover the first two years and the second from the Hongo campus to cover the third and fourth years.

The minimum number and distribution of units is decided by the respective university faculties and ranges up to 162 units or more. Most undergraduate courses are 4 units, with one 2-hour lecture session per week for one academic year. Students are expected to study 2 hours per week outside class for a 4-unit course. Laboratory classes are usually 2 units with one 4-hour laboratory session per week for one academic year. Foreign language classes are weighted differently according to level and type of class, e.g., conversation, composition. The bachelor's degree (*gakushi shogo*) in fields other than dentistry and medicine is awarded.

Evening Programs *(Yakan Gakubu)*

Sixty-six universities (14 national, 5 public, 47 private) offer five-year degree programs in the evening which are administered separately from the regular daytime programs. The minimum number of required units for graduation is the same as for daytime programs but admission standards tend to be less stringent. The bachelor's degree (*gakushi shogo*) is awarded. Transcripts and degrees will show the name of the faculty in which study was undertaken and completed. Usually records will not specify that a program was an evening program. These programs are included in Appendix C. Of the total number of students enrolled in universities in 1986 (see Table 3.1), 119,139 or 6% were enrolled in evening programs.

Correspondence Programs *(Tsushin Kyoiku-Bu)*

Twelve private universities and the University of the Air offer undergraduate correspondence degree programs (see Appendix E and section IV.C). Admission is generally based on document screening only and virtually all

applicants are admitted. Non-Japanese applicants are interviewed to assess their Japanese language proficiency. A minimum of four years (maximum 12 years) of study including schooling on campus, study by radio or cassette tape (foreign languages), examinations and the completion of 124 units is required for graduation. Approximately 5% graduate and receive the bachelor's degree (*gakushi shogo*) awarded by one of the regular faculties of the university or the correspondence education division. Transcripts and degrees give the name of the faculty in which study was undertaken and completed. In most cases, records will not indicate that a program was a correspondence program. Teachers are drawn from the regular teaching staff. Some correspondence programs also offer study opportunities at sites located away from the home campus in Japan or abroad.

Other Programs

In addition to regular, evening and correspondence degree programs, universities offer some or all of the following kinds of educational programs:

1. Special Courses (*senko-ka*). These post-baccalaureate, one-year specialized training programs in a range of fields, including teacher training, special education, music, foreign languages, economics and the humanities, are offered by 44 national and 44 private universities. Admission is based on documentation screening and a written examination. Units earned in these programs are not transferable to regular undergraduate and graduate degree programs in Japan. A university special course certificate of completion (*daigaku senko-ka shuryo shosho*) is awarded.
2. Special Programs (*bekka*). One year of specialized training in a variety of fields including agriculture, music and Japanese for foreign students is offered by 16 national and 29 private universities. Admission is based on completion of upper secondary school or the equivalent and documentation screening. Units earned in this type of program are not transferable to regular and evening undergraduate degree programs in Japan. A university special program certificate of completion (*daigaku bekka shuryo shosho*) is awarded.

Note: There are no official English translations of *senko-ka* and *bekka*. The terms "Special Courses" and "Special Programs" have been used by the author since there was no consensus among the Ministry of Education and university officials consulted.

Graduate Placement

In 1986, 376,260 students graduated from universities. Of this number, 77.5% were employed, 9% were unemployed (including graduates enrolling in special training schools, miscellaneous schools and job training programs), 6% continued their education (in graduate school, in undergraduate programs when they changed their field of study, in undergraduate special courses and special programs), 5.4% were in another category (unknown or dead), 1.8% became

medical interns, and less than 1% combined employment and further education.

C. Graduate Education *(Daigaku-in)*

Ninety-four universities offer master's level programs only and 193 offer graduate education through the doctoral level. In 1986, approximately one-third of the students were studying at private universities at both levels (*Mombu Tokei Hyoran* 71-72). In the same year, there were 51,094 students enrolled in master's degree programs and 23,177 in doctoral degree programs.

A current topic of discussion and reform, graduate school education is undergoing change in a small, albeit growing, number of institutions. Graduate education was traditionally pursued by individuals who planned for an academic career. Since 1947, the master's degree program in Japan has generally resembled the master's degree program in the United States with its specific degree requirements and timetable for completion of the degree. The majority of master's students are successful and obtain the degree. However, at the doctoral level, course, research and dissertation requirements and time frameworks for completion of the degree have been minimal. As a result individual faculty members and departments have been making decisions affecting doctoral candidates.

In addition, this factor has been coupled with the traditional parallel views that a scholar must prove himself over years of teaching and research before receiving the doctorate and that the degree is not essential for securing a teaching position and leading a productive academic life. This has meant that not only relatively few doctoral students have received the degree but few have completed the program in what would be considered a reasonable period of time in the United States. This has been particularly acute in the social sciences and humanities.

To help rectify this situation (which has been and continues to be a source of concern to prospective and current foreign students in Japan) in the mid-1980s graduate schools of some universities established five-year graduate programs leading from the bachelor's degree to the doctorate. The national universities have taken the lead in developing and instituting these programs. Currently there are 4 universities and 20 divisions with five-year doctoral (non-master's) programs.

Graduate Organization

University graduate education is organized into graduate schools (*kenkyuka*) and then into divisions or majors (*senko*). Most universities have more than one graduate school and more than one division per graduate school although there are a few universities with a single graduate school and one division. With the exception of the International University of Japan, all of the graduate schools are integrated into universities with undergraduate faculties. Among the more

recently established universities are a few institutions which focus on graduate education such as the Joetsu University of Education, Hyogo University of Teacher Education, Naruto University of Teacher Education and Toyohashi University of Technology. Table 3.2 shows graduate student enrollment by field of specialization and level.

Table 3.2. Graduate Student Enrollment by Field of Specialization, May 1986

Fields Levels:	Master's (%)	Doctoral (%)	Total (%)
Agriculture	5,031 (10)	1,225 (5)	6,256 (8)
Arts	1,337 (3)	67 (<1)	1,404 (2)
Education	4,101 (8)	639 (3)	4,740 (6)
Engineering	22,220 (43)	2,820 (12)	25,040 (34)
Health Sciences			
Dentistry & Medicine		9,378 (40)	9,378 (13)
Other Health Sciences	2,144 (4)	526 (2)	2,670 (4)
Home Economics	345 (<1)	57 (<1)	402 (<1)
Humanities	5,787 (11)	3,316 (14)	9,103 (12)
Mercantile Marine	47 (<1)	–	47 (<1)
Science	4,982 (10)	2,524 (11)	7,506 (10)
Social Sciences	4,643 (9)	2,476 (11)	7,119 (10)
Other	457 (<1)	149 (<1)	606 (<1)
Totals	51,094 (100)	23,177 (100)	74,271 (100)

SOURCE: Excerpted from Mombusho, *Mombu Tokei Hyoran* (1987), pp. 76-77.

Graduate Admission

Applicants must be graduates of Japanese universities or have completed 16 years of education in a foreign country to be admitted as regular students. All applicants are required to take both written and oral examinations administered by the graduate school to which application has been made. The examination usually consists of a test in one or more foreign languages, and an essay or written test and interview in the proposed major field of study. Estimates are that 56% of all applicants are admitted to master's programs and 78% to doctoral programs.

Graduate Degree Requirements

Master's degree requirements include two years' residency (maximum four years), completion of a minimum of 30 units, a thesis and oral comprehensive

examination. The master's degree (*shushi-go*) is awarded.

There are two methods for obtaining the doctorate. The first requires three years' study beyond the master's degree or five years beyond the bachelor's degree on campus, submission of a dissertation and an oral comprehensive examination. This method leads to the course doctorate (literal translation of *katei hakase*). The second method, leading to the dissertation doctorate (literal translation of *ronbun hakase*), requires the submission of a dissertation and recognition by the examining committee that the candidate has academic qualifications equal to course doctoral candidates. The latter is sometimes determined by written and/or oral examination. Both are earned degrees and successful candidates are awarded the same doctoral degree (*hakushi-go*).

Graduate Placement

In 1986, 21,021 students were awarded the master's degree. Of this number 69.8% were employed, 16.6% pursued further education, 8% were unemployed and less than 1% combined employment and further education, while the remainder were unaccounted for or pursued other activities. Of those employed, the largest number were employed as technologists, followed by teachers, medical practitioners and office workers. In the same year, 4,496 students were awarded the doctoral degree. Of this number 64.5% were employed, 24.2% were unemployed and less than 1% pursued further education, with the remainder unknown. Of those employed, the majority (46%) assumed teaching positions, 32% pursued medical careers, 12% became administrators/office workers and 10% took jobs as technologists. The unemployment of one-fourth of all new doctorate holders underlined a persistent problem—what the Japanese refer to as "over doctor" (i.e., the excess supply and low demand for highly educated, degree holding persons particularly within the higher education sector) (*Mombu Tokei Hyoran* 92-93, 96-97).

D. Dental and Medical Education

There were 3,260 and 8,040 places, respectively, in 29 dental and 78 medical faculties or schools in 1987 for new students beginning six years of general and specialized education beyond grade 12 (*Zenkoku Daigaku Ichiran* 442, 444). The organization of dental and medical education follows the pattern of university structure described earlier under undergraduate and graduate organization. A dental or medical faculty or school (*gakubu*) is organized into a single department (*gakka*) of dentistry or medicine at the undergraduate level. At the graduate level, a graduate school (*kenkyuka*) of dentistry or medicine is divided into one or more divisions (*senko*).

Admissions procedures and requirements for entry into these bachelor's degree programs are the same as for other university faculties (see "University,

Undergraduate Admission" earlier). Competition for places in dental and medical faculties, however, is usually the strongest. In 1987, the average percentages of applicants admitted to these faculties were 34% and 15%, respectively.

Minimum degree requirements for the Bachelor of Dentistry and Medicine degrees include 36 units of general education; 16 units of a foreign language; 4 units of physical education; and 4,200-4,800 hours in specialized (basic and clinical dentistry/medicine) subjects. The unit distribution of general education units is left to the discretion of the universities. Up to 12 units may be taken in foreign language or specialized subjects to fulfill the general education requirement. Specialized subjects are measured in hours; one hour is equal to 90 minutes.

Unit equivalencies in the dental and medical faculties are the same as for other university faculties.

Recipients of the Bachelor of Dentistry degree (*shigakushi-go*) may practice dentistry after passing the national examination for dental practitioners without any further training. Recipients of the Bachelor of Medicine degree (*igakushi-go*) may practice medicine after passing the national examination for medical practitioners.

Although not required, nearly all medical school graduates who do not immediately enter graduate school are affiliated as residents (*kenshuin*) for two years with a hospital department in a specialty of their choice. Residents receive stipends from the Ministry of Health and Welfare. There is no clearinghouse or coordinating body for residencies.

It should be noted that although the first degrees in dentistry and medicine are bachelor's degrees, there are some universities such as the Tokyo Medical and Dental University which use Master of Dentistry and Master of Medicine (in English) in recognition of completion of six years' study and eligibility to enter doctoral programs.

Doctoral degrees in dentistry (*shigaku-hakushi-go*) and medicine (*igaku-hakushi-go*) are awarded upon completion of four additional years of study including coursework and research and are equivalent to the Ph.D. in Japan. With the exception of the minimum years of study, the requirements for the doctorate in dentistry and medicine are the same as in other fields.

IV. Other Tertiary-Level Education

A. Technical Colleges *(Koto Senmon Gakko)*

Established in 1962 as a separate type of educational institution, technical colleges provide five years of schooling (grades 10 to 14) covering the equivalent of three years of upper secondary and two years of tertiary-level schooling.

There were 62 technical colleges in May 1986—54 national (87%), 4 public (6.5%) and 4 private (6.5%). Of the total number, 57 were engineering and 5 national mercantile marine technical colleges. Enrolled were 49,174 students—41,597 at national (85%); 4,140 at public (8%) and 3,437 at private (7%) technical colleges—taught by 3,797 faculty distributed in approximately the same ratio as enrollment in the three categories (*Mombu Tokei Hyoran* 68-69). A complete list of technical colleges is presented in Appendix A.

Admission is competitive and based on lower secondary school grades and achievement tests comprised of English, Japanese, mathematics, science and social studies sections. These tests are objective (multiple choice, true/false, fill in the blanks) and require short essays. Tests are administered annually in February.

Admissions have been consistently competitive. However, the number of applicants has declined, particularly at sites in or near large cities. For example, in 1987, one in four applicants was admitted to a technical college near Tokyo but in 1988 it was predicted that this ratio would drop to 1 in 2.5 applicants. It should be noted that administrators comment that the quality of applicants has not decreased. Rather students believe that enrollment in upper secondary schools and then in universities will better assure desirable employment and promotion.

To enhance the public perception of technical colleges, the National Council on Educational Reform has recommended that these institutions be renamed *senka daigaku* (literally translated, specialized colleges). Renaming this category of schools will require new legislation. Given the national legislative process, the change, if passed, will occur in 1990 at the earliest.

Transfer students are admitted on the basis of previous academic records and the results of a special entrance examination. Graduates of upper secondary school vocational courses in Japan are placed in the fourth year. Foreign students who have completed the equivalent of upper secondary school usually complete one year of Japanese language and basic education and then are placed in the fourth year. Required courses and hours are shown in Table 4.1.

One credit consists of one 50-minute class period per week for 30 weeks with a minimum of 180 units required for graduation. A technical college graduation

diploma (*koto senmon gakko sotsugyo shosho*) is awarded. Diplomas and transcripts are available in Japanese but English language translations may be provided by a technical college. (See sample documents in Appendix F.) Students must arrange for the translation of credentials and signing of the document by an appropriate technical college authority in cases where such a service is unavailable.

Table 4.1. Technical College Curriculum: Required Courses and Units*

Areas Units by Year: *Courses*	1	2	3	4	5	Totals
General Education						
Art	1	1	0	0	0	2
Chemistry	3	2	0	0	0	5
English	7	4	3	2	0	16
Geography	2	0	0	0	0	2
Health & Physical Education	3	2	2	1	2	10
History	0	2	2	0	0	4
Japanese	3	3	2	1	0	9
Law	0	0	0	0	1	1
Mathematics	7	6	4	0	0	17
Physics	2	3	0	0	0	5
Political Science/ Economics	0	2	0	0	0	2
Theory/Social Studies	0	0	2	0	0	2
Specialized Subjects	6	9	19	30-34	27-31	95 or more
Totals	34	34	34	34-38	31-35	180 or more

*The distribution of units required over the five years may vary by specialization.

Technical college graduates have transferred to a wide range of national, public and private universities and have been placed in the third year. Units earned in the fourth and fifth years (grades 13 and 14) may be transferred depending on the faculty and university to which admission is sought. Technical college students planning to transfer to universities indicate their interest when they enroll and are assigned to transfer programs of study (*henyu kosu*). Successful transferees are usually recommended to the universities and are in the top 15% of their respective graduating classes. It should be noted that two national universities, The Technological University of Nagaoka and Toyohashi University of Technology, were in part established as receiving institutions for technical college graduates. Students who terminate study following the first three years

are awarded a certificate of completion (*shuryo shomei*). They are eligible to take entrance examinations for admission to junior colleges and universities.

In March 1986, there were 8,293 technical college graduates. Of this number, 89% entered employment, 9% enrolled in a junior college or university, and 2% enrolled in a special training school or miscellaneous school, or were unemployed or unaccounted for (*Mombu Tokei Hyoran* 70). There were approximately 25 job offers for every graduate seeking employment.

B. Junior Colleges *(Tanki Daigaku)*

Junior colleges were first established with temporary status in 1947 to bridge "old system" higher schools (*kotogakko*) and specialized schools (*senmon gakko*) unable to meet the standards of "new system" universities. Junior colleges (with two to three years beyond grade 12) were given full legal status in 1964 under a revision of the School Education Law. The growth of junior colleges was greatest between 1960 and 1970 when the number of institutions increased 1.7 times from 280 to 479. Table 4.2 gives basic data on this category of higher education.

Table 4.2. Number of Junior Colleges, Students and Faculty by Category, May 1986

	National (%)	Public (%)	Private (%)	Totals
Institutions*	37 (6.8)	52 (9.4)	459 (83.8)	548 (100)
Students+	18,195 (4.6)	20,924 (5.3)	357,336 (90.1)	396,455 (100)
Teachers	1,173 (6.4)	1,898 (10.5)	15,134 (83.1)	18,205 (100)

SOURCE: Excerpted from Mombusho, *Mombu Tokei Hyoran* (1987), pp. 71, 73, 81.

* 13 additional junior colleges are scheduled to open in 1987.

+9.03% of all students are women.

There are three types of junior colleges: national, public and private (see Appendix B for a complete list). Of the three types of junior colleges, 85% provide programs of study during the day, 14% provide evening programs and 1% offer day programs in two shifts. In addition, nine junior colleges offer degree programs by correspondence (see Appendix D). Thirty-six of the 37 national junior colleges are affiliated with universities. Of this number, 18 offer evening programs for employed persons. Another 18 provide programs in the health sciences. The thirty-seventh national junior college which first admitted students in 1986 has opened its doors to the local community by planning programs to meet local needs, admitting adult learners and recruiting non-academic community leaders as teachers.

The 52 public junior colleges are comprised of 39 prefectural and metropolitan, 12 city and 1 office workers' union institutions.

As noted in Table 4.2, the majority of institutions are private. Two-thirds are women's junior colleges. Private junior colleges, established by individual edu-

cators or religious bodies, are administered as "school foundations" (*gakko hojin*), and sometimes exist as part of a larger educational body comprising lower and upper secondary schools and a university. Ninety-eight percent are members of The Association of Private Junior Colleges in Japan (Nihon Shiritsu Tanki Daigaku Kyokai) which coordinates the distribution of information, academic and administrative meetings, negotiations with government authorities, publication and dissemination of materials, teacher placement, and planning for student recruitment and placement.

Junior colleges are designed to provide general and pre-professional training for upper secondary school graduates. However, they do not play the same role as their U.S. counterpart institutions. Japanese junior colleges provide a narrower selection of programs and few graduates pursue further education within the Japanese system. Although junior college graduates are eligible for admission to universities, very few Japanese universities set aside places for transfer students. Therefore, many junior college graduates seeking the bachelor's degree must begin university work from the first year.

Organization

Junior colleges are organized into departments (*gakka*) and sometimes further into majors (*senko*) within departments. The most frequently noted departments from a total of 172,640 departments are Home Economics (26%); Literature, including the social sciences and humanities (24%); Teacher Training at the primary to lower secondary levels (17%); Law, Commerce and Economics (10%); Science and Engineering (5%); Art and Music (5%); Health Sciences, including nursing and the medical technologies (4%); and Liberal Arts (3%) (*Zenkoku Tanki Daigaku Koto Senmon Gakko Ichiran* 214).

Admissions

Admissions decisions are based on one of the following four processes. The first method is most commonly used; the remaining three methods are considered special.

1. Upper secondary school principal's evaluation; college administered entrance examination results; health examination report, and any other documentation, interview or other activity required by the college.
2. Recommendation by the upper secondary school principal. Applicants selected by this method fall outside admission quotas. Therefore, if competition for admission is higher, recommendees stand a lesser chance of being admitted.
3. Documentation screening. Selection is based on documentation of an applicant's academic achievement, health, personal characteristics and activities. However, an interview and written essay are sometimes required.
4. Documentation screening to limit the number of special applicants who undergo evaluation of academic strength. This method is used when a junior college wishes to assess academic strength of only a small number of applicants.

Selection based on a combination of the principal's evaluation, test results, health report and other factors as required by a given college generally places greatest emphasis on entrance examination test results. Entrance examinations to national, public and private junior colleges normally include Japanese, social studies and a foreign language (usually English) for admission to social science and humanities fields; or mathematics, science and a foreign language (usually English) for admission to natural and applied science fields.

Entrance examinations, interviews, evaluation and other admissions activities are conducted between February 1 and April 15. Decisions are made and announced before April 20. The competition ranges between virtually all applicants with acceptable records being accepted to a range of competitiveness by department. Application is made for entrance to a specific department within an institution (an institution may comprise from one to five departments).

Degree Requirements

A minimum of 62 or 93 units of study for the two- and three-year programs, respectively, are required for graduation from a junior college. Most courses are 4 units, with one 2-hour lecture session per week for one academic year. Students are expected to study 2 hours per week outside class for each unit. Laboratory classes are usually 2 units with one 4-hour laboratory session per week for one academic year. Foreign language classes are weighted differently according to level and type of class, e.g., conversation, composition. The basic two-year junior college program requires 8 or more units of general education, 28 or more units of specialized courses, and 2 or more units of health and physical education for a total of 62 units. Appendix F includes a two-year curriculum in English Language.

The basic three-year junior program requires 8 or more units of general education, 50 or more units of specialized courses, and 2 or more units of health and physical education for a total of 93 units.

The degree awarded upon completion of a two- or three-year program is a junior college certificate of completion (*tanki daigaku shuryo shosho*), frequently translated as the "Associate of Arts" or "Associate of Science" degree.

In 1986, of the 171,845 students graduating from junior college, 81% entered the job market, 13% were unemployed, 3% pursued further education, 3% were unaccounted for and less than 1% combined employment and further education (*Mombu Tokei Hyoran* 90-91).

In addition to day, evening and correspondence programs, 128 junior colleges (13 national, 8 public, 107 private) offer special courses (*senko-ka*) for junior college graduates. Special courses are one year or longer and provide training in a broad range of areas such as art, education, industrial technologies, literature, music and nursing. A junior college special course certificate of completion (*tanki daigaku senko-ka shuryo shosho*) is awarded. Completion of appropriate study programs also leads to qualifications as nursery, kindergarten (2nd level), elementary school (2nd level) and lower secondary school (2nd level) teachers; dietician; and librarian and school librarian. Graduates are also eligible

to take the nursing, clinical radiography technologist and medical technician national examinations.

Twenty-four private junior colleges offer one-year special programs (*bekka*) in biology, cooking, dental technology, design, home economics, information technology and management. Applicants must be upper secondary school graduates. A junior college special program certificate of completion (*tanki daigaku bekka shuryo shosho*) is awarded. (Note: There are no official English translations of *senko-ka* and *bekka*. The terms "Special Courses" and "Special Programs" have been used by the author since there was no consensus among the Ministry of Education and university officials consulted.)

C. University of the Air (Hoso Daigaku)

The University of the Air Foundation was established in 1981 to prepare for the founding in 1983 of the University of the Air, a national institution of higher learning. The foundation and university were preceded by the National Institute of Multi Media Education (1978) which promotes research and development of broadcasting as an effective media of instruction at national, public and private universities. Headquartered in Chiba prefecture (2-2-1 Wakaba, Chiba-shi, Chiba-ken 260), the University of the Air is located adjacent to and shares the facilities and resources of the National Institute of Multi Media Education. It began radio and television broadcasting of lectures via the shared facilities and stations in 1985. The first students are expected to graduate in 1989. Broadcasts are limited to the Kanto area (Tokyo and Chiba, Gunma, Kanagawa and Saitama prefectures) and the Suwa district of Nagano prefecture. As of 1988, there were no plans for expanding the network to other parts of Japan. The University of the Air should not be confused with educational programs offered on public television (NHK-E).

The objectives of the university are to provide a flexible system of university education open to all upper secondary school graduates, to offer continuing education to employed and homebound persons, and to cooperate with other universities by offering education which makes full use of current knowledge and state-of-the-art educational technology to provide a comprehensive system of higher education. Additional goals include collaborating with other institutions, promoting the transfer of credits, encouraging faculty exchange and disseminating broadcast material to enhance the improvement of higher education in Japan.

The University of the Air has a single Faculty of Liberal Arts with three areas of study and six departments as shown below:

Areas of Study **Departments**	**Educational Objectives**
Science in Everyday Life	
Living and Welfare	Study of knowledge necessary for a healthy and rewarding family life.

(*continued*)

Human Development and Education	Study of the role of education and counseling in human development.
Industrial and Social Studies	
Social and Economic Studies	Study of political, economic and social systems and related problems.
Industry and Technology	General survey of industrial technology and business management development.
Humanities and Natural Sciences	
Humanities	Survey of modern civilization and regional culture development. emphasizing thought, literature and art.
Understanding Nature	Study of nature and man's dependence on nature.

In 1987, 6 fulltime and 174 visiting professors taught 234 courses on a trimester system (April-July, August-November, December-March). Students may register at the beginning of each 15-week term. Textbooks are required for all courses. Broadcast lectures are comprised of fifteen 45-minute lectures for 2-credit courses and thirty 45-minute lectures for 4-credit courses. Lectures are rebroadcast and recorded lectures are available at the seven study centers. Following the eighth week of each term, students are tested or submit papers and are given guidance by correspondence. At the end of each term examinations are administered at the study centers and credit is given to students who pass.

In addition to examinations, classroom instruction and academic counseling are conducted at the study centers where library and meeting facilities are available to students. Approximately 40 courses are offered at the study centers each term. Each class is two hours and 15 minutes long and there are five classes per course per term or a total of 11 hours and 15 minutes of classroom instruction per course. Students earn 1 credit per study center course.

Enrollees are classified as regular, non-degree one-year, non-degree one-term and special students. Regular students are persons who intend to graduate and earn the Bachelor of Arts degree. They must be upper secondary school graduates or prospective graduates. Non-degree one-year or one-term students are persons who wish to take courses and do not intend to graduate. Enrollment is open to anyone over 18 years of age. Special students are persons who wish to become regular students but are not upper secondary school graduates. Upon completion of 16 credits selected from among basic and introductory courses, special students may enroll as regular students. Credits earned as special students are counted towards graduation but the time enrolled does not.

In 1987, the admission quota was 17,000 (7,000 regular and 10,000 non-degree and special students).

Requirements for graduation are minimum of 4 years of study (maximum of 10 years) and 124 credits including 20 credits or 225 hours of classroom

instruction distributed as follows:

Course Type	*Required Credits*	*Required Classroom Credits*	*Requirement Details*
Basic and Introductory	36	6	Divided among humanities, social studies and natural sciences.
Foreign Language	8	Included in above	8 credits in one and the first foreign language.
Health & Physical Education	4	0	Three lecture course and 1 gym credit.
Major and General	70	14	In addition to the first foreign language, 4 credits in a second foreign language or 4 credits from a designated group of advanced courses.
Thesis	6	0	Minimum 3 years with 96 credits. Enrollment is for 1 academic year or 3 terms.

According to an unpublished statistical report, there were 13,229 regular; 6,685 non-degree; and 1,145 special students enrolled during the first term in 1987. Among the special students were 80 students enrolled in courses under articulation agreements with other universities. Also included were 64 foreign students (48 regular, 9 non-degree and 7 special) from 12 countries, and 176 disabled students (126 regular, 36 non-degree, 14 special). Available study center statistics indicate that during the third term in 1987, there were 12,883 regular; 4,626 non-degree; and 900 special students enrolled. In the first term of the same year the average number of credits taken by all students was 6.4 and the largest number was 40. In autumn 1988, 883 students were working on their graduation theses under the supervision of a fulltime faculty member.

The age distribution of regular students shows that 19% were in the 18-24 age group, 14% in the 25-29, 12% in the 30-34, 16% in the 35-39, 24% in the 40-49, 11% in the 50-59 and 4% in the 60 and over age groups. The educational backgrounds of regular students were 75% upper secondary school graduates or the equivalent, 17% technical and junior college graduates and 8% university and graduate school graduates. By occupation, regular students fell into the following categories: 35% company employees, 27% unemployed, 15% government employees, 6% self employed, 2% teachers, 1% farmers and 14% other.

The University of the Air had articulation agreements with ten junior colleges and five universities in 1987. The junior colleges were Bunka Women's University Junior College Division, Chiba Keiai Junior College, Kaetsu Women's

Junior College, Kawamura Junior College, Musashino Women's College Junior College Division, Obirin Junior College, Sangyo Noritsu Junior College (Correspondence Division), Seitoku Junior College of Nutrition, Seitoku Gakuen Junior College, and Ueno Gakuen College Junior College Division. The universities included Bunka Women's University, Musashino Women's College, Obirin College, Teikyo University of Technology, and Tokai University. The agreements permitted University of the Air students to transfer to these institutions and allowed students enrolled at these 15 institutions to earn credits from study via the University of the Air. Receiving institutions accepted between 6 and 30 transfer credits.

D. Special Training Schools (*Senshu Gakko*)

Special training schools provide educational opportunities and options to fulfill the needs and demands of a variety of students. Special training schools (one or more years beyond grade 9, 12 or less) were established in 1976 and, in effect, upgraded the existing training schools (*senmon gakko*) which were merged into the new category. The Ministry of Education's more rigorous policies required a minimum enrollment of 40 students per school and one or more years of education with 800 or more hours of instruction per year per course. Special training schools offer upper secondary courses (*koto-ka*), advanced or college courses (*senmon-ka*), and general courses (*ippan-ka*). Located throughout Japan, these schools offer classes during the day and evening.

Upper secondary courses offer an alternative to completion of upper secondary school. Admission requires the completion of grade 9. Students may study in the areas of health and hygiene, home economics and medical care. The student who successfully completes a three-year course of study is awarded the special training school upper secondary course diploma (*senshu gakko koto-ka sotsugyo menjo*) and is eligible to apply for admission to tertiary level institutions in Japan.

Advanced or college courses (*senmon-ka*) offer an alternative to higher education. Completion of grade 12 is required for admission. Courses offered include agriculture, culture, education and social welfare, health and hygiene, home economics, industry, medical care, and practical commerce. Course length varies between one and two years. Upon completion of a course of study, a student is awarded the special training school advanced course certificate of completion (*senshu gakko senmon-ka shuryo shosho*). Credit is not given for advanced or college courses by Japanese technical colleges, junior colleges or universities.

General courses (*ippan-ka*) provide adult education opportunities to anyone. Areas of study include culture and home economics. Courses vary in length from a minimum of one week. Upon completion of a course a student is awarded the special training school general course certificate of completion (*senshu gakko ippan kosu shuryo shosho*). Credit is not given for general courses by tertiary institutions in Japan.

Shown in Table 4.3 are the numbers of special training schools, students, faculty and courses by category. In 1986, 264,961 students completed study at special training schools (upper secondary course, 36,077; advanced or college course, 184,322; general course, 44,562).

Table 4.3. Number of Special Training Schools, Students and Faculty by Category, May 1986

	National	(%)	Public	(%)	Private	(%)	Totals	(%)
Schools*	174	(6)	176	(6)	2,738	(88)	3,088	(100)
(Schools with Upper Secondary Course)	21		21		799		841	
(Schools with Adv. or College Course)	158		163		2,184		2,505	
(No. Schools with General Course)	————Data not available————							
Students	18,127	(3)	25,549	(4)	543,933	(93)	587,609	(100)
(Students in Upper Secondary Course)	1,103		2,211		89,908		93,222	
(Students in Adv. or College Course)	17,024		23,231		394,234		434,489	
(Students in General Course)	0		107		59,791		59,898	
Faculty	765	(3)	1,715	(7)	23,142	(90)	25,622	(100)

SOURCE: Excerpted from Mombusho, *Monbu Tokei Hyoran* (1986), p. 98.

* Does not include the 148 special training schools supervised by ministries other than the Ministry of Education.

E. Miscellaneous Schools (*Kakushu Gakko*)

Miscellaneous schools offer vocational and practical courses and are generally the least stringent in terms of government supervision, admission requirements and programs of study. Program length varies from one week to more than one year beyond any length of formal education or minimum grade 12.

Miscellaneous schools offer a variety of programs, including cooking, driver education, photography and typing. The preparatory schools discussed in chapter VI fall into this category. Shown in Table 4.4 are the numbers of schools, enrollees and teachers.

Upon completion of a program, a student is awarded the miscellaneous school certificate of completion (*kakushu gakko sotsugyo menjo*). Credit for completion of a program is not granted by the other categories of schools.

Table 4.4. Number of Miscellaneous Schools, Enrollees and Teachers by Category, May 1986

	National	(%)	Public	(%)	Private	(%)	Total	(%)
Schools	8	(<1)	102	(2)	4,015	(97)	4,124	(100)
Enrollees	166	(<1)	8,897	(2)	474,376	(97)	483,439	(100)
(Completing grade 12 or more)	39		5,368		151,451		156,858	
(Not completing Grade 12 or more)	127		3,529		322,925		326,581	
(In programs of not more than 1 year)	0		569		167,608		168,177	
(In programs of 1 year or longer)	166		8,328		306,768		315,262	
Teachers	16	(<1)	584	(2)	20,482	(97)	21,082	(100)

SOURCE: Excerpted from Mombusho, *Mombu Tokei Hyoran* (1987), pp. 100-101.

F. Selected Programs of Study

Teacher Education

Kindergarten, elementary, lower and upper secondary, and special education teachers are trained at junior colleges and universities; the majority are university graduates. Teachers receive the basic credential issued by the specific institution (e.g., junior college certificate of completion, bachelor's degree from a university). Although most of these teachers have majored in education, those who majored in other fields enter post-baccalaureate special courses (*senko-ka*) for one year to acquire the necessary credits, including practice teaching, for certification. These teachers receive the junior college or university special course certificate of completion. See III. B., Undergraduate Degree Requirements and IV. B. for further information on the institutions and/or specific programs.

A new system of induction training was created in 1988 and will be gradually implemented from 1989. Under this system, all beginning teachers employed

at national and public schools will be required to participate in one-year training programs which include supervision by a master teacher and training at a prefectural education center. In addition, all teachers with about five years of experience and teachers who have assumed some administrative responsibilities are provided with in-service training. Other training and overseas study tour programs are available to experienced teachers and principals.

Teachers of grades K-12 are certified by the prefectural boards of education. Until April 1989, there were two categories of certificates: regular teacher certificates which are valid in all prefectures and for life, and temporary, three-year teacher certificates. Regular teacher certificates were classified into two levels: first and second classes. Within each of these levels, there were further subdivisions by taught subjects. Basic qualifications and the minimum number of required credits in general education, and teaching, professional and special education (for those preparing to become special education teachers) were specified under the Educational Personnel Certification Law outlined below (*Development of Education in Japan* 45):

		Distribution of Credits by Area		
Certificate	Basic Qualification	Teaching	Professional	Special Education
Kindergarten				
1st Class	Bachelor's degree	16	28	
2nd Class	2 years at a junior college or university and 62 credits including 2 credits in physical education	8	18	
Elementary				
1st Class	Bachelor's degree	16	32	
2nd Class	*See* Kindergarten, 2nd Class, above	8	22	
Lower Secondary				
1st Class	Bachelor's degree	A40	14	
2nd Class	*See* Kindergarten, 2nd Class, above			
Upper Secondary				
1st Class	Master's degree or bachelor's degree and 30 credits in a one-year special course	A62	14	
2nd Class	Bachelor's degree	A40	14	B32

(continued)

Special School		
1st Class	Kindergarten, elementary lower or upper secondary school certificate	20
2nd Class	Same as above	10

"Teaching" refers to courses in subject area to be taught. "A" requirements for the lower secondary level include homemaking, industrial arts, science, social studies and vocational subjects; at the upper secondary level "A" requirements include agriculture, business, fishing, home economics, industry, mercantile marine, science and social studies. "B" requirements at the lower secondary level include fine arts, foreign languages, health and physical education, Japanese language, mathematics, music, religious education and vocational guidance; at the upper secondary level "B" requirements include arts and crafts, calligraphy, fine arts, foreign languages, health and physical education, Japanese language, mathematics, music, religious education and vocational guidance. "Professional" includes educational psychology, educational theory, teaching methods and other education courses.

Amendments to the Educational Personnel Certification Law passed on December 28, 1988 that became effective on April 1, 1989 added another higher advanced certificate *(senshu menkyojo)* at the K-12 levels and for nurse teachers and special education teachers which will require a master's degree. (Nurse teachers refer to teachers assigned to the U.S. equivalent of school health rooms. At the upper elementary school grades, and at the lower and upper secondary school levels, a nurse teacher may teach classes in health and hygiene.) The amendments also make the bachelor's degree the basic requirement for the first class certificate at the K-12 levels and for nurse teachers and special education teachers, and the junior college certificate of completion the fundamental requirement for the second class certificate at the K-9 levels and for nurse teachers and special education teachers. The number of credits required for certification will also be increased. Other provisions include the establishment of a new "special part-time teacher" (*tokubetsu hijokin koshi*) category to encourage adults with special knowledge or skills to teach at the elementary and lower and upper secondary levels, and at special schools.

Holders of teaching certificates prior to April 1, 1989 will not be affected. Changes in teacher education curricula will commence on April 1, 1990 (unpublished information from the Ministry of Education). Detailed information about these and other changes in the Educational Personnel Certification Law was not available at the time of publication.

Allied Health Professions

The education of allied health professionals falls within the purviews of the Ministries of Education, and Health and Welfare. The establishment of univer-

sities, junior colleges, special training schools, miscellaneous schools and upper secondary schools are approved by the Ministry of Education. The establishment of training centers (*yoseijo*) are approved by the Ministry of Health and Welfare. In allied health fields other than dentistry, medicine and pharmaceutical science, institutions must also submit applications to the Ministry of Health and Welfare to become designated training sites. In all cases, curricular and lecture and practicum hours are determined by law as are requirements for teachers and physical facilities.

Admission to allied health programs requires either a lower secondary school graduation certificate or an upper secondary school diploma. Students enter programs averaging 2-4 years in length, depending upon their field of study. Those entering an allied health program at an upper secondary school receive the upper secondary school diploma before continuing on for further education. Those completing the program at a tertiary-level institution receive the basic credential issued by the specific institution (e.g., bachelor's degree from a university, certificate of completion from a miscellaneous school, etc.). For more information on these institutions and/or specific programs, see sections B and D in chapter III and sections B, D and E in this chapter.

Licensure in 21 health professions including medicine and dentistry is overseen by the Ministry of Health and Welfare. Licensure is determined by completion of Ministry of Health and Welfare-approved programs (including programs offered by institutions falling under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education) and by examination. Examinations for some allied health professions are administered by prefectural governments; licenses for these professions are granted by the prefectural governments.

Described in Table 4.5 are 11 allied health professions. Others include acupuncturist, clinical engineer, hygienic laboratory technician, judo repositionist, masseur, moxibustionist, pharmacist, and prosthetist.

G. Institutions Approved by Other Ministries and Agencies

A number of tertiary-level institutions are approved and supervised by central government ministries and agencies other than the Ministry of Education. Educational and training programs offered by these institutions are not available in the educational system under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education. Given below is information (1988) on these institutions, called grand schools (*daigakko*), which offer programs of study equivalent to those offered at universities. A grand school diploma (*daigakko sotsugyo shosho*) is awarded upon successful completion of these programs and is equivalent to the Japanese bachelor's degree.

Japanese Maritime Safety Academy (Kaijo Hoan Daigakko). 5-1 Wakaba-cho, Kure-shi, Hiroshima-ken 737. *Jurisdiction:* Ministry of Transport. *Undergraduate level:* 3 depts.—Correspondence, Mechanical Engineering, Navigation (in 1988, admission quota 80, admitted 80). Students are obligated

to work for the Maritime Safety Agency after graduation. *No graduate level programs.* No programs less than 4 years in length or below university level.

Meteorological College (Kisho Daigakko). 7-4-81 Asahi-cho, Kashiwa-shi, Chiba-ken 277. *Jurisdiction:* Meteorological Agency. *Undergraduate level:* 1 faculty—Meteorology (in 1988, admission quota 15, admitted 15). Students are expected to work for the Meteorological Agency following graduation. *No graduate level programs.* No programs less than 4 years in length or below university level.

National Defense Academy (Boei Daigakko). 1-10-20 Hashirimizu, Yokosuka-shi, Kanagawa-ken 239. *Jurisdiction:* National Defense Agency. *Undergraduate level:* 2 faculties/8 depts.—Natural and Applied Science (Aeronautical Engineering, Applied Chemistry, Applied Physics, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering) (in 1988, admission quota 435, admitted 359); Humanities and Social Science (International Relations, Public Administration)(admission quota 65, admitted 53). Students must be serving in the self-defense forces. *Graduate level:* 1 school/7 depts.—Engineering and Research (Aeronautical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Engineering Physics, Geophysical Engineering, Materials Engineering, Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering, Operations Research). Applicants must be graduates of the National Defense Academy and self-defense forces officials or the equivalent to be considered for admission to these two-year post-baccalaureate programs. No programs less than 4 years in length or below university level. The academy has one- to three-week long exchange programs with the U.S. Military Academy, U.S. Naval Academy and U.S. Air Force Academy. One or two U.S. and Japanese students participate in these programs each year.

National Defense Medical College (Boei Ika Daigakko). 3-2 Namiki, Tokorozawa-shi, Saitama-ken 359. *Jurisdiction:* National Defense Agency. *Undergraduate level:* 1 faculty—Medicine (in 1988, admission quota 65, admitted 65 to the 6-year program). *Graduate level:* 1 faculty—Medical Research (30 students admitted annually to the program which takes about 4 years to complete). Students are obligated to serve in the self-defense forces for at least nine years following graduation. No programs less than six years in length or below university level.

University of Fisheries (Tokyo Suisan Daigakko). 4-5-7 Konan, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108. *Jurisdiction:* Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. *Undergraduate level:* 1 faculty/4 depts.—Fisheries (Food Production, Marine Science for Production, Resource Development, Resource Management) (in 1988, admitted 317). *Graduate level:* 1 faculty/3 depts.—Fisheries (Food Production, Marine Science for Production, Resource Development). 3-year master's and 2-year doctoral programs; 1-year special program for officers. No programs below university level.

Table 4.5 Outline of Selected Allied Health Professions

Note: There are no official English translations of the various allied health professions. Shown below are the most commonly used English terms. Training center (*yoseijo*) refers to Ministry of Health and Welfare-approved training sites.

Profession	Type of Institution	Jurisdiction	Number of Institutions	Admission Quotas	Entrance Requirements	Years of Study	Licensed By
Registered Nurse (*Kangofu*)	University	MoE	10	495	USSD	4	MoHW
	Junior College	MoE	60	3,940	USSD	3	MoHW
	Special Training School	MoE	33	2,020	USSD	3	MoHW
	Misc. School	MoE	6	360	USSD	3	MoHW
	Training Center	MoHW	687	28,183	USSD	3	MoHW
Practical Nurse (*Jun Kangofu*)	Upper Secondary School [1]	MoE	134	7,650	LSSGC	3	PG
	Misc. School [2]	MoE	1	20	LSSGC	2	PG
	Training Center [2]	MoHW	484	24,409	LSSGC	2	PG
Public Health Nurse	University	MoE	8	455	USSD	4	MoHW
	Junior College,	MoE	5	115	Junior College	1[†]	MoHW

(*Hokenfu*, also called Community Health Nurse)	Special Course				Graduate; eligible to take registered nurse exam		
	Misc. School	MoE	1	20	LSSGC	1‡	MoHW
	Training Center	MoE	46	1,110	LSSGC	1‡	MoHW
Midwife (*Josanpu*)	University	MoE	5	355	USSD	4	MoHW
	Junior College, Special Course	MoE	19	355	USSD	1†	MoHW
	Special Training School	MoE	3	45	LSSGC	1†	MoHW
	Misc. School	MoE	6	120	LSSGC	1‡	MoHW
	Training Center	MoHW	46	1,110	LSSGC	1‡	MoHW
Medical Radiation Technician (*Shinryo Hoshasen Gishi*, also called Clinical Radiography Technician)	University	MoE	1	40	USSD	4	MoHW
	Junior College	MoE	14	620	USSD	3	MoHW
	Special Training School	MoE	2	40	USSD	3	MoHW
	Training Center	MoHW	13	917	USSD	3	MoHW

Medical Technologist (*Rinsho Kensa Gishi*, also called Clinical Laboratory Technician)	University [4]	MoE	NA	NA	USSD	4 or 6	MoHW
	Junior College	MoE	26	1,280	USSD	3	MoHW
	Special Training School	MoE	5	200	USSD	3	MoHW
	Training Center	MoHW	40	2,074	USSD	3	MoHW
Physical Therapist (*Rigaku Ryohoshi*)	Junior College	MoE	12	250	USSD	3	MoHW
	School for the Blind *	MoE	3	35	USSD	3	MoHW
	Special Training School	MoE	NA	NA	USSD	3	MoHW
	Misc. School	MoE	NA	NA	USSD	3	MoHW
	Training Center	MoHW	29	725	USSD	3	MoHW
Occupational Therapist (*Sagyo Ryohoshi*)	Junior College	MoE	12	250	USSD	3	MoHW
	Training Center	MoHW	17	365	USSD	3	MoHW
Orthoptist (*Shino Kunrenshi*)	Training Center	MoHW	3	120	USSD	3	MoHW

Dental Hygienist (*Shika Eiseishi*)	Junior College	MoE	9	800	USSD	2	PG
	Special Training School	MoE	9	340	USSD	2	PG
	Training Center	MoHW	109	5,866	USSD	2	PG
Dental Laboratory Technician (*Shika Gikoshi*)	Training Center[5]	MoHW	73	3,507	USSD	2	MoHW

Sources: Excerpted from Mombusho, *Iryo Kankei Gijutsusha Yosei Gakko Ichiran* (1987), pp. 66, 68-72.

Abbreviations: MoE, Ministry of Education; MoHW, Ministry of Health and Welfare; USSD, Upper Secondary School Diploma; LSSGC, Lower Secondary School Graduation Certificate; PG, Prefectural Governments.

* Upper secondary school special course in physical therapy

† Plus 1-year special course (*senko-ka*)

‡ Plus six or more months-long program

[1] May continue further education immediately after graduation at junior colleges, special training colleges, miscellaneous schools, and training schools. Upon completion of 2-year programs, students are eligible to take the national nursing examination. Successful examinees are licensed as registered nurses by the Minister of Health and Welfare.

[2] May continue further education after 3 years of nursing experience at special training schools, miscellaneous schools, and training schools. Upon completion of 2-year programs, students are eligible to take the national examination. Successful examinees are licensed as registered nurses by the Minister of Health and Welfare. Upon completion of an additional year of public health nursing, or midwifery, students are eligible to take national public health nurse or midwifery examinations. Successful examinees are licensed as public health nurses or midwives by the Minister of Health and Welfare.

[3] May continue education in public health nursing immediately after graduation at junior colleges, special training schools, miscellaneous schools, and training schools. Upon completion of 2-year nursing program and 1-year public health nursing program, students are eligible to take the national public health nurse examination. Successful examinees are licensed as public health nurses by the Minister of Health and Welfare.

[4] Graduates of 4-year pharmaceutical science and health & hygiene programs; and graduates of 6-year dental, medical, and veterinary medicine programs are eligible to take the national medical technologist examination.

[5] Graduates of 6-year dental programs are eligible to take prefectural dental laboratory technician examinations.

V. International Education Activity

"Internationalization" (*kokusaika*) has achieved great popularity in Japan. Corporate, educational, political and media organizations tout the concept but there appears to be diverse understanding of what internationalization means for the nation, its institutions and the individual and how it might best be achieved. Within the educational sector the Provisional Council on Educational Reform, reflecting the concern of other educational bodies and individual institutions, identified internationalization as one of eight concepts for reform. For many educational leaders, Magofuku (1988) observes, "internationalization of the university" has become an often used phrase used by some simply as rhetoric and by others as a buzzword, with insufficient attention given to addressing basic academic and institutional practices highlighted by issues related to the education of foreign students that affect all students.

The internationalization of Japan and its educational system dates back to the sixth century. However, initiation of curriculum change, employment and integration of large numbers of non-Japanese teachers, and modification of inter- and intra-institutional policies and practices to promote and facilitate international education—defined in its broadest terms—are recent phenomena. The movement of large numbers of students, scholars and professionals abroad, the reception of a growing number of foreign students and scholars by Japanese institutions, the widespread establishment of institutional linkages, and most recently the founding of campuses abroad by Japanese institutions and by U.S. institutions in Japan have also occurred lately.

As the following discussion of educational interchange between Japan and the United States demonstrates, the United States remains the country of choice for the vast majority of Japanese. On the other hand, despite increased interest in Japan, relatively few U.S. students actually spend time there for educational purposes.

A. Japanese Students Abroad

Once the domain of the educational and financial elite, today Japanese study abroad in increasing numbers. The Immigration Bureau, Ministry of Justice reports that in 1987, 57,484 Japanese were studying or pursuing technical training abroad. Of this number, 51% were in the U.S., 11% in the U.K., 7% in China, 4% in France, 4% in West Germany, 3% in Australia, 3% in Taiwan, 3% in Korea, 3% in Canada, and the remaining 11% in other countries. This latest figure represents a 291% increase over the past five years.

Given the unabated interest in study abroad, the increasing willingness of Japanese corporations to hire Japanese with foreign educational credentials at entry and mid-career levels, the ability of students to finance study abroad, and the strength of the Japanese currency, the numbers seeking places in foreign institutions will probably grow in real numbers but remain consistent in relation to the total U.S. foreign student population. This is confirmed by data extrapolated from *Open Doors* which reports that over 12 years (1975-86), the number of Japanese students in the United States has increased from 7,070 to 15,070 and remained at 3.8 to 4.3% of the total number of foreign students. An unpublished November 1987 report by The Japan-United States Educational Commission's Information Service indicates that the number of first-time users of its facilities increased by 10% over the previous year. The Service also observed increases in the numbers of women, prospective undergraduate students and self-sponsored persons at all levels.

In addition to the number of Japanese enrolled as undergraduate and graduate students, thousands more are enrolled in U.S.-based English language and orientation programs. Also uncounted in any census are the many Japanese who participate in short (two weeks to three months) programs exclusively devoted to or combining English language training, cultural orientation, sightseeing and leisure.

In considering applications of Japanese applicants, attention should be given to three basic variables: purpose of study, level of education sought and proposed length of sojourn. Primary purposes for pursuing educational opportunities in the United States are degree and non-degree study, research, lecturing and consulting. Included in the degree-study category are a growing number of upper secondary school graduates (or prospective graduates) seeking admission as freshman. Aside from the international schools which also enroll Japanese, upper secondary schools in Japan are generally unprepared to provide guidance to students seeking admission to schools outside Japan and are unaccustomed to making available to students literature on non-Japanese institutions or to receiving U.S. recruiters. Students and their parents must seek information and guidance from teachers, family or friends who may have some experience abroad, not-for-profit organizations such as The Japan-United States Educational Commission, commercial study abroad agencies or preparatory schools which prepare students for admission to institutions outside Japan and assist in placement.

Also in the degree-seeking category are an unspecified number of transfer students. Given the miniscule university quotas for transfer at the undergraduate level in Japan and complexities of changing majors, it is surmised that not a few Japanese junior college graduates and university students opt to complete their education in the United States. At the graduate level, where by U.S. standards there are relatively few places, there is great interest in pursuing the master's and/or the doctoral degree in the United States.

In addition, it is not unusual for enrolled graduate students to take a leave of absence from their home institution to pursue a degree in the United States and then return to Japan to complete their Japanese dissertation. Still further,

there are a number of enrolled graduate students who are either encouraged by their professors or self-motivated to take classes and pursue research in the United States to enrich their academic preparation. Greater numbers of undergraduates pursue non-degree study in the United States usually combining intensive English language training and academic study for the equivalent of a junior year abroad.

Generally unaccounted for are the numerous Japanese who travel to the United States as researchers, lecturers and consultants under the sponsorship of both governments, and universities, research institutes, foundations and corporations in both countries. Many will not have the doctorate even though they hold academic rank for reasons discussed in the section on graduate requirements. While these thousands of sojourners have no direct bearing on admissions and registrars' offices, they nevertheless affect the educational community and are valuable resources in international education.

The second variable in assessing the vast pool of prospective Japanese participants in U.S. education, level of education sought, may be divided into secondary, undergraduate, master's, doctoral, post-doctoral, and mid- and senior career levels. Sometimes, Japanese will aspire to enter levels of education already completed as a means of compensating for insufficient English language proficiency or low self-confidence. Aside from significant changes in their major field of study, these applicants should be encouraged to enter the next level of education. It also should be noted that beyond the traditional academic programs, there is relatively little information available on professional and training programs other than English language programs in the United States.

Length of sojourn, the third variable, may be delineated into less than one month, less than three months, less than six months, and one, two and three or more years. No doubt, the most visible groups are the undergraduate and graduate students who seek degree and non-degree study for one or more years. However, U.S. institutions seeking to better understand the Japanese pool and offering attractive programs are also encouraged to look beyond the more traditional patterns of study abroad.

B. U.S. Students in Japan

The foreign student population in Japan has grown by 30% over the past ten years with the largest numbers (87%) coming from other Asian countries (Hicks). The increase in the number of Americans studying in Japan has risen parallel to the overall growth comprising between 4% and 6% of the total foreign student population in the past decade. In 1977, there were 566 Americans studying in Japan; in 1987, there were 934. As Yasue (1988) reports, although the foreign student population was almost evenly divided between the undergraduate and graduate levels, the Americans were skewed with 78% studying at the undergraduate level, 19% at the graduate level, and 3% at junior colleges and special training schools.

At the undergraduate level, U.S. students are divided into two categories: those who enter regular degree programs and those who participate in study

abroad programs. In the first category are institutions such as the International Christian University and Sophia University which each accept between 100 to 150 U.S. students.

In the second category are programs such as the Asian Studies Program at Kansai University of Foreign Studies, Associated Kyoto Program at Doshisha University, Center for Japanese Studies at Nanzan University, Konan-Illinois Center at Konan University and International Division at Waseda University which together with International Christian University and Sophia University receive 60% of all U.S. undergraduate students. Americans have participated in these and other programs by applying directly or joining exchange programs sponsored by their respective institutions or regional consortia. The latter includes the Associated Colleges of the Midwest (ACM), Associated Kyoto Program, California Private Universities and Colleges (CALPUS), Great Lakes Colleges and Universities (GLCA), Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities (MUCIA), Oregon State System of Higher Education (OSSHE) and University of California Education Abroad which have long established programs with host Japanese universities on a continuing basis. These programs usually include Japanese language study and courses on Japan taught in English by Japanese professors and/or by the accompanying U.S. faculty member who serves as resident director; cultural programs and activities; and home stays. In many cases, the Japanese host institution also sends its faculty members and students to the counterpart U.S. institution or one of the campuses of the consortia.

At the graduate level, U.S. students usually enroll in a graduate program in the United States and then affiliate themselves with a Japanese language training center, university or research institute, depending on their Japanese language proficiency, academic purposes and graduate study already completed.

U.S. students enrolling in a Japanese university as entering undergraduate or graduate students must meet the requirements of the institutions to which admission is sought. The Ministry of Education has suggested to the national and public universities that foreign applicants be exempt from taking the Joint First-Stage Achievement Test (JFSAT) required of all Japanese applicants. However, the faculties and departments of the national and public universities each maintain their own requirements. In addition to the JFSAT, foreign applicants are advised to take the General Examination for Foreign Students administered by the Association of International Education, Japan (AIEJ) (see Appendix G) once per year in December in Tokyo and Osaka. Most national and public universities require this test as do some private universities. Foreign applicants are also advised to take the Japanese Language Proficiency Test administered by AIEJ and the Japan Foundation once per year in December in Tokyo, Osaka and abroad in 36 cities in 19 countries. Applicants outside Japan should apply to the Japan Foundation (see Appendix G).

Once admitted to a regular degree program, U.S. students are required to complete the same degree requirements as Japanese students. There are exceptional cases in which graduate degree programs geared to foreign students and taught in English are offered.

Language study per se or in preparation for enrollment in an academic program is pursued by many U.S. students. The Ministry of Education reports that in 1986 there were 437 Japanese language programs of which 53% were affiliated with institutions of higher learning, 34% were offered by special training schools, miscellaneous schools and proprietary and not-for-profit organizations, and 12% were special programs including overseas schools. As Suzuki (1988) observes, class size, teacher qualifications and other program-related factors vary within and between categories of programs, and university-affiliated programs are not necessarily better than non-university programs. He also suggests assessment criteria parallelling generally accepted U.S. guidelines for evaluating English language programs. There is no system of accreditation for Japanese language programs.

Sixty-four programs preparing students for undergraduate and graduate admission are listed in *Japanese Colleges and Universities 1987, A Guide to Institutions of Higher Education in Japan* (pp. 690-697). A comprehensive list of Japanese language programs based in Japan has been published by the Ministry of Education's Agency for Cultural Affairs (Bunkacho 1987).

C. Institutional Linkages

There are more than 100 institutional linkages between Japanese and U.S. colleges and universities. However, there is no current, comprehensive list or database of these linkages. Arrangements range from general agreements which encourage academic exchange to detailed agreements which outline conditions and procedures for receiving and sending students and faculty members. U.S. institutions are encouraged to follow the *Guidelines for College and University Linkages Abroad* published by the American Council on Education, Division of International Education (June 1984).

D. Japanese Institutions Abroad

In the past ten years, private secondary schools, colleges and universities have begun to open campuses abroad to provide short- and long-term educational opportunities for students already enrolled at their home campuses, for Japanese students living in the country and/or for Japanese students seeking a study abroad experience. Schools have been established in Canada, Denmark, France, the United Kingdom and the United States and there are plans for founding schools in other countries in the near future. Admissions officers are urged to use the same assessment criteria as those applied to applicants educated in Japan.

These schools are to be distinguished from the 82 Japanese elementary and lower secondary schools in 57 countries which provide fulltime schooling. Moreover, schooling is provided by 127 supplementary schools in 49 countries for pupils enrolled in local schools. Support services for these fulltime and supplementary Japanese schools abroad are provided by the Japan Overseas Educational Service (Kaigai Shijyo Kyoiku Shinko Zaidan), a juridical founda-

tion under the supervision of the Ministry of Education. Curricula and textbooks are the same as those used in Japan.

E. U.S. Institutions in Japan

During the past five years, the number of U.S. institutions which have established programs in Japan has increased. These range from institutions initiating English language training and lower division undergraduate programs (with the option to transfer to the U.S. campus to complete requirements for the bachelor's degree) to bachelor's and master's degree programs to representational offices to research institutes. These programs operate independently with financial and other support from educational and non-educational entities or are co-administered by and offered on the campuses of existing Japanese universities. U.S. institutions offering courses generally follow the same curricula taught by faculty members from the home campus and those employed in Japan.

Almost none have sought approval from the Ministry of Education to operate as bona fide universities under the Japanese system and cite U.S. regional accreditation of their home campuses in their literature. Some are seeking accreditation of the Japan programs from U.S. accrediting bodies.

General guidance on matters related to opening a campus in Japan has been provided by the U.S. Embassy and organizations such as the International House of Japan and The Japan-United States Educational Commission on an ad hoc basis. However, no body focused on providing substantial assistance to U.S. institutions until the formation of the USA-Japan Committee for Promoting Trade Expansion (Nichibei Boeki Kakudai Sokushin Iinkai, see Appendix G) in 1986.

Established by Japanese Diet members and supported by a joint steering committee of U.S. congressmen, one of the major activities of the Committee is to promote and facilitate the entry of U.S. universities into Japan. Assistance is provided in orienting U.S. administrators to opportunities in Japan and matching institutions to locales interested in providing support for U.S. campuses. During the first two years, the Committee received inquiries from 100 U.S. institutions and 25 Japanese locales. The first program utilizing the services of the Committee recruited students in 1987 for the 1988 academic year.

F. International Schools

The international schools in Japan have a long tradition of providing preschool, elementary and secondary education to nationals of all countries residing in Japan. In recent years, a small but increasing number of Japanese students have enrolled in these schools. Many have been Japanese educated abroad due to parents' employment but also include students who have studied abroad by choice and those who have never been abroad for educational purposes. The international schools are listed in Appendix H.

VI. Admissions-Related Issues, Grading Systems and Academic Credentials

A. Admissions-Related Issues

The Japanese have historically placed great importance on education. The values, motivation and investment of time and money associated with education at all levels have not diminished. Individuals, their parents and society as a whole place strong emphasis on achievement which for many still culminates in employment with the government or a major corporation within the private sector. In this achievement-oriented and competitive milieu "double schooling," preparatory schools, school selection, *ronin*, and institutional ranking are significant factors for students who remain exclusively in the Japanese educational system as well as for those who seek educational opportunities elsewhere.

"Double schooling" (transliterated into Japanese as "double schooling") is the widespread phenomena in which students are simultaneously enrolled at or affiliated with institutions in the formal and non-formal streams of education.[1] The formal stream is defined here as including institutions which provide fulltime compulsory schooling, upper secondary schools, technical and junior colleges, and universities. The non-formal stream includes the various levels of preparatory schools, special training and miscellaneous schools, correspondence programs, adult education centers, on-the-job training schemes, and government and private research institutes. Statistics indicate that double schooling occurs from the preschool to post-baccalureate levels, with the greatest proportion of cohorts participating at the elementary and lower and upper secondary school levels. At the postsecondary level, it is not uncommon for a student enrolled in a formal program of study to enroll in a part-time non-formal program to take courses which are not offered, cannot be easily taken or that the student believes are better than those offered at the home institution. Examples include junior college students majoring in English who pursue secretarial training at a special training school and university students majoring in economics who enroll in a special training school to acquire computer skills. As a whole, double schooling is a generally accepted, albeit costly, practice with the providers and receivers of the dual system of education perceiving simultaneous enrollment as complementary rather than conflicting schooling. U.S. admissions officers may receive self- or school reports of simultaneous study at separate in-

[1]The author is indebted to Professor Kazuyuki Kitamura, Research Institute for Higher Education, Hiroshima University, for his clarification of the concept of "double schooling" and for sharing unpublished material.

stitutions and should be prepared to assess the documents separately according to the placement recommendations provided later in this chapter.

Preparatory schools enroll the greatest number of students opting for double schooling. (Fulltime enrollment in preparatory schools is covered later in the section on *ronin*.) The commonly used term referring to preparatory schools is *juku*, literally defined as a private school. More precise terminology includes *gakushu juku* which offer classes in academic subjects after regular school hours and/or on weekends, *yobiko* which prepare students for university examinations, *hoshu juku* which provide remedial classes and *naraigoto juku* which give abacus, art, calligraphy, music, physical coordination and other non-academic lessons at the elementary school level. *Juku* are structured as corporations, franchises or as individual enterprises; some have special training or miscellaneous school status.

According to a 1987 survey of approximately 5,000 households in the Tokyo metropolitan area and other large cities conducted by the Tokai Bank, the following percentages of children at that grade level were enrolled in *gakushu juku*:

Level/Year	Percentage
Preschool	2.7%
Elementary	
First & Second	4.6
Third & Fourth	34.9
Fifth & Sixth	48.1
Lower Secondary	
First	68.4
Second	66.4
Third	73.8
Upper Secondary	
First	14.5
Second	16.7
Third	18.6

Other estimates indicate that, in 1987, approximately 8.5 million children were enrolled in more than 50,000 *gakushu juku*. An uncounted number of children are also tutored in academic subjects at home by privately hired teachers who may be certified teachers, university students or other self-employed individuals.

Furthermore about 220,000 students, including a substantial proportion of *ronin* discussed below, were enrolled in 209 *yobiko* at 298 teaching sites.[2] The three largest *yobiko* enrolled 99,000 or 45% of the total number of enrollees. Enrollment in the more competitive and popular *yobiko* is not guaranteed. Some require that applicants take an entrance examination for admission to one or more tracks, e.g., social sciences and humanities, medicine, and science and engineering. Classes

[2] Unpublished information on *juku* and *yobiko* was provided by Kawaijuku, Nagoya.

are taught by fulltime *yobiko* teachers or moonlighting upper secondary school and university faculty members. In addition, mock entrance examinations are administered periodically to assess student achievement. In 1986, there were 5.3 million upper secondary school graduate and prospective graduate test takers including *yobiko* enrollees and others who only take one or more of the tests. The larger *yobiko* have vast information processing and dissemination networks, provide admissions-related data to upper secondary schools, counsel students and parents, and otherwise approximate the educational and career guidance role of U.S. high school counselors.

Despite and because of high levels of voluntary enrollment, preparatory schools provoke discussion among students and parents, and within the educational and public sectors. Proponents argue that preparatory schools provide the supplementary education, encourage the discipline and motivation, and foster a social milieu which students require to gain admission to the institutions they, their parents, or teachers have chosen. Opponents argue that preparatory school attendance detracts student attention from regular school lessons, substantially reduces the out-of-school hours which might be better devoted to extracurricular and leisure activity, places financial burdens on families and discriminates against students whose families cannot afford the additional expense, and skews student development toward classroom learning and the pursuit of relatively uniform life goals. Although advisory councils and society in general have decried the existence of preparatory schools and have attempted to rectify the educational system (e.g., developing JFSAT test items which cover the basic upper secondary school curriculum), there appear to be no indications of a decrease in preparatory school attendance in the near and far future.

School selection is conducted through frequent consultation between teacher, student and parents, and the preparatory school, student and parents. Mock test results, grades, and student interest and aspiration are considered. At the tertiary level, fewer schools tend to be selected due to the scheduling of annual entrance examinations and costs which range from 12,000 yen (approximately $90) for the JFSAT to 30,000 yen (approximately $225) or more per private college or university examination. Furthermore, as applicants must apply to specific faculties within colleges or universities, selection is also more narrowly focused than in the United States. Also since transfer from one faculty or institution to another is difficult and rare by U.S. standards, applicants want to enter the faculty of the college or university of their choice from the first year and therefore concentrate on a particular level of admissions competitiveness rather than spread their choices over a range of institutions. Competitiveness is also linked with the popularity of a university in relation to widely publicized data on the job placement of graduates in central and local government ministries, agencies and offices and specific corporations.

Ronin, literally masterless warriors or in current usage students without a place in a university, abound especially in large urban areas. These are the upper secondary school graduates who have not been immediately admitted to the institution of their choice. In 1987, 25.5% of all entering university students graduated from upper secondary school prior to 1986. This indicates that these

173,643 students were *ronin* for one or more years in the intervening year period studying fulltime at a *yobiko* or independently with or without the assistance of a tutor. For the more competitive and popular universities, up to 71% of newly admitted students were *ronin*. Although far more prevalent at the tertiary level, a small but growing number of younger students opt to become *ronin* if they are unsuccessful in gaining admission to the lower and upper secondary schools of choice. U.S. admissions officers may find breaks in the chronology of school attendance do not necessarily reflect failure as it is known in the United States.

Institutional ranking or assessment of institutions as a whole or by field of study, as is conducted or sponsored by academic or professional organizations in the United States, does not exist. Numerous rankings based on admissions and job placement data have and continue to be compiled and widely publicized by the mass media, preparatory schools and other organizations. Within this popularized framework, upper secondary schools are ranked according to the university placement of graduates. At the university level, institutions are ranked by ratios of applicants to the number of predetermined places and job placement in government and specific corporations. In this manner specific faculties of particular universities, for example, are ranked but do not take into consideration factors such as teaching effectiveness, teacher qualifications and achievement, facilities, and library and other campus resources.

Availability of information. In recent years, the need for information about universities and university offerings has resulted in the annual publication of a directory of national and public universities by the National Center for University Entrance Examinations. In addition, some of the larger preparatory schools have developed their own electronic databases and publish their own serials which provide detailed information about universities to upper secondary schools, teachers and students. Universities, which have traditionally provided bulletins and other information to enrolled students, have begun to disseminate substantive material in an effort to publicize their respective institutions and to recruit outstanding students.

English language eduation. English is a foreign language in Japan; it is not used as the major medium of communication in daily conversation, television, radio, newspapers, journals or at school. However, nearly half of the Japanese people have studied English in school for at least three years. English is offered in 99% of secondary schools. More than 80% of the five million students at lower secondary school and more than 90% of the four million students at upper secondary school study English. At the higher education level, most of the 1.5 million college students study English. Lower secondary school students study English an average of 3-5 hours per week (150-250 hours per year) and upper secondary school students study English for five hours per week (250 hours per year). An upper secondary school graduate is most likely to have learned English for six years (900-1,500 hours) and, if part of the 45.5% that seek admission to institutions of higher learning, will study English for an additional two years.

Outside the formal educational system, over a million Japanese are enrolled either full- or part-time in English language programs with heavy or sole

emphasis on aural/oral English at special training or proprietary schools. Furthermore, it is estimated that about 1.5 million persons study English via regularly scheduled radio and televised English language programs. A single televised program draws over one million viewers in Japan as bilingual news and tele-vision dramas are popular ways for Japanese to study English.

Given the many years devoted to the study of English and the abundance of learning opportunities, the Japanese still encounter difficulty particularly in oral/aural communication. Japanese educators and policy makers continue to discuss the reasons for the less than adequate acquisition of English language proficiency.

While there are basic and substantial linguistic differences between English and Japanese, there are other major reasons which may account for the difficulties Japanese students experience. One is the cultural barrier, which includes communication pattern differences between the two languages. For instance, communications skills such as debate, discussion, or argument are not viewed as important in Japanese society, and, therefore, Japanese students do not have these skills even in their own language. The lack of these skills in Japanese is not only a disadvantage because there is little carryover in learning them in English, but also because a lack of such skills is a stumbling block when the learners have to change their communication styles for speaking in English.

Another reason for the students' difficulties in learning English is the grammar-translation method used as the "only" method of teaching and learning English at schools. The heavy reliance on this method stems from a little over a century ago when Japan opened its doors to the West and started learning and receiving new knowledge, technology, and culture from Western countries. Considering the importance of today's massive written communication media, mostly in English, this method still plays an important role, but the problem is that this is the only method used in teaching other skills such as speaking.

A third reason is a consequence of the second; that is, all levels of English examinations (from short quizzes to entrance examinations for secondary schools and colleges) are basically designed to evaluate the students' ability to translate from English to Japanese or vice versa. On such tests, very little value has been placed on the students' ability to handle aural/oral skills in English.

A fourth reason is that of the learning style of the students. Japanese students think that learning a language is basically learning vocabulary and its written form. This idea stems from what they do in Japanese language classes in elementary school. What they are not aware of is that they have already acquired aural/oral Japanese before they started learning the written aspect of Japanese. Thus, as far as the teaching of translation skills is concerned, Japanese English teachers are considered to be proficient. However, because of a lack of training, Japanese English teachers are not prepared for the teaching of aural/oral skills in English. This generalization applies only to teachers at schools other than proprietary schools.

Major changes are planned by the Ministry of Education which has announced that new courses in oral communication will be introduced in lower and upper secondary schools beginning in 1990. To prepare for this substantial

change in English language teaching, two plans have been proposed. One is to retrain the teachers at centers in Japan and abroad for three to six months. The other is to encourage and support an increase in the numbers of native English-speaking teachers under various programs such as the Japan English Teaching Fellow Program. In 1987, 848 teachers were brought into Japanese schools from abroad to assist in the teaching of English. In 1988, this number was increased to 1,300 and is expected to grow in the next few years. These changes in the teaching staff, together with the growing demand for oral English by professionals such as businessmen, journalists, politicians and the general public—especially tourists—indicate that more emphases will be placed on the aural/oral skills in English teaching and learning.

Since Japanese applicants for admission to institutions in the United States are not native speakers, they should be required to take a standardized test of English such as the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL). However, since a high test score on such standardized tests may not reflect an applicant's ability to do actual coursework, which includes oral presentations and writing papers, further evaluation of their English ability should be made. Applicants for teaching assistantships and even for research assistantships should take standardized speaking tests such as the Test of Spoken English (TSE) because tests such as TOEFL and the Michigan Test of English do not evaluate the applicant's spoken English ability at all. Applicants to programs requiring high competency in written English should also have their writing skills evaluated by the Test of Written English (TWE).

B. Transcripts

Grading systems in Japan tend to be uniform within levels of education particularly at the elementary and lower and upper secondary levels. Transcripts written in Japanese are readily available. Usually one original and photocopies each signed by the responsible school official and stamped with the school or—in the case of universities—the faculty seal (a specially designed seal comprised of Japanese characters) are required. English language translations of transcripts are most difficult to obtain from elementary schools, lower and upper secondary schools. Often English teachers are asked to prepare the translation. If this is not possible, the individual, parent or a third party must prepare the English translation for review, approval and signature of the responsible school official. In some cases, school officials will not sign the English translation in which case the preparer should be required to sign a statement verifying that the translation has been prepared to the best of his/her ability and provides all of the information given on the original transcript.

Technical colleges, junior colleges and universities should be able to provide English language translations typed on institutional letterhead (Japanese or English letterhead).

All transcripts should note the specific grading system used. Class rank or percentile are not available at all levels. Grading showing failure of a specific

course or year of school is rarely seen. At the elementary and secondary levels, students receive supplementary assistance by their school teachers, private tutors or preparatory schools so that few fail. At the tertiary level, failed courses are repeated; the failure generally does not appear on the transcript nor is the repeated course noted as a repeat.

Certificates of completion and diplomas are available although information about the completion of a program of study is usually shown on the transcript.

C. Grading

Although grading is given the same serious attention as in the United States, grades per se are not regarded as important or as ultimate measures of achievement by students and parents. Rather attention is focused on advancement to the next level of education and admission to a selected school which both entail intensive and time consuming preparation for entrance examinations. Oftentimes, therefore, entrance examination preparation and preparatory school study take precedence over regular school work. However, as greater notice is given to other measures of achievement and academic potential in the admissions process, and to other educational alternatives including study abroad, students are becoming more aware of the importance of high grades.

Summarized below are the frequently found grading systems. Admissions officers should note that some schools convert numerical and Japanese grades into letter grades when preparing transcripts being sent abroad using a five-scale (A, B, C, D, F) system. In cases where the original grading system is a six-scale system, the grade *shu* is usually shown as A+, followed by A, B, C, D, and F. Admissions officers should also be aware that at the university level it is not uncommon for faculties within the same university to use different grading systems.

Level	Grading System
Elementary	5
Lower Secondary	4
Upper Secondary	3
	2
	1 (Failure)
Technical College	A = Excellent
	B = Very Good
	C = Good
	D = Not passing
Junior College	*Yu* = 80 - 100
	Ryo = 70 - 79
	Ka = 60 - 69
	Fuka = 59 & below (Failure)

(*continued*)

Level	Grading System
University (Undergraduate and Graduate)	*Yu* = 80 -100 *Ryo* = 70 - 79 *Ka* = 60 - 69 *Fuka* = 59 & below (Failure) OR *Shu* = 90 -100 *Yu* = 80 - 89 *Ryo* = 70 - 79 *Ka* = 60 - 69 *Fuka* = 59 & below (Failure) OR Numerical grading with 100 as full mark and 59 and below as failure.

D. Degree Names

University degrees require further explanation. Undergraduate degrees usually reflect the faculty in which the degree holder was enrolled and graduated. Among the most frequently encountered first degrees are the following:

Degree in Japanese	Degree Name in English
No-gakushi	Bachelor of Agriculture
Keizai-gakushi	Bachelor of Economics
Kyoiku-gakushi	Bachelor of Education
Ko-gakushi	Bachelor of Engineering
Ho-gakushi	Bachelor of Law
Bun-gakushi	Bachelor of Letters or Literature
Yaku-gakushi	Bachelor of Pharmacy
Ri-gakushi	Bachelor of Science

There are some universities, however, which have adopted the U.S. system and use degree titles such as Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science in lieu of the above mentioned titles.

Degrees in dentistry and medicine present special cases. Given below are the degree names in Japanese and English, and U.S. equivalents as generally recognized in Japan.

Degree in Japanese	English	U.S. Equivalent
Shigakushi-go	Bachelor of Dentistry	D.D.S.
Shigaku-hakushi-go	Doctor of Dental Science	D.M.D.
Igakushi-go	Bachelor of Medicine	M.D.
Igaku-hakushi-go	Doctor of Medical Science	Ph.D.

E. Role of the National Council on the Evaluation of Foreign Educational Credentials

The placement recommendations that follow have been approved by the National Council on the Evaluation of Foreign Educational Credentials. In order that these recommendations may be of maximum use to admissions officers, the following information on the development of the terminology used in stating the recommendations, along with instructions for their use, is offered by the Council and the World Education Series Committee.

The recommendations deal with all levels of formal education in roughly chronological order up through the highest degree conferred. Recommendations, developed through discussion and consensus in the Council, are not directives. Rather, they are general guidelines to help admissions officers determine the admissibility and appropriate level of placement of students from the country under study.

The recommendations should be applied flexibly rather than literally. Before applying the recommendations, admissions officers should read the supporting pages in the text and take into account their own institutional policies and practices. For example, a recommendation may be stated as follows: ". . .may be considered for up to one year of transfer credit. . . ." The implication is that the U.S. institution may consider giving less than or as much as one year of transfer credit, the decision to be based on various factors—the currentness of the applicant's transfer study, applicability of the study to the U.S. curriculum, quality of grades, and the receiving institution's own policies on transfer credit. Similarly, the recommendation ". . .may be considered for freshman admission" indicates possible eligibility only; it is not a recommendation that the candidate be admitted. Although consideration for admission at the same level may be recommended for holders of two different kinds of diplomas, use of identical phrasing in the recommendations does not mean that the two diplomas are identical in nature, quality, or in the quantity of education they represent.

In most cases, the Council will not have attempted to make judgments about the quality of individual schools or types of educational programs within the system under study. Quality clues are provided by the author and must be inferred from a careful reading of the text.

Certain phrases used repeatedly in the recommendations have acquired, within Council usage, specific meanings. For example, "through a course-by-course analysis" means that in dealing with transfer credit, each course taken at the foreign institution is to be judged on an individual basis for its transferability to the receiving institution. When the phrase "may be considered for undergraduate admission based upon a careful review of the syllabus" is used, it implies that many of the courses in the program may not be appropriate for transfer credit in a U.S. bachelor's degree program. Another phrase "where technical training is considered appropriate preparation" suggests that the curriculum followed by the candidate is specialized, and this is often a hint that within the foreign system the candidate's educational placement options are limited to certain curriculums. However, while the Council is aware of the educational policies of the country under study, the Council's policies are not necessarily set in conformity with that country's policies. Rather, the recommendations reflect U.S. philosophy and structure of education.

In voting on individual recommendations, Council decisions are made by simple majority. Although consistency among volumes is sought, some differences in philosophy and practice may occur from volume to volume.

Placement Recommendations

Note: When the length of a program is cited it refers to the standard length of the program when pursued fulltime. The actual period of attendance may vary.

Credential	Entrance Requirements	Length of Study	Gives Access in Country to	Placement Recommendations
A. Preschool Education				
1. *Yochien Shuryo Sho*/ Kindergarten Certificate of Completion (p. 10)	Age 3–5 years	1 to 3 years	Elementary school	May be placed in grade 1.
B. Elementary Education				
2. *Shogakko Sotsugyo Shosho*/ Elementary School Certificate of Completion (p. 10)	Age 6 years	6 years	Lower secondary school	May be placed in grade 7.
C. Secondary Education				
3. *Chugakko Sotsugyo Shosho*/ Lower Secondary School Graduation Certificate (p. 12)	Completion of elementary school	3 years	Upper secondary school	May be placed in grade 10.
4. *Kotogakko Sotsugyo Shosho*/ Upper Secondary School Diploma (p. 14)	Completion of lower secondary school and entrance examination	3 years	Tertiary-level institutions	May be considered for freshman admission if the program followed provides appropriate preparation.

5. *Daigaku Nyugaku Shikaku Kentei Shiken Gogaku Shosho*/ University Entrance Qualification Examination/ Certificate of Record (p. 18)	Completion of lower secondary school and passed a minimum of 11 subject tests	Variable	Tertiary-level institutions	May be considered for freshman admission if the program followed provides appropriate preparation.
6. *Koto Senmon Gakko Shuryo Shomei*/ Technical College Certificate of Completion (p. 31)	Completion of lower secondary school and entrance examination	3 years	Tertiary-level institutions	May be considered for freshman admission if the program followed provides appropriate preparation.

D. Tertiary-Level Education

Note: Students who have completed some coursework for any of the programs listed below may be considered for undergraduate admission with up to one year of transfer credit for each year, determined through a course-by-course analysis.

7. *Koto Senmon Gakko Sotsugyo Shosho*/ Technical College Diploma (p. 31)	Completion of lower secondary school and entrance examination	5 years	Universities with up to 2 years' transfer credit	May be considered for undergraduate admission with up to two years of transfer credit determined through a course-by-course analysis.
8. *Tanki Daigaku Shuryo Shosho*/ Junior College Certificate of Completion (p. 34)	Completion of upper secondary school and entrance examination	2–3 years	Universities with up to 2 years' transfer credit	May be considered for undergraduate admission with up to two years of transfer credit determined through a course-by-course analysis.

continued

9. *Tanki Daigaku Senko-ka Shuryo Shosho*/Junior College Special Course Certificate of Completion (p. 34)	Junior College Certificate of Completion	1 year	—	Represents completion of a specialized course of study at the Japanese junior college level; may be considered for up to one year of undergraduate transfer credit (within the two-year limitation mentioned in recommendation #8).
10. *Tanki Daigaku Bekka Shuryo Shosho*/Junior College Special Program Certificate of Completion (p. 35)	Completion of upper secondary school	1 year	—	Represents completion of a specialized course of study at the Japanese junior college level; may be considered for up to one year of undergraduate transfer credit (within the two year limitation mentioned in recommendation #8), based on a careful review of the program.
11. *Gakushi Shogo*/Bachelor's Degree (p. 24)	Completion of upper secondary school and entrance examination.	4 years	Graduate schools	May be considered for graduate admission.
12. *Daigaku Senko-ka Shuryo Shosho*/University Special Course Certificate of Completion (p. 25)	Bachelor's degree	1 year	—	Represents completion of a specialized course of study at the undergraduate level; may be considered for up to one year of undergraduate transfer credit determined through a course-by-course analysis.

13. *Daigaku Bekka Shuryo Shosho*/University Special Program Certificate of Completion (p. 25)	Upper secondary school	1 year	—	Represents completion of a specialized program at the undergraduate level; may be considered for up to one year of undergraduate transfer credit based on a careful review of the program.
14. *Daigakko Sotsugyo Shosho*/"Grand School" Diploma (p. 43)	Completion of upper secondary school and entrance examination	4 years	Graduate schools	May be considered for graduate admission.
15. *Igakushi go*/Bachelor of Medicine (p. 29)	Completion of upper secondary school and entrance examination	6 years	Graduate schools	A first professional degree in medicine; may be considered for graduate admission.
16. *Shigaku-shi-go*/Bachelor of Dentistry Degree (p. 29)	Completion of upper secondary school and entrance examination	6 years	Graduate schools	A first professional degree in dentistry; may be considered for graduate admission.
17. *Shushi-go*/Master's Degree (p. 27)	Bachelor's degree	2 years	Doctoral programs	May be considered comparable to a U.S. master's degree.
18. *Hakushi-go*/Doctoral Degree (p. 28)	a. Master's degree (p. 27)	2, 3 or more years	Post-doctoral research	May be considered comparable to a U.S. earned doctorate.
	b. Bachelor's degree (p. 24)	5 or more years	—	See placement recommendation #18a.

continued

19. *Igaku-hakushi-go*/Doctor of Medical Science (p. 29)	Bachelor of Medicine	4 years	—	May be considered comparable to a U.S. earned doctorate.
20. *Shigaku-hakushi-go*/Doctor of Dental Science (p. 29)	Bachelor of Dentistry	4 years	—	See placement recommendation #19.

E. Other Tertiary-Level Education

21. *Senshu Gakko Koto-ka Sotsugyo Menjo*/Special Training School Upper Secondary Course Diploma (p. 38)	Completion of lower secondary school	3 years	Tertiary level institutions	May be considered for freshman admission if the program followed provides appropriate preparation.
22. *Senshu Gakko Senman-ka Shuryo Shosho*/Special Training School Advanced Course Certificate of Completion (p. 38)	Completion of upper secondary school	1 to 2 years	—	Represents completion of a specialized program. Admission and placement should be based on other credentials.
23. *Senshu Gakko Ippan Kosu Shuryo Shosho*/Special Training School General Course Certificate of Completion (p. 38)	None	Variable; minimum 1 week	—	See placement recommendation #22.
24. *Kakushu Gakko Sotsugyo Menjo*/Miscellaneous School Certificate of Completion (p. 40)	None	Variable; minimum 1 week	—	See placement recommendation #22.

Appendix A. Technical Colleges (*Koto Senmon Gakko*)

The entries which follow list all technical colleges (*koto senmon gakko*) approved by the Ministry of Education as of May 1, 1987 (Mombusho Koto Kyoiku Kyoku Daigakuka Gijutsu Kyoikuka, *Zenkoku Tanki Daigaku, Koto Senmon Gakko Ichiran*, July 31, 1987).

Included in sequential order are the following: 1) institution name in English as provided by the institution and published in *The Technical Colleges in Japan*, 1982; 2) institution name in Japanese; 3) name change, status change or closure information; 4) address; 5) year founded; 6) type of institution—national, public (prefectural, metropolitan or city), private; and 7) names of departments and 1987 admission quotas of first year students.

Akashi Technological College (Akashi Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), Nishioka, Uozumi-cho, Akashi-shi, Hyogo-ken 674. Founded 1962; national. *Depts.*: Archit. Engr. (40), Civil Engr. (40), Electrical Engr. (40), Mech. Engr. (40).

Akita Technical College (Akita Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 1-1 Bunkyo-cho, Iijima, Akita-shi, Akita-ken 011. Founded 1964; national. *Depts.*: Civil Engr. (40), Electrical Engr. (40), Indus. Chem. (40), Mech. Engr. (40).

Anan Technical College (Anan Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 265 Aoki Minobayashi-cho, Anan-shi, Tokushima-ken 774. Founded 1963; national. *Depts.*: Civil Engr. (40), Electrical Engr. (40), Mech. Engr. (80).

Ariake Technical College (Ariake Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 150 Higashi Hagio-machi, Omuta-shi, Fukuoka-ken 836. Founded 1963; national. *Depts.*: Civil Engr. (40), Electrical Engr. (40), Indus. Chem. (40), Mech. Engr. (40).

Asahikawa Technical College (Asahikawa Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 2-2 Shunkodai, Asahikawa-shi, Hokkaido 070. Founded 1962; national. *Depts.*: Electrical Engr. (40), Indus. Chem. (40), Mech. Engr. (80).

Fukui Technical College (Fukui Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), Geshi-cho, Sabae-shi, Fukui-ken 916. Founded 1965; national. *Depts.*: Chem. Engr. (40), Civil Engr. (40), Electrical Engr. (40), Mech. Engr. (40).

Fukushima Technical College (Fukushima Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko; prior to 1967, Taira Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 30 Nagao, Kamiarakawa, Taira, Iwaki-shi, Fukushima-ken 970. Founded 1962; national. *Depts.*: Chem. Engr. (40), Civil Engr. (40), Electrical Engr. (40), Mech. Engr. (40).

Gifu Technical College (Gifu Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), Shinsei-cho, Motosu-gun, Gifu-ken 501-04. Founded 1963; national. *Depts.*: Archit. (40), Civil Engr. (40), Electrical Engr. (40), Mech. Engr. (40).

Gumma National College of Technology (Gumma Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 580 Toriba-machi, Maebashi-shi, Gumma-ken 371. Founded 1963; national. *Depts.*: Civil Engr. (40), Electrical Engr. (40), Indus. Chem. (40), Mech. Engr. (40).

Hachinohe Technical College (Hachinohe Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 16-1 Uwanotai, Tamonoki, Hachinohe-shi, Aomori-ken 031. Founded 1963; national. *Depts.*: Civil Engr. (40), Electrical Engr. (40), Indus. Chem. (40), Mech. Engr. (40).

Hakodate Technical College (Hakodate Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 226 Tokura-cho, Hakodate-shi, Hokkaido 042. Founded 1962; national. *Depts.*: Chem. Engr. (40), Civil Engr. (40), Electrical Engr. (40), Mech. Engr. (40).

Hiroshima Mercantile Marine College (Hiroshima Shosen Koto Senmon Gakko), 4272-1 Higashino-cho, Toyota-gun, Hiroshima-ken 725-02. Founded 1967; national. *Depts.*: Engr. Sci. (40), Nautical Sci. (40), Distribution Inform. Engr. (40).

Ibaraki Technical College (Ibaraki Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 866 Fukayazu, Nakane, Katsuta-shi, Ibaraki-ken 312. Founded 1964; national. *Depts.*: Electronic Inform. Engr. (40), Electrical Engr. (40), Indus. Chem. (40), Mech. Engr. (80).

Ichinoseki Technical College (Ichinoseki Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), Minamikata, Takanashi, Hagisho, Ichinoseki-shi, Iwate-ken 021. Founded 1964; national. *Depts.*: Chem. Engr. (40), Electrical Engr. (40), Mech. Engr. (80).

Ishikawa Technical College (Ishikawa Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), Tsubatamachi, Kahoku-gun, Ishikawa-ken 929-03. Founded 1965; national. *Depts.*: Archit. Engr. (40), Civil Engr. (40), Electronic Inform. Engr. (40), Electrical Engr. (40), Mech. Engr. (40).

Kagoshima Technical College (Kagoshima Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 1460-1 Shinko, Hayato-cho, Aira-gun, Kagoshima-ken 899-51. Founded 1963; national. *Depts.*: Civil Engr. (40), Electrical Engr. (40), Inform. Engr. (40), Mech. Engr. (80).

Kanazawa Technical College (Kanazawa Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 7-2 Ohgigaoka, Nonoichi-cho, Ishikawa-gun, Ishikawa-ken 921. Founded 1962; private. *Depts.*: Electrical Engr. (45), Mech. Engr. (45).

Kisarazu Technical College (Kisarazu Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 2-11-1 Kiyomidai, Higashi, Kisarazu-shi, Chiba-ken 292. Founded 1967; national. *Depts.*: Civil Engr. (40), Electrical Engr. (40), Electronic Engr. (40), Mech. Engr. (40).

Kitakyushu Technical College (Kitakyushu Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 140 Shii, Kokura Minami-ku, Kitakyushu-shi, Fukuoka-ken 803. Founded 1965; national. *Depts.*: Chem. Engr. (40), Electrical Engr. (40), Electronic Engr. (40), Mech. Engr. (80).

Kobe City Technical College (Kobe Shiritsu Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko; prior to 1966, Kobe Shiritsu Rokko Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 8-3-1 Maikodai, Tarumi-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ken 655. Founded 1962; public. *Depts.*: Chem. Engr. (40), Civil Engr. (40), Electrical Engr. (80), Mech. Engr. (80).

Kochi Technical College (Kochi Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 200-1 Otsu, Shinkai, Monobe, Nangoku-shi, Kochi-ken 783. Founded 1963; national. *Depts.*: Civil Engr. (40), Electrical Engr. (40), Indus. Chem. (40), Mech. Engr. (40)

Kumamoto Radio Technical College (Kumamoto Denpa Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 2659-2 Higashiokubo, Suya, Nishigoshi-machi, Kikuchi-gun, Kumamoto-ken 861-11. Founded 1963; national. *Depts.*: Electronic Engr. (40), Inform. & Computer Sci. (40), Radio Communica. (40).

Kumano Technical College (Kumano Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 2800 Arimacho, Kumano-shi, Mie-ken 519-43. Founded 1962; private. *Depts.*: Civil Engr. (90), Electrical Engr. (90), Mech. Engr. (90).

Kure Technical College (Kure Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 2-2-11 Agaminami, Kure-shi, Hiroshima-ken 737. Founded 1964; national. *Depts.*: Engr. (40), Civil Engr. (40), Electrical Engr. (40), Mech. Engr. (40).

Kurume National Technical College (Kurume Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 1232 Komorino-cho, Kurume-shi, Fukuoka-ken 830. Founded 1964; national. *Depts.*: Electrical Engr. (40), Indus. Engr. (40), Mech. Engr. (80), Metallur. Engr. (40).

Kushiro Technical College (Kushiro Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 128 Otanoshike, Kushiro-shi, Hokkaido 084. Founded 1965; national. *Depts.*: Archit. (40), Electrical Engr. (40), Electronic Engr. (40), Inform. Engr. (40), Mech. Engr. (40).

Maizuru Technical College (Maizuru Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 234 Shiraya, Maizuru-shi, Kyoto 625. Founded 1965; national. *Depts.*: Civil Engr. (40), Electrical Engr. (40), Mech. Engr. (80).

Matsue Technical College (Matsue Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 14-4 Nishiikuma-cho, Matsue-shi, Shimane-ken 690. Founded 1964; national. *Depts.*: Civil Engr. (40), Electrical Engr. (40), Mech. Engr. (40), Production Engr. (40).

Miyagi National Technical College (Miyagi Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), Medeshima Shiote, Natori-shi, Miyagi-ken 981-12. Founded 1963; national. *Depts.*: Archit. (40),

Electrical Engr. (40), Mech. Engr. (40), Metallurgy (40).

Miyakonojo Technical College (Miyakonojo Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 473-1 Yoshiocho, Miyakonojo-shi, Miyazaki-ken 885. Founded 1964; national. *Depts.*: Archit. (40), Electrical Engr. (40), Indus. Chem. (40), Mech. Engr. (40).

Nagano National Technical College (Nagano Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 716 Tokuma, Nagano-shi, Nagano-ken 380. Founded 1963; national. *Depts.*: Civil Engr. (40), Electrical Engr. (40), Mech. Engr. (80).

Nagaoka Technical College (Nagaoka Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 888 Nishi Katakaimachi, Nagaoka-shi, Niigata-ken 940. Founded 1962; national. *Depts.*: Civil Engr. (40), Electrical Engr. (40), Indus. Chem. (40), Mech. Engr. (80).

Nara Technical College (Nara Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 22 Yata-cho, Yamatokoriyama-shi, Nara-ken 639-11. Founded 1964; national. *Depts.*: Chem. Engr. (40), Electrical Engr. (40), Inform. Engr. (40), Mech. Engr. (80).

National Takamatsu Technical College (Takamatsu Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 355 Tokushi-cho, Takamatsu-shi, Kagawa-ken 761. Founded 1962; national. *Depts.*: Civil Engr. (40), Electrical Engr. (40), Mech. Engr. (80).

Niihama Technical College (Niihama Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 7-1 Yagumo-cho, Niihama-shi, Ehime-ken 792. Founded 1962; national. *Depts.*: Electrical Engr. (40), Industrical Chem. (40), Mech. Engr. (40), Metallur. Engr. (40).

Numazu Technical College (Numazu Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 3600 Ooka, Numazu-shi, Shizuoka-ken 410. Founded 1962; national. *Depts.*: Electronic Engr. (40), Electrical Engr. (40), Indus. Chem. (40), Mech. Engr. (80).

Oita National Technical College (Oita Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 1666 Maki, Oita-shi, Oita-ken 870-01. Founded 1963; national. *Depts.*: Civil Engr. (40), Electrical Engr. (40), Mech. Engr. (80).

Osaka Prefectural Technical College (Osaka Furitsu Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko). Founded 1962; national. *Depts.*: Civil Engr. (40), Electrical Engr. (80), Indus. Chem. (40), Mech. Engr. (80).

Oshima National Mercantile Marine College (Oshima Shosen Koto Senmon Gakko). Founded 1967; national. *Depts.*: Electronic Engr. (40), Marine Engr. (40), Nautical Sci. (40).

Oyama National College of Technology (Oyama Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko). 771 Nakakuki, Oyama-shi, Tochigi-ken 323. Founded 1965; national. *Depts.*: Archit. (40), Electronic Engr. (40), Electrical Engr. (40), Indus. Chem. (40), Mech. Engr. (40).

Salesian Polytechnic (Ikuei Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko; prior to 1967, Ikuei Koto Senmon Gakko), 2-35-11 Igusa, Suginami-ku, Tokyo 167. Founded 1962; private. *Depts.*: Electrical Engr. (45), Graphic Engr. (90), Indus. Design (90).

Sasebo Technical College (Sasebo Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 1-1 Okishincho, Sasebo-shi, Nagasaki-ken 857-11. Founded 1967; national. *Depts*: Engr. (40), Indus. Chem. (40), Mech. Engr. (80).

Sendai Radio Technical College (Sendai Denpa Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), Kamiayashi, Miyagi-cho, Miyagi-gun, Miyagi-ken 989-31. Founded 1971; national. *Depts*: Electronic Engr. (40), Electronic Technology (40), Inform. Technology (40), Radio Communica. (40).

Suzuka College of Technology (Suzuka Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), Shirokocho, Suzuka-shi, Mie-ken 510-02. Founded 1962; national. *Depts*: Electrical Engr. (40), Indus. Chem. (40). Mech. Engr. (40), Metal Engr. (40).

Takuma Radio Technical College (Takuma Denpa Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 551, Kohda, Takuma-cho, Mitoyo-gun, Kagawa-ken 769-11. Founded 1971; national. *Depts.*: Electronic Engr. (40), Electronics (40), Inform. Engr. (40), Radio Communication (40).

Toba National Mercantile Marine College (Toba Shosen Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 1-1 Ikegami-cho, Toba-shi, Mie-ken 517. Founded 1967; national. *Depts.*: Electronic Engr.

(40), Marine Engr. (40), Nautical Sci. (40).

Toin-Gakuen Technical College (Toin Gakuen Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 1614 Kurogane-cho, Midori-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa-ken 227. Founded 1964; private. *Depts.*: Electrical Engr. (45), Mech. Engr. (45), Technical Chem. (45). No new students enrolled since 1987.

Tokyo Metropolitan College of Aeronautical Engineering (Tokyo Toritsu Koku Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 8-53-1 Minami Senju, Arakawa-ku, Tokyo 116. Founded 1962; public. *Depts.*: Aircraft Body (40), Aircraft Engine (40), Mech. Engr. (120).

Tokyo Metropolitan Technical College (Tokyo Toritsu Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 1-10-40 Higashi Ohi, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 140. Founded 1962; public. *Depts.*: Electrical Engr. (80), Mech. Engr. (120).

Tokyo National Technical College (Tokyo Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 1220-2 Kunugida-cho, Hachioji-shi, Tokyo 193. Founded 1965; national. *Depts.*: Electrical Engr. (40), Electronic Engr. (40), Indus. Chem. (40), Mech. Engr. (40).

Tomakomai Technical College (Tomakomai Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 443 Nishioka, Tomakomai-shi, Hokkaido 059-12. Founded 1964; national. *Depts.*: Civil Engr. (40), Electrical Engr. (40), Indus. Chem. (40), Mech. Engr. (40).

Toyama National Technical College (Toyama Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 13 Hongo-machi, Toyama-shi, Toyama-ken 930-11. Founded 1964; national. *Depts.*: Electrical Engr. (40), Indus. Chem. (40), Mech. Engr. (40), Metallur. Engr. (40).

Toyama Mercantile Marine College (Toyama Shosen Koto Senmon Gakko), 1-2 Neriya, Ebie, Shinminato-shi, Toyama-ken 933-02. Founded 1967; national. *Depts.*: Engr. Course (40), Inform. Engr. (40), Navigation Course (40).

Toyota National Technical College (Toyota Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 2-1 Eisei-cho, Toyota-shi, Aichi-ken 471. Founded 1963; national. *Depts.*: Archit. (40), Civil Engr. (40), Electrical Engr. (40), Inform. Engr. (40), Mech. Engr. (40).

Tsuruoka Technical College (Tsuruoka Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 104 Sawada, Inooka, Tsuruoka-shi, Yamagata-ken 997. Founded 1963; national. *Depts.*: Chem. Engr. (40), Electrical Engr. (40), Mech. Engr. (80).

Tsuyama Technical College (Tsuyama Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 624-1 Numa, Tsuyama-shi, Okayama-ken. Founded 1963; national. *Depts.*: Electrical Engr. (40), Inform. Engr. (40), Mech. Engr. (80).

Ube Technical College (Ube Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), Tokiwadai, Ube-shi, Yamaguchi-ken 755. Founded 1962; national. *Depts.*: Electrical Engr. (40), Indus. Chem. (40), Mech. Engr. (40).

Wakayama National Technical College (Wakayama Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 77 Noshima, Nada-cho, Gobo-shi, Wakayama-ken 649-15. Founded 1964; national. *Depts.*: Civil Engr. (40), Electrical Engr. (40), Indus. Chem. (40), Mech. Engr. (40).

Yatsushire National College of Technology (Yatsushiro Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 2627 Hirayama Shinmachi, Yatsushiro-shi, Kumamoto-ken 866. Founded 1974; national. *Depts.*: Civil Engr. & Architecture (40), Informaiton & Electronic Engr. (40), Mech. Engr. (40).

Yonago Technical College (Yonago Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko), 4448 Ohtakazuna Hikona-cho, Yonago-shi, Tottori-ken 683. Founded 1964; national. *Depts.*: Architecture (40), Electronic Engr. (40), Electrical Engr. (40).

Yuge Mercantile Marine College (Yuge Shosen Koto Senmon Gakko), Yuge-cho, Ochigun, Ehime-ken 794-25. Founded 1967; national. *Depts.*: Electronic Engr. (40), Marine Engr. (40), Nautical Science (40).

Appendix B. Junior Colleges (*Tanki Daigaku*)

The entries below include all junior colleges *(tanki daigaku)* approved by the Ministry of Education (Mombusho Koto Koiku Kyoku Daigakuka Gijutsu Kyoikuka, *Zenkoku Tanki Daigaku, Koto Senmon Gakko Ichiran*, July 31, 1988).

Included is the following information: 1) institution name in Japanese; 2) *literal translation of institution name* (there is no list of junior college names in English and many institutions do not have official translations of their names. Translations of university names, as shown in Appendix C, were used in translations of junior colleges affiliated with universities); 3) name change, status change and closure information; 4) address/main campus address where there is more than one campus; 5) year founded; 6) type of institution—national, public (prefectural, metropolitan or city), private; 7) coeducational or single sex (only single sex institutions are noted); 8) number of departments; 9) *names of departments as translated by the author* and 1988 admission quotas of first-year students; 10) an asterisk (*) following a department name indicating a three-year program.

Aichi Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Aichi University Junior College Division). 1-1 Aza Machihata Machihata-cho, Toyohashi-shi, Aichi-ken 440. Founded 1950, private, women only. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Living (120), Lit. (150).

Aichi Gakuin Tanki Daigaku (Aichi Gakuin Junior College). 1-100 Kusumoto-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken 464. Founded 1950, private. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Lit. (evening) (25).

Aichi Gakusen Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Aichi Gakusen Women's Junior College; prior to 1950, Anjo Joshi Senmon Gakko; prior to 1982, Anjo Gakuen Joshi Tanki Daigaku). *Main*: 28 Aza Kami Kawanari Hegoshi-cho, Okazaki-shi, Aichi-ken 444. Founded 1930, private, women only. *Organization*: 5 depts.—Child. Educ. (100), Clothing (60), Home Econ. (80), Intl. Gen. Educ. (150), Living (80).

Aichi Gijutsu Tanki Daigaku (Aichi Junior College of Technology). 50-2 Nishi Hazama-cho, Manori, Gamagori-shi, Aichi-ken 443. Founded 1986, private. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Auto. Technology (120), Electronic Technology (150).

Aichi Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Aichi Women's Junior College; prior to 1977, Sumire Joshi Tanki Daigaku). 57 Takenoyama Oaza Iwasaki Nisshin-cho, Aichi-gun, Aichi-ken 470-01. Founded 1963, private, women only. *Organization*: 4 depts.—Clothing (210), Home Econ. (210), Humanities (330), Mgmt. (300).

Aichi Kenritsu Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Aichi Prefectural Women's Junior College; prior to 1950, Aichi Kenritsu Joshi Senmon Gakko; prior to 1953, Aichi Joshi Tanki Daigaku). 3-28 Takata-cho, Mizuho-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken 467. Founded 1947, public, women only. *Organization*: 3 depts.—Child Welfare (day & evening) (40), English Lit. (day & evening) (40), Japanese Lit. (40).

Aichi Kenritsu Kango Tanki Daigaku (Aichi Prefectural Junior College of Nursing). Aza Higashitani Kami Shidami, Moriyama-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken 463. Founded 1968, public, women only. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Nurs. Dept. I* (40), Nurs. Dept. II (40).

Aichi Shukutoku Tanki Daigaku (Aichi Shukutoku Junior College). 23 Sakuragaoka, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken 464. Founded 1961, private, women only. *Organization*: 4 depts.—Communication (100), English Lit. (200), Home Econ. (200), Japanese Lit. (200).

Aikoku Gakuen Tanki Daigaku (Aikoku Gakuen Junior College; prior to 1970, Aikoku Gakuen Joshi Tanki Daigaku). *Main*: 5-7-1 Nishi Koiwa, Edogawa-ku, Tokyo 133. Founded 1963, private, women only. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Commerce & Econ. (100), Home Econ. (100).

Aino Gakuin Tanki Daigaku (Aino Gakuin Junior College). 4-5-4 Higashi Ota, Ibaragi-shi, Osaka 567. Founded 1984, private, women only. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Nurs.* (80).

Akashi Tanki Daigaku (Akashi Junior College). 2-1-50 Akenan-cho, Akashi-shi, Hyogo-ken 673. Founded 1967, private, women only. *Organization*: 3 depts.—Clothing (60), Design (40), Gen. Educ. (50).

Akatsuki Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Akatsuki Women's Junior College; prior to 1950, Akatsuki Joshi Senmon Gakko). 238 Aza Shiroyama Kayo-cho, Yokkaichi-shi, Mie-ken 512. Founded 1946,

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private, women only. *Organization*: 3 depts.—Child. Educ. (day & evening*) (100), Elem. Educ. (30), Home Econ. (110).

Akenohoshi Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Akenohoshi Women's Junior College). 770 Omaki, Urawa-shi, Saitama-ken 359. Founded 1971, private, women only. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Eng. (80), French (40).

Akikusa Gakuen Tanki Daigaku (Akikusa Gakuen Junior College; prior to 1978, Akikusa Hoiku Senmon Gakko). 1789 Izumi-cho, Tokorozawa-shi, Saitama-ken 359. Founded 1968, private, women only. *Organization*: 3 depts.—Child. Educ. (day & evening) (250), Japanese Lit. (100), Mgmt. (100).

Akita Kenritsu Nogyo Tanki Daigaku (Akita Prefectural Junior College of Agriculture). 2-2 Aza Minami Ogata-mura, Minami Akita-gun, Akita-ken 010-04. Founded 1973, public. *Organization*: 4 depts.—Agric. (60), Agric. Engr. (30), Agric. Life (30), Livestock (30).

Akita Tanki Daigaku (Akita Junior College). 46-1 Aza Morisawa, Shimo Kitate Sakura, Akita-shi, Akita-ken 010. Founded 1953, private. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Commerce & Econ. (50), Home Econ. (150).

Aoba Gakuen Tanki Daigaku (Aoba Gakuen Junior College). 3-12-19 Setagaya, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 154. Founded 1966, private, women only. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Food Nutrition (100), Home Econ. (180).

Aomori Akenohoshi Tanki Daigaku (Aomori Akenohoshi Junior College). 2-6-32 Namiuchi, Aomori-shi, Aomori-ken 030. Founded 1963, private, women only. *Organization*: 3 depts.—Child. Educ. (50), English (40), Music (40).

Aomori Chuo Tanki Daigaku (Aomori Chuo Junior College; prior to 1974, Aomori Chuo Joshi Tanki Daigaku). 12 Aza Kanda Oaza Yokouchi, Aomori-shi, Aomori-ken 030-01. Founded 1970, private. *Organization*: 3 depts.—Child. Educ. (60), Food Nutrition (60), Mgmt. Information (100).

Aomori Tanki Daigaku (Aomori Junior College). 248 Aza Abeno Oaza Kobata, Aomori-shi, Aomori-ken 030. Founded 1962, private. *Organization*: 1 dept.— Commerce & Econ. (day & evening) (200).

Aoyama Gakuin Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Aoyama Gakuin Women's Junior College; prior to 1950, Aoyama Gakuin Joshi Senmon Gakko). 4-4-25 Shibuya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150. Founded 1904, private, women only. *Organization*: 5 depts.—Child Educ. (100), English Lit. (300), Gen. Educ. (150), Home Econ. (200), Japanese Lit. (200).

Aren Tanki Daigaku (Allen Junior College). 70-1 Dai-5 Chiwari Hon-cho, Kuji-shi, Iwate-ken 032. Founded 1970, private. *Organization*: 1 dept.—English Lang. & Lit. (80).

Asahikawa Daigaku Joshi Tanki Daigakubu (Asahikawa College Women's Junior College Division; prior to 1968, Asahikawa Joshi Tanki Daigaku; prior to 1970, Kita Nihon Gakuin Daigaku Joshi Tanki Daigakubu). 3-23 Nagayama, Asahikawa-shi, Hokkaido 079. Founded 1964, private, women only. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Child. Educ. (100), Living (100).

Ashikaga Tanki Daigaku (Ashikaga Junior College). 3-2120 Honjo, Ashikaga-shi, Tochigi-ken 326. Founded 1978, private. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Child. Educ. (100).

Ashiya Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Ashiya Women's Junior College). 14-10 Rokurokuso-cho, Ashiya-shi, Hyogo-ken 659. Founded 1960, private, women only. *Organization*: 3 depts.—Child. Educ. (100), English Lit. (100), Home Econ. (150).

Aso Tohoku Tanki Daigaku (Aso Tohoku Junior College; prior to 1985, Shuko Tanki Daigaku). 49-1 Hagisho Aza Shosai, Ichinoseki-shi, Iwate-ken 021. Founded 1953, private. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Child. Educ. (50), Living Sci. (40).

Atomi Gakuen Tanki Daigaku (Atomi Gakuen Junior College; prior to 1948, Atomi Koto Jogakko; prior to 1950, Atomi Gakuen Koto Gakko). 1-5-2 Otsuka, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112. Founded 1946, private, women only. *Organization*: 3 depts.—Home Econ. (100), Lit. (200), Living Arts (100).

Baika Tanki Daigaku (Baika Junior College; prior to 1950, Baika Joshi Senmon Gakko). 2-19-5 Shukunosho, Ibaraki-shi, Osaka 567. Founded 1922, private, women only. *Organization*: 3 depts.—English (260), Home Econ. (240), Japanese (160).

Baiko Jogakuin Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Baiko Jogakuin College Junior College Division). 1-1-1 Koyo-cho, Shimonoseki-shi, Yamaguchi-ken 740. Founded 1964, private, women only. *Organization*: 2 depts.—British & American Lit. (220), Japanese Lit. (165).

Beppu Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Beppu University Junior College Division). 82 Oaza Kita Ishigaki, Beppu-shi, Oita-ken 874-01. Founded 1954, private. *Organization*: 4 depts.—Commerce & Econ. (50), Elem. Educ. (150), English (30), Living (150).

Beppu Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Beppu Women's Junior College). 78 Aza Toriyama Oaza Noda, Beppu-shi, Oita-ken 847-01. Founded 1964, private, women only. *Organization*: 3 depts.—Child. Educ. (50), Fashion Design (40), Food (100).

Bunka Joshi Daigaku Muroran Tanki Daigaku (Bunka Women's University Muroran Junior College). 3-11-50 Takasago-cho, Muroran-shi, Hokkaido 050. Founded 1969, private, women only. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Gen. Educ. (50), Nursery Educ. (80).

Bunka Joshi Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Bunka Women's University Junior College Division; prior to 1964, Bunka Joshi Tanki Daigaku). 3-22-1 Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 151. Founded 1950, private, women only. *Organization*: 3 depts.—Clothing (450), Creative Living (225), Intl. Culture (200).

Bunkyo Daigaku Joshi Tanki Daigakubu (Bunkyo University Women's Junior College Division; prior to 1968, Rissho Gakuen Joshi Tanki Daigaku; prior to 1976, Rissho Joshi Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu). 1100 Namegaya, Chigasaki-shi, Kanagawa-ken 152. Founded 1953, private, women only. *Organization*: 4 depts.—Arts & Lit. (225), English Lang. & Lit. (240), Home Econ. (200), Nutrition (150).

Bunkyo Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Bunkyo Women's Junior College). 1-19-1 Mukogaoka, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113. Founded 1964, private, women only. *Organization*: 3 depts.—English Lang. & Lit. (550), Mgmt. (300), Nursery Educ. (120).

Bunri Joho Tanki Daigaku (Bunri Junior College of Information). 32-1 Kashiwabara Shinden Shimokawahara, Sayama-shi, Saitama-ken 350-13. Founded 1987, private. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Mgmt. Information (150).

Chiba Keiai Tanki Daigaku (Chiba Keiai Junior College). 1-9 Sanno, Sakura-shi, Chiba-ken 285. Founded 1950, private. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Elem. Educ. (150).

Chiba Keizai Tanki Daigaku (Chiba Junior College of Commerce). 4-3-30 Todoroki-cho, Chiba-shi 260. Founded 1968, private. *Organization*: 2 depts. (both day & evening)—Commerce & Econ. (280), Elem. Educ. (150).

Chiba Kenritsu Eisei Tanki Daigaku (Chiba Prefectural Junior College of Hygiene). 2-10-1 Wakaba, Chiba-shi, Chiba-ken 260. Founded 1981, public. *Organization*: 4 depts.—Dental Hygiene (50), Nurs. Dept. I* (80), Nurs. Dept. II (40), Nutrition (50).

Chiba Meitoku Tanki Daigaku (Chiba Meitoku Junior College). 1412 Minami Oyumi-cho, Chiba-shi, Chiba-ken 280. Founded 1970, private. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Child. Educ. (100).

Chiba Tanki Daigaku (Chiba Junior College). 1-3-1 Konodai, Ichikawa-shi, Chiba-ken 272. Founded 1951, private. *Organization*: 2 depts. (both day & evening)—Commerce (100), English Lit. (50).

Chofu Gakuen Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Chofu Gakuen Women's Junior College). 3-4-1 Higashi Yurigaoka, Aso-ku, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa-ken 215. Founded 1967, private, women only. *Organization*: 1 dept.—English Lang. & Lit. (250).

Chubu Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Chubu Women's Junior College; prior to 1970, Gifu Saimi Gakuin Tanki Daigaku). 4909-3 Mukaiyama Kurachi, Seki-shi, Gifu-ken 501-32. Founded 1967, private, women only. *Organization*: 4 depts.—Child. Educ. (100), Commerce (90), Elem. Educ. (30), English Lit. (40).

Chugoku Tanki Daigaku (Chugoku Junior College; prior to 1966, Chugoku Joshi Tanki Daigaku). 83 Niwase, Okayama-shi, Okayama-ken 701-01. Founded 1962, private. *Organization*: 4 depts.—Child. Educ. (120), English Lang. & Lit. (100), Home Econ. (180), Music (80).

Chikushi Jogakuen Tanki Daigaku (Chikushi Jogakuen Junior College). 2-12-1 Ishizaka, Dazaifu-shi, Fukuoka-ken 818-01. Founded 1965, private, women only. *Organization*: 4 depts.—Child. Educ. (150), English Lit. (200), Home Econ. (200), Japanese Lit. (200).

Chukyo Joshi Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Chukyo Women's University Junior College Division; prior to 1964, Chukyo Joshi Tanki Daigaku). 55 Nadakayama Yokone-machi, Obu-shi, Aichi-ken 474. Founded 1950, private, women only. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Living Science (50), Physical Educ. (100).

Chukyo Tanki Daigaku (Chukyo Junior College). *Main*: 2216 Toki-cho, Mizunami-shi, Gifu-ken 509-61. Founded 1966, private. *Organization*: 3 depts.—Home Econ. (200), Mgmt. (100), Nursery Educ. (150).

Chuo Shoka Tanki Daigaku (Chuo Junior College of Commerce). 1-28-5 Shinkawa, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104. Founded 1951, private. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Commerce (evening) (80).

Daiichi Hoiku Tanki Daigaku (Daiichi Junior College of Nursery Education). 2829 Kimigahata, Dazaifu-shi, Fukuoka-ken 818-01. Founded 1975, private. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Child. Educ. (250).

Daiichi Yoji Kyoiku Tanki Daigaku (Daiichi Junior College of Infant Education; prior to 1967, Kyushu Kogyo Tanki Daigaku; prior to 1969, Kyushu Tanki Daigaku; prior to 1976, Kyushu Gakuin Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu; prior to 1985, Kirishima Joshi Tanki Daigaku). 1-12-42 Chuo, Kokubu-shi, Kagoshima-ken 899-43. Founded 1966, private, women only. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Infant Educ. (50).

Denki Tsushin Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (University of Electro-Communications Junior College Division) (not accepting new students since 1988). 1-5-1 Chofugaoka, Chofu-shi, Tokyo 182. Founded 1953, national. *Organization:* 2 depts. (both day & evening)—Electronic Engr. (120), Electronic Information (120).

Doshisha Joshi Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Doshisha Women's College of Liberal Arts Junior College Division). 97 Tanabe-cho, Kodo Minami Hokodate, Tsuzuki-gun, Kyoto 610-03. Founded 1985, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—British & American English (200), Japanese Lang. Culture (200).

Doto Tanki Daigaku (Doto Junior College; prior to 1976, Hokkaido Sangyo Tanki Daigaku). 135 Aza Nakanosawa Hiroshima-machi, Sapporo-gun, Hokkaido 061-11. Founded 1966, private. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Construction (100), Mgmt. (150).

Edogawa Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Edogawa Women's Junior College). 1-474 Komagi, Nagareyama-shi, Chiba-ken 270-01. Founded 1984, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Humanities (240).

Ehime Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Ehime Women's Junior College). 421 Baba Ibuki-cho, Uwajima-shi, Ehime-ken 798. Founded 1966, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Food Nutrition (100), Nursery Educ. (50).

Ehime Kenritsu Iryo Gijutsu Tanki Daigaku (Ehime Prefectural Junior College of Medical Technologies). 543 Tobe-cho, Iyo-gun, Ehime-ken 791-11. Founded 1987, public. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Med. Technology (20), Nurs. Dept. I* (50), Nurs. Dept. II (50).

Ferisu Jogakuin Tanki Daigaku (Ferris Jogakuin Junior College; prior to 1950, Yokohama Yamate Jogakuin Senmon Gakko). 68 Yamate-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa-ken 231. Founded 1947, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Home Econ. (not accepting new students since 1988) (100), Music (50).

Fuji Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Fuji Women's Junior College). Nishi-2, Kita 16-jo, Kita-ku, Sapporo-shi 001. Founded 1950, private, women only. *Organization:* 4 depts.—English Lit. (100), Home Econ. (200), Japanese Lit. (100), Nursery Educ. (50).

Fuji Tanki Daigaku (Fuji Junior College). 1-7-7 Shimo Ochiai, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 161. Founded 1951, private. *Organization:* 2 depts. (both day & evening)—Econ. (375), Mgmt. (375).

Fujimigaoka Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Fujimigaoka Women's Junior College) (not accepting new students since 1969). 669 Sho-on, Mishima-shi, Shizuoka-ken 411. Founded 1965, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Home Econ. ((50), Lit. (100).

Fujita Gakuen Eisei Gijutsu Tanki Daigaku (Fujita Gakuen Junior College of Hygiene Technology; prior to 1984, Nagoya Eisei Gijutsu Tanki Daigaku). 1-98 Dengakugakubo Kutsukake-cho, Toyoaki-shi Aichi-ken 470-11. Founded 1966, private. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Hygiene Tech.* (100).

Fukui Kenritsu Tanki Daigaku (Fukui Prefectural Junior College). Aza 21-3, 97 Obatake-cho, Fukui-shi, Fukui-ken 910. Founded 1975, public. *Organization:* 4 depts.—Agric. (40), Mgmt. (40), Nurs. Dept. I* (50), Nurs. Dept. II (40).

Fukuoka Jogakuin Tanki Daigaku (Fukuoka Jogakuin Junior College). 3-42-1 Osa, Minami-ku, Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka-ken 816. Founded 1964, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—English Lang. (350), Home Econ. (200), Japanese Lit. (100).

Fukuoka Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Fukuoka Women's Junior College; prior to 1972, Kyushu Gakuen Fukuoka Joshi Tanki Daigaku). 4-16-1 Gojo, Dazaifu-shi, Fukuoka-ken 818-01. Founded 1966, private, women only. *Organization:* 5 depts.—Food Nutrition (100), Home Econ. (200), Lit. (300), Music (80), Secretarial (100).

Fukuoka Kogyo Tanki Daigaku (Fukuoka Junior College of Technology; prior to 1966, Fukuoka Denshi Kogyo Tanki Daigaku). 3-30-1 Higashi Wajiro, Higashi-ku, Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka-ken 811-02. Founded 1960, private. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Electronic Information (200).

Fukuoka-ken Shakai Hoiku Tanki Daigaku (Fukuoka Prefectural Junior College of Social Welfare and Nursery Education). 4395 Ida, Tagawa-shi, Fukuoka-ken 825. Founded 1967, public. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Nursery Educ. (50), Soc. Welfare (50).

Fukushima Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Fukushima Women's Junior College; prior to 1968, Midorigaoka Joshi Tanki Daigaku). 1-1 Chigoike Miyashiro, Fukushima-shi, Fukushima-ken 960-01. Founded 1966, private, women only. *Organization:* 4 depts.—Fashion Art (50, Food Nutrition (50), Nursery Educ. (day & evening) (250), Secretarial (100).

Fukushima Kenritsu Aizu Tanki Daigaku (Fukushima Prefectural Aizu Junior College; prior to 1957, Aizu Tanki Daigaku). 1-1 Aza Monden, Oaza Yahata, Ikki-machi, Aizu Wakamatsu-shi, Fukushima-ken 965. Founded 1951, public. *Organization:* 4 depts.—Commerce (60), Design (40), Food & Nutrition (40), Soc. Welfare (50).

Fukuyama Shiritsu Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Fukuyama City Women's Junior College; prior to 1974, Fukuyama Joshi Tanki Daigaku). 1750-2 Honjo-cho, Fukuyama-shi, Hiroshima-ken 720. Founded 1963, public, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Home Econ. (100), Nursery Educ. (50).

Gakushuin Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Gakushuin Women's Junior College; prior to 1951, Gakushuin Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu). 3-20-1 Toyama, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162. Founded 1950, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Family Living (120), Humanities (480).

Gifu Daigaku Kogyo Tanki Daigakubu (Gifu University Junior College Division of Technology). 1-1 Yanagito, Gifu-shi, Gifu-ken 501-11. Founded 1959, national. *Organization:* 5 depts. (all day & evening)—Civil Engr. (30), Electrical Engr. (50), Fiber Engr (30), Indus. Chem. (40), Mech. Engr. (50).

Gifu Iryo Gijutsu Tanki Daigaku (Gifu Junior College of Medical Technologies; prior to 1983, Kokusai Igaku Sogo Gijutsu Gakuin). 759-1 Aza Nagamine Hiraga, Seki-shi, Gifu-ken 501-32. Founded 1973, private. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Clinical Radiography Tech.* (80), Hygiene Tech.* (80).

Gifu Shiritsu Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Gifu City Women's Junior College; prior to 1949, Gifu Joshi Senmon Gakko; prior to 1950, Gifu Senmon Gakko). 2693 Nagara Fukumitsu, Gifu-shi, Gifu-ken 502. Founded 1946, public, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Clothing (100), English Lit. (50), Food Nutrition (80).

Ginkyo Gakuen Tanki Daigaku (Ginkyo Gakuen Junior College). 819 Okubo, Shimizu-machi, Kumamoto-shi, Kumamoto-ken 860. Founded 1968, private. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Hygiene Technology* (100), Nurs. (40).

Gumma Daigaku Iryo Gijutsu Tanki Daigakubu (Gumma University Junior College Division of Medical Technologies). 3-39-15 Showa-cho, Maebashi-shi, Gumma-ken 371. Founded 1977, national. *Organization:* 4 depts.—Hygiene Technology* (40), Nurs.* (80), Occupational Therapy* (20), Physical Therapy* (20).

Gumma Daigaku Kogyo Tanki Daigakubu (Gumma University Junior College Division of Technology). 1-5-1 Tenjin-cho, Kiryu-shi, Gumma-ken 376. Founded 1953, national. *Organization:* 5 depts. (all day & evening)—Applied Chem. (50), Electrical Engr. (45), Fiber Engr. (30), Indus. Chem. (40), Mech. Engr. (50).

Gumma Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Gumma Women's Junior College). 501 Naka Orui-machi, Takasaki-shi, Gumma-ken 370. Founded 1966, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Home Econ. (130), Japanese Lit. (100).

Hagi Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Hagi Women's Junior College). 4515 Aza Machiga-tsubo Oaza Chinto, Hagi-shi, Yamaguchi-ken 758. Founded 1967, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Japanese Lit. (40), Living (100).

Hagoromo Gakuen Tanki Daigaku (Hagoromo Gakuen Junior College). 1-89-1 Hamadera Minamicho, Sakai-shi, Osaka 592. Founded 1964, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Home Econ. (240), Lit. (160).

Hakodate Otani Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Hakodate Otani Women's Junior College). 1-2-3 Kaji, Hakodate-shi, Hokkaido 041. Founded 1963, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Child. Educ. (70), Living Sci. (40).

Hakodate Tanki Daigaku (Hakodate Junior College; prior to 1962, Hakodate Shoka Tanki Daigaku). 173 Takaoka-cho, Hakodate-shi, Hokkaido 042. Founded 1953, private. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Food Nutrition (100).

Hakuo Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Hakuo Women's Junior College). 1117 Kamigawara Oaza Taigyoji, Oyama-shi, Tochigi-ken 323. Founded 1974, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Child. Educ. (day & evening) (150), English (100), Mgmt. (200).

Hamamatsu Tanki Daigaku (Hamamatsu Junior College). 2-3-1 Sumiyoshi, Hamamatsu-shi, Shizuoka-ken 430. Founded 1951, private. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Child. Educ. (day & even.) (140), Commerce (day & even.) (150), English (100).

Heian Jogakuin Tanki Daigaku (Heian Jogakuin Junior College). 5-81-1 Nanpeidai, Takatsuki-shi, Osaka 569. Founded 1950, private, women only. *Organization:* 4 depts.—Christianity (50), English Lit. (230), Home Econ. (250), Nursery Educ. (100).

Higashi Chikushi Tanki Daigaku (Higashi Chikushi Junior College; prior to 1947, Higashi Chikushi Geijutsu Jogakko; prior to 1950, Higashi Chikushi Joshi Senmon Gakko). 5-1-1 Shimo Tozu, Kokura Kita-ku, Kita Kyushu-shi, Fukuoka-ken 803. Founded 1943, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Clothing (120), Food Nutrition (165), Nursery Educ. (150).

Higashi Osaka Tanki Daigaku (Higashi Osaka Junior College; prior to 1967, Fuse Joshi Tanki Daigaku). 3-1 Gakuen-cho Nishitsutsumi, Higashi Osaka-shi, Osaka 577. Founded 1965, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Child Educ. (220), Home Econ (130).

Hijiyama Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Hijiyama Women's Junior College). 4-1-1 Ushida Shin-machi, Higashi-ku, Hiroshima-shi, Hiroshima-ken 730. Founded 1966, private, women only. *Organization*: 4 depts.—Art (70), Child. Educ. (100), Home Econ. (170), Japanese Lit. (200).

Himeji Gakuin Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Himeji Gakuin Women's Junior College). 1966-5 Aza Enden Takaoka Fukuzaki-cho, Kanzaki-gun, Hyogo-ken 679-01. Founded 1973, private, women only. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Child Educ. (120), English Lit. (80).

Himeji Tanki Daigaku (Himeji Junior College; prior to 1957, Himeji Kogyo Tanki Daigakubu). 1-1-12 Hon-machi Shinzake, Himeji-shi, Hyogo-ken 670. Founded 1950, public. *Organization*: 4 depts.—Child. Educ. (50), Food Nutrition (50), Living Environment (50), Mgmt. Information (50).

Hinomoto Gakuen Tanki Daigaku (Hinomoto Gakuen Junior College). 890-1 Aza Koro Kodera-cho, Kanzaki-gun, Hyogo-ken 679-21. Founded 1974, private, women only. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Child. Educ. (100), English (100).

Hirosaki Daigaku Iryo Gijutsu Tanki Daigakubu (Hirosaki University Junior College Division of Medical Technologies). 66-1 Hon-machi, Hirosaki-shi, Aomori-ken 036. Founded 1975, national. *Organization*: 5 depts.—Clinical Radiography Technology* (40), Hygiene Technology* (40), Nurs.* (80), Occupational Therapy* (20), Physical Therapy* (20).

Hirosaki Gakuin Tanki Daigaku (Hirosaki Gakuin Junior College). 13-1 Minori-cho, Hirosaki-shi, Aomori-ken 036. Founded 1950, private, women only. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Living Welfare (70).

Hiroshima Bunka Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Hiroshima Bunka Women's Junior College). 3-5-1 Nagatsuka, Aki Minami-ku, Hiroshima-shi, Hiroshima-ken 731-01. Founded 1964, private, women only. *Organization*: 4 depts.—Child. Educ. (50), Food Nutrition (150), Living Culture (150), Music (70).

Hiroshima Bunkyo Joshi Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Hiroshima Bunkyo Women's College Junior College Division; prior to 1966, Kabe Joshi Tanki Daigaku). 1-2-1 Kabe Higashi, Asa Kita-ku, Hiroshima-shi, Hiroshima-ken 731-02. Founded 1962, private, women only. *Organization*: 5 depts.—Childhood Educ. (80), Clothing (40), English Lit. (50), Food Nutrition (90), Japanese Lit. (50).

Hiroshima Jidosha Kogyo Tanki Daigaku (Hiroshima Junior College of Automobile Technology; prior to 1967, Hiroshima Denki Gakuen Tanki Daigaku). 6-20-1 Nakano, Aki-ku, Hiroshima-shi, Hiroshima-ken 739-03. Founded 1964, private. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Auto. Technology (200).

Hiroshima Jogakuin Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Hiroshima Jogakuin College Junior College Division; prior to 1950, Hiroshima Jogakuin Senmon Gakko). 4-13-1 Ushida Higashi, Higashi-ku, Hiroshima-shi, Hiroshima-ken 730. Founded 1932, private, women only. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Home Econ. (210).

Hiroshima Nogyo Tanki Daigaku (Hiroshima Junior College of Agriculture). 8511-1 Oaza Misono Saijo-cho, Higashi Hiroshima-shi, Hiroshima-ken 724. Founded 1954, public. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Agric. (80), Livestock Breeding (60).

Hiroshima Shudo Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Hiroshima Shudo University Junior College Division; prior to 1960, Shudo Tanki Daigaku; prior to 1973, Hiroshima Shoka Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu). 1717 Oaza Otsuka Numata-cho, Asa Minami-ku, Hiroshima-shi, Hiroshima-ken 731-31. Founded 1952, private. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Commerce (evening) (100).

Hokkai Gakuen Kitami Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Hokkai Gakuen Kitami Women's Junior College). 235 Hokko, Kitami-shi, Hokkaido 090. Founded 1983, private, women only. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Mgmt. (100).

Hokkaido Bunrika Tanki Daigaku (Hokkaido Bunrika Junior College; prior to 1985, Rakuno Gakuen Tanki Daigaku). 582 Nishi Nohoro, Ebetsu-shi, Hokkaido 069-01. Founded 1950, private. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Dairy Farming (150), Gen. Educ. (100).

Hokkaido Daigaku Iryo Gijutsu Tanki Daigakubu (Hokkaido University Junior College Division of Medical Technologies). Nishi 5-chome, Kita 12-jo, Kita-ku, Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido 060. Founded 1980, national. *Organization*: 5 depts.—Clinical Radiography Technology* (40), Hygiene Technology* (40), Nurs.* (80), Occupational Therapy* (20), Physical Therapy* (40).

Hokkaido Eiyo Tanki Daigaku (Hokkaido Junior College of Nutrition). 400 Fujino, Minami-ku, Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido 061-21. Founded 1963, private, women only. *Organization*: 3 depts.—Child. Educ. (100), Food Nutrition (200), Living Culture (100).

Hokkaido Jidosha Tanki Daigaku (Hokkaido Automobile Tanki Daigaku). 6-2-12-jo Nakanoshima, Toyohira-ku, Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido 062. Founded 1953, private. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Auto. Technology (day & evening) (550), Indus. Mgmt. (150).

Hokkaido Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Hokkaido Women's Junior College). 23 Bunkyodai, Ebetsu-shi, Hokkaido 069. Founded 1963, private, women only. *Organization*: 5 depts.—Arts & Crafts (100), Elem. Educ. (100), Fashion Art (300), Health & Phys. Educ. (300), Mgmt. Inform. (150).

Hokkaido Musashi Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Hokkaido Musashi Women's Junior College). Nishi 13, Kita 22-jo, Kita-ku, Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido 001. Founded 1967, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—English Lit. (150), Gen. Educ. (200).

Hokkaido Takushoku Tanki Daigaku (Hokkaido Takushoku Junior College). 338 Osamunai, Osamunai-cho, Fukagawa-shi, Hokkaido 078-01. Founded 1966, private. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Agric. Mgmt. (150), Nursery Educ. (60).

Hokuriku Gakuin Tanki Daigaku (Hokuriku Gakuin Junior College; prior to 1963, Hokuriku Gakuin Hoiku Tanki Daigaku). 11 I Mitsukoji-machi, Kanazawa-shi, Ishikawa-ken 920-13. Founded 1950, private, women only. *Organization:* 4 depts.—English (80), Food Nutrition (80), Gen. Educ. (80), Nursery Educ. (100).

Hokusei Gakuen Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Hokusei Gakuen Women's Junior College). Nishi 17-13, Minami 5-jo, Chuo-ku, Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido 064. Founded 1951, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—English Lit. (150), Home Econ. (220).

Hosen Gakuen Tanki Daigaku (Hosen Gakuen Junior College; prior to 1939, Bukkyo Hoiku Kyokai Hobo Yoseijo; prior to 1944, Bukkyo Hoiku Kyokai Nakano Hobo Yoseijo; prior to 1946, Nakano Hobo Yoseijo; prior to 1951, Nakano Koto Hoiku Gakko). 2-33-26 Chuo, Nakano-ku, Tokyo 164. Founded 1935, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Living Arts (60), Nursery Educ. (60).

Hyogo Joshi Tanki [illegible]aku (Hyogo Women's Junior College; prior to 1966, Mutsumi Gakuen Joshi Tanki Daigaku). 2301 Shinzaike Hiraoka-cho, Kakogawa-shi, Hyogo-ken 675-01. Founded 1956, private, women only. *Organization:* 5 depts.—Art & Design (50), Elem. Educ. (100), Food Nutrition (80), Home Econ. (day & evening*) (90), Nursery Educ. (day & day in 2 shifts*) (350).

Hyuga Gakuin Tanki Daigaku (Hyuga Gakuin Junior College) (not accepting new students since 1986). 11- Yamato-cho, Miyazaki-shi, Miyazaki-ken 880. Founded 1955, private. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Commerce (evening) (80).

Ibaraki Daigaku Kogyo Tanki Daigakubu (Ibaraki University Junior College Division of Technology). 4-12-1 Naka Narisawa-cho, Hino-shi, Ibaraki-ken 316. Founded 1955, national. *Organization:* 4 depts. (all day & evening)—Electrical Engr. (40), Electronic Engr. (40), Indus. Chem. (40), Mech. Engr. (40).

Ibaraki Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Ibaraki Women's Junior College). 960-2 Higashi Kinokura, Naka-machi, Naka-gun, Ibaraki-ken 311-01. Founded 1967, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Lit. (100), Nursery Educ. (130).

Ibaraki Kirisutokyo Tanki Daigaku (Ibaraki Christian Junior College). 6-11-1 Omika-cho, Hitachi-shi, Ibaraki-ken 319-12. Founded 1950, private. *Organization:* 4 depts.—English (150), Gen. Educ. (180), Japanese Lit. (70), Living Culture (70).

Ichimura Gakuen Tanki Daigaku (Ichimura Gakuen Junior College). 6-1-1 Aza Uchikubo, Inuyama-shi, Aichi-ken 484. Founded 1965, private, women only. *Organization:* 4 depts.—Commerce & Econ. (375), English (150), Home Econ. (325), Nursery Educ. (150).

Ichinomiya Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Ichinomiya Women's Junior College). 6 Niko-cho, Ichinomiya-shi, Aichi-ken 491. Founded 1955, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts. (both day & day in 2 shifts*)—Child. Educ. (200), Home Econ. (280).

Iida Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Iida Women's Junior College). 610 Matsuo Daita, Iida-shi, Nagano-ken 395. Founded 1967, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Childhood Educ. (100), Home Econ. (150).

Ikenobo Tanki Daigaku (Ikenobo Junior College; prior to 1966, Ikenobo Gakuen Tanki Daigaku). 491 Niwatori Boko-cho 4-jo Kudaru Muromachi-dori, Shi-mogyo-ku Kyoto 605. Founded 1952, private. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Home Econ. (175), Japanese Lit. (100).

Ikuei Tanki Daigaku (Ikuei Junior College; prior to 1987, Maebashi Ikuei Gakuen Tanki Daigaku). 1656-1 Kyome-cho, Takasaki-shi, Gumma-ken 370. Founded 1977, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—English (100), Nursery Educ. (100).

Imabari Meitoku Tanki Daigaku (Imabari Meitoku Junior College). 688 Aza Nishonokuboko Yata, Imagari-shi, Ehime-ken 794. Founded 1966, private. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Child. Educ. (50), Living Sci. (100).

Inazawa Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Inazawa Women's Junior College). 1-1-41 Nishi-machi, Inazawa-shi, Aichi-ken 492. Founded 1951, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Child. Educ. (day & day in 2 shifts*) (170), Design & Fine Arts (35), Home Econ. (day & evening) (170).

Ishikawa-ken Nogyo Tanki Daigaku (Ishikawa Prefecture Junior College of Agriculture). 1-308 Suematsu, Nonoichi-machi, Ishikawa-gun, Ishikawa-ken 921. Founded 1971, public. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Agric. Engr. (30), Agric. (50), Livestock Breeding (20).

Iwaki Tanki Daigaku (Iwaki Junior College; prior to 1972, Shokeiko Tanki Daigaku). 37 Aza Kotobuki Kanazawa Taira Kamada, Iwaki-shi, Fukushima-ken 970. Founded 1966, private. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Child. Educ. (100), Commerce & Econ. (day & evening) (150).

Iwakuni Tanki Daigaku (Iwakuni Junior College). 2-24-18 Ozu-machi, Iwakuni-shi, Yamaguchi-ken 740. Founded 1971, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Child. Educ. (150), English Lang. (50).

Iwamizawa Komazawa Tanki Daigaku (Iwamizawa Komazawa Junior College) (not accepting new students since 1988). 5-102 Midorigaoka, Iwamizawa-shi, Hokkaido 068. Founded 1965, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Japanese Lit. (50).

Iwate Kenritsu Morioka Tanki Daigaku (Iwate Prefectural Morioka Junior College; prior to 1948, Iwate Kenritsu Joshi Senmon Gakko; prior to 1951, Iwate Kenritsu Bijutsu Kogei Tanki Daigaku). 1-48 Sumiyoshi-cho, Morioka-shi, Iwate-ken 020. Founded 1946, public. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Child. Educ. (50), Law & Econ. (day & evening) (50), Life Sci. (70).

Izumi Tanki Daigaku (Izumi Junior College; prior to 1965, Tamagawa Hobo Senmon Gakuin). 2-2-1 Aoba, Sagamihara-shi, Kanagawa-ken. Founded 1960, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Child Educ. (250).

Jichi Ika Daigaku Kango Tanki Daigaku (Jichi Medical School Junior College of Nursing; prior to 1976, Jichi Ika Daigaku Koto Kango Gakko; prior to 1986, Jichi Ika Daigaku Kango Gakko). 3311-1 Yakushiji, Minamikawachi-machi, Kawachi-gun, Tochigi-ken 329-04. Founded 1974, private. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Nurs.* (100).

Jinai Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Jinai Women's Junior College). *Main:* 43-1-1 Amaike-cho, Fukui-shi, Fukui-ken 910-01. Founded 1965, private, women only. *Organization:* 4 depts.—Child Educ. (180), Home Econ. (200), Japanese Lit. (40), Music (30).

Jissen Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Jissen Women's Junior College; prior to 1932, Jissen Jogakko Senmonbu; prior to 1950, Jissen Joshi Senmon Gakko; prior to 1968, Jissen Joshi Gakuen Tanki Daigaku). 1-13-1 Shinmei, Hino-shi, Tokyo 191. Founded 1925, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—English Lit. (180), Japanese Lit. (180), Living Culture (260).

Jochi Tanki Daigaku (Sophia Junior College). 999 Sanno-dai, Kami Otsuki, Hadano-shi, Kanagawa-ken 257. Founded 1973, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—English (250).

Josai Daigaku Joshi Tanki Daigakubu (Josai University Women's Junior College). 1-1 Keyaki-dai, Sakado-shi, Saitama-ken 350-02. Founded 1983, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Mgmt. (200), Lit. (200).

Joshi Bijutsu Tanki Daigaku (Women's Junior College of Fine Arts; prior to 1962, Joshi Bijutsu Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu). 1-49-8 Wada, Suginami-ku, Tokyo 166. Founded 1950, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Clothing (200), Sculpture (400).

Joshi Eiyo Tanki Daigaku (Women's Junior College of Nutrition). 3-24-4 Komagome, Toshima-ku 170. Founded 1950, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Food Nutrition (day & evening) (250).

Joshi Sei Gakuin Tanki Daigaku (Sei Gakuin Women's Junior College). 1-1 Tosaki, Ageo-shi, Saitama-ken 362. Founded 1967, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Child Educ. (80), English Lit. (150), Japanese Lit. (150).

Jumonji Gakuen Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Jumonji Gakuen Women's Junior College). 2-1-28 Sugasawa, Niiza-shi, Saitama-ken 352. Founded 1966, private, women only. *Organization:* 4 depts.—Childhood Education (100), Elem. Educ. (50), Home Econ. (180), Lit. (300)

Junsei Tanki Daigaku (Junsei Junior College). 8 Iga-machi, Takayashi-shi, Okayama-ken 716. Founded 1972, private. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Child. Educ. (50), Health (160).

Junshin Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Junshin Women's Junior College; prior to 1950, Junshin Joshi Senmon Gakko). (Note: Japanese characters used for Junshin at this institution are different from those used for the following institution.) 235 Mitsuyama-machi, Nagasaki-shi, Nagasaki-ken 852. Founded 1947, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—British & American Culture (75), Nursery Educ. (100), Sociol. (100).

Junshin Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Junshin Women's Junior College). 1-1-1 Chikushi, Minami-ku, Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka-ken 815. Founded 1957, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—English Lit.(40), Home Econ. (90), Japanese Lit.(40).

Kacho Tanki Daigaku (Kacho Junior College; prior to June 1953, Kacho Gakuen Tanki Daigaku). 3-456 Hayashishita-cho, Higashiyama-ku, Kyoto 605. Founded January 1953, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Child. Educ. (150), Home Econ.(200), Soc. Welfare (200).

Kaetsu Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Kaetsu Women's Junior College; prior to 1944, Nihon Joshi Koto Shogyo Gakko; prior to 1950, Nihon Joshi Keizai Senmon Gakko; prior to 1982, Nihon Joshi Keizai Tanki Daigaku). 2-8-4 Minami-cho, Hanakoganei, Kodaira-shi, Tokyo 187. Founded 1929, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Econ. (525).

Kagawa Daigaku Shogyo Tanki Daigakubu (Kagawa University Junior College Division of Commerce). 2-1 Saiwai-cho, Takamatsu-shi, Kagawa-ken 760. Founded 1959, national. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Commerce (day & evening) (120).

Kagawa Tanki Daigaku (Kagawa Junior College). 920 Ikano-cho, Zentsuji-shi, Kagawa-ken 765. Founded 1967, private. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Child. Educ. (day & day in 2 shifts*) (90), Living Culture (100), Mgmt. Information (100).

Kagawa-ken Meizen Tanki Daigaku (Kagawa Prefecture Meizen Junior College; prior to 1919, Shiritsu Meizen Koto Jogakko; prior to 1956, Kasei Senkoka Kyoshi-ka). 1-10 Kameoka-cho, Takamatsu-shi, Kagawa-ken 760. Founded 1917, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—English Lang. (100), Home Econ. (150).

Kagoshima Daigaku Iryo Gijutsu Tanki Daigakubu (Kagoshima University Junior College Division of Medical Technologies). 1208-1 Usuki Kagoshima-shi, Kagoshima-ken 890. Founded 1985, national. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Nurs.* (80), Occupational Therapy* (20), Physical Therapy* (20).

Kagoshima Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Kagoshima Women's Junior College). 1-59-1 Shibahara, Kagoshima-shi, Kagoshima-ken 890. Founded 1965, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Child Educ. (200), Home Econ. (220), Gen. Educ. (300).

Kagoshima Junshin Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Kagoshima Junshin Women's Junior College). 1847 Kamoike-cho, Kagoshima-shi, Kagoshima-ken 890. Founded 1960, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—English Lang. (80), Home Econ. (240).

Kagoshima Kenritsu Tanki Daigaku (Kagoshima Prefectural Junior College; prior to 1950, Kagoshima Kenritsu Joshi Senmon Gakko; prior to 1958, Kagoshima Kenritsu Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu). 44 Shima Ishiki-cho, Kagoshima-shi, Kagoshima-ken 890. Founded 1947, public. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Commerce & Econ. (day & evening) (110), Home Econ. (50), Lit. (60).

Kagoshima Tanki Daigaku (Kagoshima Junior College). 450 Nagayoshi-cho, Kagoshima-shi, Kagoshima-ken 890. Founded 1967, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Child Educ. (200), Gen. Educ. (200), Music (100).

Kanagawa Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Kanagawa University Junior College Division). 3-27-1 Rokkakubashi Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa-ken 221. Founded 1950, private. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Commerce (day & evening) (120), Law (evening) (40).

Kanagawa Kenritsu Eisei Tanki Daigaku (Kanagawa Prefectural Junior College of Hygiene). 50-1 Nakao-cho, Asahi-ku, Kanagawa-ken 241. Founded 1967, public. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Hygiene Nurs. (120), Hygiene Technology* (30).

Kanagawa Kenritsu Eiyo Tanki Daigaku (Kanagawa Prefectural Junior College of Nutrition; prior to 1948, Kanagawa Kenritsu Eiyoshi Yoseijo; prior to 1953, Kanagawa Kenritsu Eiyo Senmon Gakko). 399 Sakuragaoka, Hodogaya-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa-ken 240. Founded 1945, public. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Food & Nutrition (135).

Kanagawa Kenritsu Gaikokugo Tanki Daigaku (Kanagawa Prefectural Junior College of Foreign Languages). 4-5-1 Okamura, Isogo-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa-ken 235. Founded 1968, public. *Organization:* 1 dept.—English (80).

Kanazawa Daigaku Iryo Gijutsu Tanki Daigakubu (Kanazawa University Junior College Division of Medical Technologies). 5-11-80 Kodatsuno, Kanazawa-shi, Ishikawa-ken 920. Founded 1972, national. *Organization:* 5 depts.—Clinical Radiography Technology* (40), Hygiene Technology* (40), Nurs.* (80), Occupa. Therapy* (20), Physical Therapy* (20).

Kanazawa Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Kanazawa Women's Junior College). 10 Sue-machi, Kanazawa-shi, Ishikawa-ken 920-13. Founded 1950, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Home Econ. (200), Information Technology (200), Lit. (200).

Kansai Gaikokugo Tanki Daigaku (Kansai Junior College of Foreign Studies). *Main:* 16-1 Kita Katahoko-cho, Hirakata-shi, Osaka 573. Founded 1953, private. *Organization:* 2 depts.—American English Lang. (1,000), American English II (day & evening) (850).

Kansai Jogakuin Tanki Daigaku (Kansai Jogakuin Junior College). 1-18 Shijimi-cho Aoyama, Miki-shi, Hyogo-ken 673-05. Founded 1986, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Mgmt. (250).

Kansai Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Kansai Women's Junior College; prior to 1966, Tamateyama Joshi Tanki Daigaku). 3-11-1 Asahigaoka, Kashiwara-shi, Osaka 582. Founded 1965, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Health (300), Nursery Educ. (150).

Kansai Joshi Bijutsu Tanki Daigaku (Kansai Women's Junior College of Art; prior to 1975, Kansai Joshi Gakuen Tanki Daigaku). 5-5-1 Ine, Mino-shi, Osaka 562. Founded 1967, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Design & Fine Art (200).

Kansai Tekkyu Tanki Daigaku (Kansai Junior College of Acupuncture and Moxibustion). 99 Kumatori-cho Oaza Ogaito, Sennan-gun, Osaka 590-04. Founded 1984, private. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Acupuncture & Moxibustion (120).

Kassui Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Kassui Women's Junior College; prior to 1950, Kassui Joshi Senmon Gakko). 1-50 Higashi Yamate-machi, Nagasaki-shi, Nagasaki-ken 850. Founded 1919, private, women only. *Organization:* 4 depts.—English. Lit. (180), Home Econ.(300), Japanese Lit. (90), Music* (45).

Kanto Gakuin Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Kanto Gakuin Women's Junior College; prior to 1950, Kanto Gakuin Joshi Senmon Gakko; prior to 1957, Kanto Gakuin Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu; prior to 1967, Kanto Gakuin Tanki Daigaku). 4834 Mutsuura-cho, Kanazawa-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa-ken 236. Founded 1946, private, women only. *Organization:* 5 depts.—Child. Educ. (100), English Lit. (170), Home Econ. (140), Japanese Lit. (140), Mgmt. Information (50).

Kanto Tanki Daigaku (Kanto Junior College; prior to 1950, Kanto Joshi Senmon Gakko). 625 Narushima, Tatashi-shi, Gumma-ken 374. Founded 1946, private. *Organization:* 4 depts.—Commerce & Econ. (day & evening) (130), Elem. Educ. (day & evening) (300), English Lit. (65), Japanese Lit. (80).

Karitasu Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Caritas Women's Junior College). 2-29-1 Azamino, Midori-ku Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa-ken 227. Founded 1966, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.English (100, French (25).

Kawaguchi Tanki Daigaku (Kawaguchi Junior College). 1511 Oaza Kizoro, Kawaguchi-shi, Saitama-ken 333. Founded 1986, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Practical Mgmt. (100).

Kawamura Tanki Daigaku (Kawamura Junior College). 2-22-3 Mejiro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo 171. Founded 19, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—English Lit. (120), Home Econ. (350), Nursery Educ. (40).

Kawasaki Iryo Tanki Daigaku (Kawasaki Junior College of Medical Treatment). 316 Matsushima, Kurashiki-shi, Okayama-ken 701-01. Founded 1973, private. *Organization:* 7 depts.—Med. Electronic Technology* (50), Med. Secretary (100), Med. Technology* (50), Nurs. Dept. I* (50), Nurs. Dept. II (50), Nutrition (50), Radiography Technology* (50).

Keihin Joshi Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Keihin Women's College Junior College Division; prior to 1950, Keihin Joshi Kasei Rigaku Senmon Gakko; prior to 1959, Keihin Joshi Tanki Daigaku). 1420 Iwase Kamakura-shi, Kanagawa-ken. Founded 1943, private, women only; *Organization:* 2 depts.—Elem. Educ (day & evening) (250), Home Econ. (100).

Keio Gijuku Kango Tanki Daigaku (Keio Gijuku Junior College of Nursing). 35 Shinanomachi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160. Founded 1987, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Nurs.* (100).

Keisen Jogakuen Tanki Daigaku (Keisen Jogakuen Junior College; prior to 1947, Keisen Joshi Nogei Senmon Gakko; prior to 1950, Keisen Jogakuen Senmon Gakko) *Main:* 5-8-1 Funabashi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 158. Founded 1945, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—English. Lit. (300), Hort. Living (100).

Kenmei Joshi Gakuin Tanki Daigaku (Kenmei Women's Gakuin Junior College). 2042-2 Osho-cho Aza Shirinashi, Himeiji-shi, Hyogo-ken 671-01. Founded 1957, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—English (120), Home Econ. (100).

Kenritsu Niigata Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Niigata Prefectural Women's Junior College). 471 Ebigase, Niigata-shi, Niigata-ken 950. Founded 1963, public, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Child. Educ. (40), English Lit. (80), Home Econ. (40).

Kinjo Gakuin Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Kinjo Gakuin University Junior College Division; prior to 1950, Kinjo Joshi Senmon Gakko). 2-1723 Omori, Moriyama-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken 463. Founded 1927, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Home Econ. (300), Lit. (300), Nursery Educ. (100).

Kinjo Tanki Daigaku (Kinjo Junior College; prior to 1971, Kinjo Yoshien Kyoiku Senmon Gakko; prior to 1976, Kinjo Hoiku Gakuin). 1200 Kasama-machi, Matto-shi, Ishikawa-ken. Founded 1968, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Fine Arts (50), Child. Educ. (150), Secretarial (100).

Kinki Daigaku Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Kinki University Women's Junior College). 1-5-30 Higashi Komoda, Iiz-shi, Fukuoka-ken 820. Founded 1966, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Home Econ. (80), Nursery Educ. (100).

Kinki Daigaku Seito Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Kinki University Seito Women's Junior College). 516 Zenmyoji Wakayama-shi, Wakayama-ken 640. Founded 1972, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—English Lit. (100).

Kinki Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Kinki University Junior College Division). 3-4-1 Kowakae, Higashi Osaka-shi, Osaka 577. Founded 1950, private. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Commerce & Econ. (evening) (160).

Kinki Daigaku Toyooka Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Kinki University Toyooka Women's Junior College). 160 Aza Kami Obuka Tobera, Toyooka-shi, Hyogo-ken 668. Founded 1967, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Child Educ. (100), Home Econ. (50).

Kinran Tanki Daigaku (Kinran Junior College; prior to 1963, Kinrankai Joshi Koto Gakko; prior to 1965, Kinrankai Tanki Daigaku). 5-25-1 Fujishirodai, Suita-shi, Osaka 565. Founded 1905, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—English Lit. (700), Home Econ. (300), Japanese Lit. (700).

Kirigaoka Tanki Daigaku (Kirigaoka Junior College; prior to 1971, Kirigaoka Joshi Tanki Daigaku). 1-5 Kosone-cho, Kiryu-shi, Gumma-ken 376. Founded 1963, private. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Clothing (40), Living Design (40), Living Sci. (60).

Kita Kyushu Tanki Daigaku (Kita Kyushu Junior College; prior to 1972, Kyushu Hoka Tanki Daigaku) (not accepting new students since 1977). 1-1-7 Kogasaki-machi, Yahata, Nishi-ku, Kita Kyshu-shi, Fukuoka-ken 806.

Kobe Daigaku Iryo Gijutsu Tanki Daigakubu (Kobe University Junior College Division of Medical Technologies). 7-10-2 Tomogaoka, Suma-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ken 654-01. Founded 1981, national. *Organization:* 4 depts.—Hygiene Technol.* (40), Nurs.* (80), Occupa. Therapy* (20), Phys. Therapy* (20).

Kobe Gakuin Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Kobe Gakuin Joshi Tanki Daigaku; prior to 1966, Kobe Mori Joshi Tanki Daigaku). *Main:* 27-1 Hayashiyama-cho, Nagata-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ken 653. Founded 1952, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Home Econ. (200), Lit. (200).

Kobe Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Kobe Women's Junior College). 2-23-1 Nakayamate-dori, Chuo-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ken 650. Founded 1950, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Clothing (80), Elem. Educ. (80), Home Econ. (300).

Kobe Kaisei Joshi Gakuin Tanki Daigaku (Kobe Kaisei Women's Gakuin Junior College; prior to 1964, Kaisei Joshi Gakuin Tanki Daigaku). 2-7-1 Aotani-cho, Nada-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ken 657. Founded 1955, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Home Econ. (100).

Kobe Shiritsu Kango Tanki Daigaku (Kobe City Junior College of Nursing; prior to 1981, Kobe Shiritsu Kango Senmon Gakko). 4-6 Nakamachi Minatojima, Chuo-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ken 650. Founded 1959, public. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Nurs. Dept. I* (100), Nurs. Dept. II (50).

Kobe Tokiwa Tanki Daigaku (Kobe Tokiwa Junior College). 2-6-2 Otani-cho, Nagata-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ken 653. Founded 1967, private. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Child. Educ. (100), Hygiene Technology* (120).

Kobe Yamate Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Kobe Yamate Women's Junior College; prior to 1950, Kobe Yamate Joshi Senmon Gakko). 3-1 Suwayama-cho, Chuo-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ken 650. Founded 1947, private, women only. *Organization:* 6 depts.—Arts (70), English Lit. (150), Gen. Educ. (110), Home Econ. (150), Japanese Lit. (150), Music (60).

Kochi Gakuen Tanki Daigaku (Kochi Gakuen Junior College). 292-26 Aza Jingamori Asahi Tenjin-cho, Kochi-shi, Kochi-ken 780. Founded 1967, private. *Organization:* 4 depts.—Child. Educ. (50), Food Nutrition (100), Health (70), Hygiene Technology* (40).

Kochi Joshi Daigaku Hoiku Tanki Daigakubu (Kochi Women's University Junior College Division of Nursery Education; prior to 1955, Kochi Kenritsu Hobo Ikuseijo; prior to 1975, Kochi Kentsu Hoiku Senmon Gakko). 132 Ohara-cho, Kochi-shi, Kochi-ken 780. Founded 1946, public, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Nursery Educ. (50).

Kochi Tanki Daigaku (Kochi Junior College). 5-15 Eikokuji-cho, Kochi-shi, Kochi-ken 780. Founded 1953, public. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Soc. Sci. (120).

Koen Gakuen Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Koen Gakuen Women's Junior College). 3-1 Kami-machi Makomanai, Minami-ku, Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido 005. Founded 1967, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Food Nutrition (150), Nursery Educ. (150).

Kogyokusha Tanki Daigaku (Kogyokusha Junior College). 5-14-2 Nishi Gotanda, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141. Founded 1950, private. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Civil Engr. (day & evening) (80).

Koka Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Koka Women's Junior College; prior to 1950, Koka Joshi Senmon Gakko). 38 Kuzuno-cho Nishi Kyogoku, Ukyo-ku, Kyoto 615. Founded 1944, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Home Econ. (550).

Kokugakuin Daigaku Tochigi Tanki Daigaku (Kokugakuin University Tochigi Junior College). 608 Hirai-cho, Tochigi-shi, Tochigi-ken 318. Founded 1966, private, women only. *Organization:* 4 depts.—Elem. Educ. (150), Home Econ. (100), Japanese History (100), Japanese Lit. (150).

Kokugakuin Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Kokugakuin Women's Junior College). 3-1-1 Bunkyo-cho Takikawa-shi, Hokkaido 073. Founded 1982, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Child. Educ. (100), English (100), Japanese Lit. (100).

Kokusai Gakuin Saitama Tanki Daigaku (Kokusai [International] Gakuin Saitama Junior College; prior to 1977, Omiya Hoiku Senmon Gakko; prior to 1983, Kokusai Eiyoshi Senmon Gakko). 2-5

Kishiki-cho, Omiya-shi, Saitama-ken 330. Founded 1973, private. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Child. Educ. (150), Food Nutri. (80).

Kokusai Tanki Daigaku (Kokusai [International] Junior College). 4-15-1 Ekoda, Nakano-ku, Tokyo 165. Founded 1950, private. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Electric Communication (160), English (160).

Kokushikan Tanki Daigaku (Kokushikan Junior College; prior to 1929, Kokushikan Gijuku; prior to 1951, Kokushikan Senmon Gakko). 844 Hakama-machi, Machida-shi, Tokyo 194-01. Founded 1917, private. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Japanese Lit. (80).

Komatsu Tanki Daigaku (Komatsu Junior College). 1-23-1 Komazawa, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 154. Founded 1950, private. *Organization:* 4 depts.—Buddhism (evening) (50), English Lit. (150), Japanese Lit. (150), Radiography* (50).

Komazawa Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Komazawa Women's Junior College). 2-19-34 Tsurumaki, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 154. Founded 1965, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Nursery Educ. (100), Food (150).

Komazawa Tanki Daigaku (Komazawa Junior College). 1-23-1 Komazawa, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 154. Founded 1950, private. *Organization:* 4 depts.—Buddhism (evening) (50), English Lit. (150), Japanese Lit. (150), Radiography* (50).

Konan Joshi Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Konan Women's College Junior College Division). 6-2-23 Morikita-machi, Higashi Nada-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ken 658. Founded 1955, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Engl. (200), Home Econ. (150).

Konan Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Konan Women's Junior College; prior to 1980, Hayashi Gakuen Joshi Tanki Daigaku). 172 Omatsubara Takaya-cho, Ko-nan-shi, Aichi-ken 483. Founded 1970, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Child Educ. (100), Child. Educ. (day in 2 shifts*) (50), Living Sci. (day & day in 2 shifts*) (180).

Koran Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Koran Women's Junior College; prior to 1958, Redidoresu Koran Jogakuin). 1-2-1 Yokote, Minami-ku, Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka-ken 816. Founded 1935, private, women only. *Organization:* 5 depts.—Cloth. (125), Home Econ. (130), Intl. Gen. Educ. (100), Nursery Educ. (125), Sec. (100).

Koriyama Joshi Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Koriyama Women's College Junior College Division; prior to 1966, Koriyama Joshi Tanki Daigaku). 3-25-2 Kaisei, Koriyama-shi, Fukushima-ken 963. Founded 1950, private, women only. *Organization:* 5 depts.—Culture (75), Home Econ. (200), Living Arts (30), Music (50), Nursery Educ. (150).

Koryo Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Koryo Women's Junior College). 4-4 Mitsugamine Nisshin-cho, Aichi-gun, Aichi-ken 470-01. Founded 1982, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Intl. Gen. Educ. (250).

Kosei Gakuin Hachinohe Tanki Daigaku (Kosei Gakuin Hachinohe Junior College; prior to 1973, Hachinohe Tanki Daigaku). 13-384 Oaza Mihono, Hachinohe-shi, Aomori-ken 031. Founded 1971, private. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Child. Educ. (80), Mgmt. Information (100).

Koshien Tanki Daigaku (Koshien Junior College; prior to 1964, Koshien Koto Jogakko). 4-25 Kawarabayashi-cho, Nishinomiya-shi, Hyogo-ken 663. Founded 1941, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Child. Educ. (100), Elem. Educ. (50), Home Econ. (100).

Kumamoto Daigaku Iryo Gijutsu Tanki Daigakubu (Kumamoto University Junior College Division of Medical Technologies). 4-24-1 Kuhonji, Kumamoto-shi, Kumamoto-ken 862. Founded 1976, national. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Clinical Radiography Technology* (40), Hygiene Technology* (40), Nurs.* (80).

Kumamoto Ongaku Tanki Daigaku (Kumamoto Junior College of Music). 1658 Takigawa Mifune-machi, Kami Mashiki-gun, Kumamoto-ken 861-32. Founded 1972, private. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Music (100).

Kumamoto Tanki Daigaku (Kumamoto Junior College; prior to 1945, Toyo Gogaku Senmon Gakko; prior to 1950, Kumamoto Gogaku Senmon Gakko). 2-5-1 Oe, Kumamoto-shi, Kumamoto-ken 862. Founded 1942, private. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Gen. Educ. (200), Nursery Educ. (100), Sociol. (day & evening) (300).

Kurashiki Shiritsu Tanki Daigaku (Kurashiki City Junior College; prior to 1974, Kurashiki Shiritsu Kurashiki Hoiku Senmon Gakuin). 160 Hieda-cho Kojima, Kurashiki-shi, Okayama-ken 711. Founded 1968, public. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Nursery Educ. (day & evening) (120).

Kure Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Kure Women's Junior College). 2-10-3 Aga Minami, Kure-shi, Hiroshima-ken 737. Founded 1986, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Mgmt. Information (150), Living (50).

Kurume Shin-ai Jogakuin Tanki Daigaku (Kurume Shin-ai Jogakuin Junior College). 2278-1 Mii-machi, Kurume-shi, Fukuoka-ken 830. Founded 1968, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Child. Educ. (100), Living (100).

Kushiro Tanki Daigaku (Kushiro Junior College; prior to 1973, Kushiro Joshi Tanki Daigaku). 1-10-42 Midorigaoka, Kushiro-shi, Hokkaido 085. Founded 1964, private. Organization: 2 depts.—Child. Educ. (50), Living Sci. (50).

Kyoai Gakuen Tanki Daigaku (Kyoai Gakuen Junior College). 1154-4 Koyahara-cho, Maebashi-shi, Gumma-ken 379-21. Founded 1987, private, women only. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Intl. Gen. Educ. (150).

Kyoei Gakuen Tanki Daigaku (Kyoei Gakuen Junior College). 4158 Aza Takano Oaza Uchimaki, Kusakabe-shi, Saitama-ken 344. Founded 1984, private. *Organization*: 2 depts.—English (100), Living (100).

Kyoritsu Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Kyoritsu Women's Junior College; prior to 1973, Kyoritsu Joshi Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu). *Main*: 2-2-1 Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101. Founded 1950, private, women only. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Home Econ. (200), Lit. (day & evening) (400).

Kyoto Bunka Tanki Daigaku (Kyoto Bunka Junior College). 1-1 Otani Nanjo Sogabe-cho, Kameoka-shi, Kyoto 621. Founded 1983, private, women only. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Culture (120), Mgmt. (120).

Kyoto Bunkyo Tanki Daigaku (Kyoto Bunkyo Junior College; prior to 1961, Kasei Gakuen Tanki Daigaku). 80 Senzoku Makishima-cho, Uji-shi, Kyoto 611. *Organization*: 3 depts.—Child Educ. (300), Clothing Design (150), Home Econ. (200).

Kyoto Daigaku Iryo Gijutsu Tanki Daigakubu (Kyoto University Junior College Division of Medical Technologies). 53 Kawahara-cho, Shogoin, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606. Founded 1975, national. *Organization*: 4 depts.—Hygiene Technology* (40), Nurs.* (80), Occupational Therapy* (20), Physical Therapy* (20).

Kyoto Furitsu Daigaku Joshi Tanki Daigakubu (Kyoto Prefectural University Women's Junior College Division; prior to 1959, Saikyo Daigaku Joshi Tanki Daigaku). 1 Shimogako Hangi-cho, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606. Founded 1951, public, women only. *Organization*: 3 depts.—Clothing (60), Econ. for Living (40), Japanese (60).

Kyoto Gaikokugo Tanki Daigaku (Kyoto Junior College of Foreign Studies). 6 Kasame-cho Saiin, Ukyo-ku, Kyoto 615. Founded 1950, private. *Organization*: 1 dept.—English (evening) (120).

Kyoto Geijutsu Tanki Daigaku (Kyoto Junior College of Art; prior to 1960, Fujikawa Yosai Kenkyujo; prior to 1967, Fujikawa Fukushoku Gakuin; established in 1975, Fujikawa Design Gakuin; prior to 1977, Fujikawa Fukushoku Gakuin became Kyoto Fukushoku Geijutsu Gakuin and Fujikawa Design Gakuin became Kyoto Zokei Geijutsu Gakuin). 2-116 Uryuza Kita Shirakawa, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606. Founded 1934, private. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Formative Arts (490).

Kyoto Joshi Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Kyoto Women's University Junior College Division). 35 Kita Hiyoshi-cho Imakumano, Higashiyama-ku, Kyoto 605. Founded 1950, private, women only. *Organization*: 3 depts.—Elementary Educ. (200), Home Econ. (400), Lit. (400).

Kyoto Kogei Sen-i Daigaku Kogyo Tanki Daigakubu (Kyoto Institute of Technology Junior College Division of Technology). Hashigami-cho, Matsugasaki, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606. Founded 1951, national. *Organization*: 4 depts. (all day & evening)—Electrical Engr. (40), Indus. Chem. (40), Mech. Engr., Photographic Engr. (40).

Kyoto Seika Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Kyoto Seika College Junior College Division; prior to 1979, Kyoto Seika Tanki Daigaku). 137 Kino-cho Iwakura, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606. Founded 1968, private. *Organization*: 1 dept.—English Lang. & Lit. (250).

Kyoto Shiritsu Kango Tanki Daigaku (Kyoto City Junior College of Nursing). 1-2 Higashi Takada-cho Mibu, Nakagyo-ku, Kyoto 604. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Nurs.* (50).

Kyoto Tanki Daigaku (Kyoto Junior College; prior to 1956, Saiin Tanki Daigaku). 3370 Aza Hori, Fukuchiyama-shi, Kyoto 620. Founded 1950, private. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Commerce & Econ. (100), Home Econ. (90).

Kyushu Daigaku Iryo Gijutsu Tanki Daigakubu (Kyushu University Junior College Division of Medical Technologies). 3-1-1 Maidashi, Higashi-ku, Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka-ken 812. Founded 1971, national. *Organization*: 3 depts.—Clinical Radiography Technology* (40), Hygiene Technology* (40), Nurs.* (80).

Kyushu Denki Tanki Daigaku (Kyushu Junior College of Electricity; prior to 1965, Kyushu Denki Senmon Gakko; prior to 1973, Kyushu Denki Kogyo Tanki Daigaku). 1-2-24 Ninatawakazono, Kokura Minami-ku, Kita Kyushu-shi, Fukuoka-ken 802. Founded 1959, private. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Electricity (day & evening) (200).

Kyushu Jogakuin Tanki Daigaku (Kyushu Jogakuin Junior College). 3-12-16 Kurokami, Kumamoto-shi, Kumamoto-ken 860. Founded 1975, private, women only. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Child Educ. (50), English Lang. (200).

Kyushu Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Kyushu Women's Junior College). 1-1 Jiyugaoka Orio-machi, Yahata-ku, Kita Kyushu-shi, Fukuoka-ken 807. Founded 1960, private, women only. *Organization*: 6 depts.—

Elementary Educ. (100), English Lit. (50), Home Econ. (150), Music (50), Physical Educ.(50), Protective Care Educ. (100).

Kyushu Otani Tanki Daigaku (Kyushu Otani Junior College). 495-1 Aza Otani Kurakazu, Chikugo-shi, Fukuoka-ken 833. Founded 1970, private. *Organization*: 3 depts.—Buddhism (10), Child. Educ. (100), Japanese Lit. (40).

Kyushu Ryukoku Tanki Daigaku (Kyushu Ryukoku Junior College; prior to 1985, Saga Ryukoku Tanki Daigaku). 1350 Murata-machi, Iwaide, Tosu-shi, Saga-ken 841. Founded 1952, private. *Organization*: 3 depts.—Buddhism (20), Japanese Lit. (60), Nursery Educ. (50).

Kyushu Teikyo Tanki Daigaku (Kyushu Teikyo Junior College). 4-3-124 Shin Katsudachi-cho, Omuta-shi, Fukuoka-ken 836. Founded 1987, private, women only. *Organization*: 3 depts.—English Lit. (75), Japanese Lit. (75), Mgmt. Information (150).

Kyushu Zokei Tanki Daigaku (Kyushu Zokei Junior College; prior to 1968, Kyushu Geijutsu Gakuin). 2-460 Matsukadai, Higashi-ku, Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka-ken 813. Founded 1965, private. *Organization*: 3 depts.—Art (30), Design (150), Photography (30).

Maebashi Shiritsu Kogyo Tanki Daigaku (Maebashi City Junior College of Technology). 460 Kami Satori-machi, Maebashi-shi, Gumma-ken 271. Founded 1952, public. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Architectural Engr. (day & evening) (140).

Matsumoto Tanki Daigaku (Matsumoto Junior College; prior to 1972, Matsumoto Hoiku Senmon Gakko). 3118 Sasaga, Matsumoto-shi, Nagano-ken 399-65. Founded 1970, private, women only. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Child. Educ. (50).

Matsusho Gakuen Tanki Daigaku (Matsusho Gakuen Junior College). 2117-3 Niimura, Matsumoto-shi, Nagano-ken 390-12. Founded 1953, private. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Commerce (day & evening) (230).

Matsuyama Shinonome Tanki Daigaku (Matsuyama Shinonome Junior College). 3-2-1 Kuwabara, Matsuyama-shi, Ehime-ken 790. Founded 1964, private, women only. *Organization*: 6 depts.—English Lit. (120), Food (200), Home Econ. (140), Living Sci. (340), Nursery Educ. (120), Secretarial (120).

Matsuyama Shoka Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Matsuyama University Junior College Division). 4-2 Bunkyo-cho, Matsuyama-shi, Ehime-ken 790. Founded 1952, private. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Commerce (evening) (100).

Matsuzaka Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Matsuzaka Women's Junior College). 21 Umemura Kobo-cho, Matsuzaka-shi, Mie-ken 515. Founded 1964, private, women only. *Organization*: 4 depts.—Child. Educ. (100), Home Econ. (100), Japanese Lit. (50), Music (40).

Meiji Daigaku Tanki Daigaku (Meiji University Junior College). 1-1 Kanda Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101. Founded 1950, private, women only. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Econ. (220), Law (220).

Meijo Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Miejo University Junior College Division; prior to 1947, Nagoya Koto Rikoka Gakko; prior to 1950, Nagoya Senmon Gakko). 1-501 Shiogamaguchi, Tenpaku-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken 468. Founded 1928, private. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Commerce & Econ. (120).

Meiwa Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Meiwa Women's Junior College). 3-11-19 Showa-machi, Maebashi-shi, Gumma-ken 371. Founded 1965, private, women only. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Home Econ. (100).

Mejiro Gakuen Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Mejiro Gakuen Women's Junior College). 4-31-1 Naka Ochiai, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 161. Founded 1961, private, women only. *Organization*: 3 depts.—English Lang. & Lit. (325), Japanese Lang. & Lit. (310), Living Sci. (230).

Midorigaoka Gakuen Nobeoka Tanki Daigaku (Midorigaoka Gakuen Nobeoka Junior College; prior to 1972, Midorigaoka Gakuen Tanki Daigaku). 5-667-1 Midorigaoka, Nobeoka-shi, Miyazaki-ken 882. Founded 1967, private, women only. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Child. Educ. (50), Home Econ. (75).

Mie Daigaku Iryo Gijutsu Tanki Daigakubu (Mie University Junior College Division of Medical Technologies) (to accept students from 1989). 2-174 Edobashi, Tsu-shi, Mie-ken 514. Founded 1988, national. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Nurs.* (80).

Mie Kenritsu Kango Tanki Daigaku (Mie Prefectural Junior College of Nursing). 100 Torii-cho, Tsu-shi, Mie-ken 514. Founded 1977, public, women only. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Nurs. Dept. I* (50), Nurs. Dept. II (20).

Mimasaka Joshi Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Mimasaka Women's College Junior College Division; prior to 1978 Mimasaka Tanki Daigaku). 32 Kamigawara, Tsuyama-shi, Okayama-ken 708. Founded 1951, private, women only. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Child. Educ. (100), Living Sci. (130).

Minami Kyushu Tanki Daigaku (Minami Kyushu Junior College). 6307-1 Oaza Tayoshi, Miyazaki-shi, Miyazaki-ken 880. Founded 1965, private, women only. *Organization*: 2 depts.—English Lang. (100), Gen. Educ. (50).

Minobeyama Tanki Daigaku (Minobeyama Junior College; prior to 1950, Minobeyama Senmon Gakko). 3567 Minobu-machi, Minami Koma-gun, Yamanashi-ken 409-25. Founded 1941, private. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Religion* (40).

Mie Tanki Daigaku (Mie Junior College). 157 Aza Kuratsuki Nakano Ishinden, Tsu-shi, Mie-ken 514-01. Founded 1952, public. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Home Econ. (150), Law & Econ. (250).

Minatogawa Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Minatogawa Women's Junior College; prior to 1958, Minatogawa Kasei Tanki Daigaku). 1430 Yotsu Tsuji, Mita-shi, Hyogo-ken 669-16. Founded 1952, private, women only. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Child Educ. (150), Home Econ. (150).

Mishima Gakuen Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Mishima Gakuen Women's Junior College). 1-18 Nijino-oka, Izumi-shi, Miyagi-ken 980. Founded 1951, private, women only. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Home Econ. (100).

Misono Gakuen Tanki Daigaku (Misono Gakuen Junior College). 1-58 Suwa-cho Hadono, Akita-shi, Akita-ken 010. Founded 1966, private, women only. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Nursery Educ. (100).

Mito Tanki Daigaku (Mito Junior College). 2582 Aza Teoiyama Mikawa-cho, Mito-shi, Ibaraki-ken 310. Founded 1964, private. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Commerce & Econ. (day & evening) (200).

Miyagi Gakuin Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Miyagi Gakuin Women's Junior College). 9-1-1 Sakuragaoka, Sendai-shi, Miyagi-ken 980. Founded 1950, private, women only. *Organization*: 3 depts.—Gen. Educ. (150), Home Econ. (180), Nursery Educ. (100).

Miyagi Seishin Tanki Daigaku (Miyagi Seishin Junior College; prior to 1988, Gionji Gakuen Junior College). 433 Fukunuma Aza Okura, Furukawa-shi, Miyagi-ken 989-81. Founded 1967, private, women only. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Living Sci. (40), Nursery Educ. (50).

Miyagi-ken Nogyo Tanki Daigaku (Miyagi Prefecture Junior College of Agriculture). 2-2-1 Hatate, Sendai-shi, Miyagi-ken 982-02. Founded 1952, public. *Organization*: 4 depts.—Agric. (40), Agric. Engr. (40), Horticulture (40), Livestock (40).

Miyazaki Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Miyazaki Women's Junior College). 1415 Oaza Kanohei Kiyotake-cho, Miyazaki-gun, Miyazaki-ken 889-16. Founded 1965, private, women only. *Organization*: 5 depts.—Elem. Educ. (80), English Lang. (100), Japanese Lit. (75), Music (50), Nursery Educ. (150).

Mizuho Tanki Daigaku (Mizuho Junior College; prior to 1950, Mizuho Koto Joshi Gakko). 2-13 Shunko-cho, Mizuho-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken 467. Founded 1939, private, women only. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Home Econ. (250).

Momoyama Gakuin Tanki Daigaku (Momoyama Gakuin Junior College). 2-8-1 Uehara, Niihama-shi, Ehime-ken 792. Founded 1973, private. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Child. Educ. (50), Gen. Educ. (100).

Mukogawa Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Mukogawa Women's Junior College; prior to 1950, Mukogawa Joshi Senmon Gakko; prior to 1958, Mukogawa Gakuin Joshi Tanki Daigaku). 6-46 Ikebiraki-cho, Nishinomiya-shi, Hyogo-ken 663. Founded 1946, private, women only. *Organization*: 7 depts.—Child Educ. (day & evening) (290), Clothing (240), English Lit. (300), Home Econ. (day & evening) (580), Human Relations (200), Japanese Lit. (day & evening) (340), Physical Educ. (80).

Musashino Bijutsu Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Musashino Art University Junior College Division; prior to 1948, Teikoku Bijutsu Gakko; prior to 1957, Musashino Bijutsu Gakko). 1-736 Ogawa-cho, Kodaira-shi, Tokyo 187. Founded 1929, private. *Organization*: 3 depts.—Design (250), Fine Arts (100), Living Design (80).

Musashino Joshi Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Musashino Women's College Junior College Division; prior to 1954, Musashino Joshi Tanki Daigaku; prior to 1965, Musashino Joshi Gakuin Tanki Daigaku). 1-1-20 Shin-machi, Hoya-shi, Tokyo 202. Founded 1950, private, women only. *Organization*: 3 depts.—Child. Educ., Home Econ. (400), Lit. (550).

Musashino Tanki Daigaku (Musashino Junior College). 627 Aza Nakahara Oaza Shimo Hirose, Sayama-shi, Saitama-ken 350-13. Founded 1981, private, women only. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Child. Educ. (150).

Nagano Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Nagano Women's Junior College). 9-11-29 Miwa, Nagano-shi, Nagano-ken 380. Founded 1967, private, women only. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Home Econ. (150).

Nagano Keizai Tanki Daigaku (Nagano Junior College of Economics). 261 Higashi Wada, Nagano-shi, Nagano-ken 380. Founded 1967, private. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Econ. (day & evening) (250).

Nagano-ken Tanki Daigaku (Nagano Prefecture Junior College; prior to 1950, Nagano-ken Joshi Senmon Gakko). 8-49-7 Miwa, Nagano-shi, Nagano-ken 380. Founded 1927, public, women only. *Organization*: 4 depts.—Child. Educ. (40), Gen. Educ. (40), Home Econ. (80), Lit. (80).

Nagaoka Tanki Daigaku (Nagaoka Junior College; prior to 1973, Nagaoka Joshi Tanki Daigaku). 80 Oyama-cho Nagaoka-shi, Niigata-ken 940. Founded 1971, private. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Econ. (150).

Nagasaki Daigaku Iryo Gijutsu Tanki Daigakubu (Nagasaki University Junior College Division of Medical Technologies). 7-1 Sakamoto-cho, Nagasaki-shi, Nagasaki-ken 852. Founded 1984, national. *Organization*: 3 depts.—Nurs.* (50), Occupational Therapy* (20), Physical Therapy* (20).

Nagasaki Daigaku Shoka Tanki Daigakubu (Nagasaki University Junior College Division of Commerce; prior to 1984, Nagasaki Daigaku Shogyo Tanki Daigakubu). Founded 1951, national. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Commerce & Mgmt. (day & evening) (175).

Nagasaki Gaikokugo Tanki Daigaku (Nagasaki Junior College of Foreign Languages). 243 Izumi-machi, Nagasaki-shi, Nagasaki-ken 852. Founded 1950, private. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Foreign Langs. (240).

Nagasaki Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Nagasaki Women's Junior College; prior to 1969, Kakumei Joshi Tanki Daigaku). 666 Yayoi-machi, Nagasaki-shi, Nagasaki-ken 850. Founded 1966, private, women only. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Child. Educ. (50), Living Sci. (160).

Nagasaki Kenritsu Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Nagasaki Prefectural Women's Junior College; prior to 1950, Nagasaki Kenritsu Joshi Senmon Gakko; prior to 1951, Nagasaki Kenritsu Joshi Tanki Daigaku; prior to 1957, Nagasaki Kenritsu Sasebo Shoka Tanki Daigaku; prior to 1969, Nagasaki Kenritsu Tanki Daigaku). 1-4-1 Narutaki, Nagasaki-shi, Nagasaki-ken 850. Founded 1947, public, women only. *Organization*: 4 depts.—Engl. Lit. (20), Home Econ. (80), Nursery Educ. (50), Phys. Educ. (35).

Nagasaki Tanki Daigaku (Nagasaki Junior College; prior to 1985, Kyushu Bunka Gakuen Tanki Daigaku). 600 Shii-cho, Sasebo-shi, Nagasaki-ken 858. Founded 1966, private, women only. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Child. Educ. (50), Food (100).

Nagasaki Uwesureyan Tanki Daigaku (Nagasaki Wesleyan Junior College; prior to 1980, Chinzei Gakuin Tanki Daigaku). 1057 Eida-machi, Isahaya-shi, Nagasaki-ken 854. Founded 1966, private. *Organization*: 2 depts.—English Lang. (70), Gen. Educ. (50).

Nagoya Bunri Tanki Daigaku (Nagoya Bunri Junior College; prior to 1988, Nagoya Eiyo Tanki Daigaku). *Main*: 2-1 Sasazuka-cho Nishi-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken 451. Founded 1956, private. *Organization*: 3 depts.—Food Nutrition (200), Information Sci. (200), Living Sci. (150).

Nagoya Daigaku Iryo Gijutsu Tanki Daigakubu (Nagoya University Junior College Division of Medical Technologies). 1-1-4 Osaiwai-cho, Higashi-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken 461. Founded 1977, national. *Organization*: 5 depts.—Clinical Radiography Technology* (40), Hygiene Technology* (40), Nurs.* (80), Occupational Therapy* (20), Physical Therapy* (20).

Nagoya Jiyu Gakuin Tanki Daigaku (Nagoya Jiyu Gakuin Junior College). 281 Aza Furui Kumanosho Shikatsu-machi, Nishi Kasugai-gun, Aichi-ken 481. Founded 1963, private, women only. *Organization*: 4 depts.—Child Educ. (day & evening*) (100), Lit. (100), Music (80), Nursery Educ. (150).

Nagoya Joshi Bunka Tanki Daigaku (Nagoya Women's Bunka Junior College; prior to 1950, Yamada Wayosaijo; prior to 1987, Yamada Kasei Tanki Daigaku). 1-17-8 Aoi, Higashi-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken 461. Founded 1933, private, women only. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Living Culture (day & evening*) (380).

Nagoya Joshi Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Nagoya Women's University Junior College Division; prior to 1950, Nagoya Jogakko; prior to 1964, Nagoya Jogakuin Tanki Daigaku). 3-40 Shioji-cho, Mizuho-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken 467. Founded 1915, private, women only. *Organization*: 3 depts.—English (120), Home Econ. (400), Nutrition (100).

Nagoya Joshi Shoka Tanki Daigaku (Nagoya Women's Junior College of Commerce). 3255-5 Yamanoda Arai-cho, Owari Asahi-shi, Aichi-ken 488. Founded 1965, private, women only. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Commerce (325), Mgmt. Information (100).

Nagoya Seirei Tanki Daigaku (Nagoya Seirei Junior College). 2 Seirei-cho, Seto-shi, Aichi-ken 489. Founded 1970, private, women only. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Intl. Culture (150), Living Sci. (200).

Nagoya Shiritsu Daigaku Kango Tanki Daigaku (Nagoya City University Junior College Division of Nursing). Aza Kawanobori 1, Mizuho-cho, Mizuho-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken 467. Founded 1987, public, women only. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Nurs.* (100).

Nagoya Shiritsu Hoiku Tanki Daigaku (Nagoya City Junior College of Nursery Education; prior to 1948, Nagoya-shi Hobo Ikuseijo; prior to 1953, Nagoya Shiritsu Hoiku Senmon Gakuen). 59 Kita Hirako-cho, Owari Asahi-shi, Aichi-ken 488. Founded 1946, public, women only. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Elem. School Educ. (40), Nursery Educ. (150).

Nagoya Shiritsu Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Nagoya City Women's Junior College; prior to March 1950, Nagoya Shiritsu Joshi Senmon Gakko; prior to December 1950, Nagoya Joshi Tanki Daigaku). 2-1-10 Chikusa, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken 464. Founded 1947, public, women only. *Organization*: 3 depts.—Clothing (80), Econ. (80), Living (100).

Nagoya Tanki Daigaku (Nagoya Junior College). 48 Buji Sakae-cho, Toyoake-shi, Aichi-ken 470-11. Founded 1955, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—English (190), General Education (230), Nursery Education (200).

Nagoya Zokei Bijutsu Tanki Daigaku (Nagoya Junior College of Formative and Fine Arts). 6004 Oaza Okusa Aza Nenjozaka, Komaki Shi, Aichi-ken 485. Founded 1967, private. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Formative & Fine Arts (420).

Naka Kyushu Tanki Daigaku (Naka Kyushu Junior College). 4438 Hirayama Shin-machi, Yatsushiro-shi, Kumamoto-ken 866. Founded 1974, private. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Child. Educ. (50), Commerce & Econ. (80).

Naka Nihon Jidosha Tanki Daigaku (Naka Nihon Junior College of Automobile Technology). 1301 Fukagaya Sakahogi-cho, Kamo-gun, Gifu-ken 505. Founded 1967, private. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Auto. Technology (600).

Nakamura Gakuen Tanki Daigaku (Nakamura Gakuen Junior College; prior to 1956, Fukuoka Koto Eiyo Gakko; prior to 1967, Nakamura Eiyo Tanki Daigaku). 5-7-1 Beppu, Jonan-ku, Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka-ken 814. Founded 1953, private. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Child. Educ. (240), Food Nutrition (230), Home Econ. (240).

Nanao Tanki Daigaku (Nanao Junior College). 1 Fujihashi-machi Nishibu, Nanao-shi, Ishikawa-ken. Founded 1987, private. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Mgmt. Information (150).

Naniwa Tanki Daigaku (Naniwa Junior College; prior to 1954, Naniwa Gaikokugo Tanki Daigaku). *Main:* 2-14-19 Yada, Higashi Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka 546. Founded 1951, private. *Organization:* 5 depts.—Advertising (40), Commerce (40), Design (60), English (80), Nursery Educ. (day & evening") (60).

Nanzan Tanki Daigaku (Nanzan Junior College). 19 Hayato-cho, Showa-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken 466. Founded 1968, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—English. (200), Human Relations (100).

Nara Bunka Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Nara Bunka Women's Junior College). 127 Higashinaka, Yamato Takada-shi, Nara-ken 635. Founded 1965, private, women only. *Organization:* 6 depts.—Child. Educ. (day in 2 shifts) (80), Elem. Educ. (150), Food Nutrition (150), Gen. Educ. (day & day in 2 shifts) (200), Hygiene Nurs. (50), Music (100).

Nara Geijutsu Tanki Daigaku (Nara Junior College of Arts; prior to 1974, Kashihara Gakuin Tanki Daigaku). 222 Kume-cho, Kashihara-shi, Nara-ken 634. Founded 1966, private. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Fine Arts (250).

Nara Kenritsu Tanki Daigaku (Nara Prefectural Junior College). 10 Funabashi-cho, Nara-shi, Nara-ken 630. Founded 1953, public. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Commerce & Econ. (day & evening) (150).

Nara Saho Jogakuin Tanki Daigaku (Nara Saho Jogakuin Junior College; prior to 1968, Saho Jogakuin Tanki Daigaku). 806 Kokuyaon-cho, Nara-shi, Nara-ken 630. Founded 1965, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Elem. Educ. (150), Living Sci. (250).

Nayori Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Nayori Women's Junior College). 1 Aza Ohashi, Nayori-shi, Hokkaido 096. Founded 1960, public, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Home Econ. (150).

Nihon Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Nihon University Junior College Division). *Main:* 4-8-24 Kudan, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102. Founded 1950, private. *Organization:* 8 depts.—Agric. (50), Applied Chem. (100), Commerce & Econ. (day & evening) (240), Construction (160), Home Econ. (240), Indus. Technology (160), Lit. (400), Living Environment (100).

Nihon Fukushi Daigaku Joshi Tanki Daigakubu (Nihon Fukushi University Women's Junior College Division). 35-6 Aza Egemae Oaza Okuda Mihama-cho, Chita-gun, Aichi-ken 470-2. Founded 1961, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Nursery Educ. (150).

Nihon Joshi Kosei Tanki Daigaku (Nihon Women's Junior College of Hygiene; prior to 1922, Tokyo Joshi Shikai Gakko; prior to 1934, Tokyo Joshi Shika Igaku Senmon Gakuin; prior to 1949, Nihon Joshi Shika Igaku Senmon Gakko; prior to 1952, Nihon Joshi Shika Kosei Gakko). 82 Inaoka-cho, Yokosuka-shi, Kanagawa-ken 237. Founded 1910, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Dental Hygiene (120).

Nihon Joshi Taiiku Tanki Daigaku (Nihon Women's Junior College of Physical Education; prior to 1926, Nikaido Taiso Juku; prior to 1950, Nihon Joshi Taiiku Senmon Gakko). 8-19-1 Kita Karasuyama, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 157. Founded 1922, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Nursery Educ. (80), Physical Educ. (150).

Nihon Keizai Tanki Daigaku (Nihon Junior College of Economics; prior to 1950, Kos Senmon Gakko). 5-24-10 Sakai, Musashino-shi, Tokyo 180. Founded 1941, private. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Mgmt. (300).

Nihon Kirisutokyo Tanki Daigaku (Nihon Christian Junior College; prior to 1957, Seisho Gakuen Tanki Daigaku). 90-3 Kobuke-cho, Chiba-shi, Chiba-ken 281. Founded 1950, private. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Eng. Lit. (100), Theol. (15).

Nihon Sekijuji Chuo Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Japanese Red Cross Central Women's Junior College) (not accepting new students since 1986). 4-1-3 Hiroo, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150. Founded 1954, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Nurs.* (40).

Nihon Sekijuji Musashino Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Japanese Red Cross Musashino Women's Junior College). 1-26-33 Kyonan-cho, Musashino-shi, Tokyo 180. Founded 1966, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Nurs.* (40).

Nihonbashi Jogakkan Tanki Daigaku (Nihonbashi Jogakkan Junior College). 1225-6 Kashiwa Aza Kannonji, Kashiwa-shi, Chiba-ken 277. Founded 1986, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—English (100), Secretarial (100).

Niigata Chuo Tanki Daigaku (Niigata Chuo Junior College; prior to 1981, Gyosei Shogyo Tanki Daigaku; prior to 1986, Kamo Gyosei Tanki Daigaku). 16-18 Gakko-cho, Kamo-shi, Niigata-ken 959-13. Founded 1968, private. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Child. Educ. (50), Commerce (100).

Niigata Daigaku Iryo Gijutsu Tanki Daigaku (Niigata University Junior College Division of Medical Technologies). 2-746 Asahi-machi-dori, Niigata-shi, Niigata-ken 951. Founded 1974, national. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Clinical Radiography Technol.* (40), Hygiene Technol.* (40), Nurs.* (80).

Niigata Daigaku Shogyo Tanki Daigaku (Niigata University Junior College Division of Commerce). 2-746 Asahi-machi-dori, Niigata-shi, Niigata-ken 951. Founded 1959, national. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Commerce & Mgmt. (day & evening) (100).

Niigata Kogyo Tanki Daigaku (Niigata Junior College of Technology; prior to 1982, Hokubu Kogyo Tanki Daigaku). 5827 Kami Shinei-cho, Niigata-shi, Niigata-ken 950-21. Founded 1968, private. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Auto. Technology (150).

Niigata Seiryo Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Niigata Seiryo Women's Junior College). 1-5939 Suido-cho, Niigata-shi, Niigata-ken 951. Founded 1965, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Child. Educ. (100), Fashion Art (100).

Niigata Tanki Daigaku (Niigata Junior College; prior to 1958, Kashiwazaki Tanki Daigaku) (not accepting new students since 1988). 4730 Karuigawa, Kashiwazaki-shi, Niigata-ken 945-13. Founded 1950, private. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Commerce (120).

Niijima Gakuen Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Niijima Gakuen Women's Junior College). 53 Showa-machi, Takasaki-shi, Gumma-ken 370. Founded 1983, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Intl. Culture (200).

Niimi Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Niimi Women's Junior College). 1263-2 Nishigata, Niimi-shi, Okayama-ken 718. Founded 1980, public, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Child. Educ. (50), Nurs.* (60).

Nippon Shika Daigaku Niigata Tanki Daigaku (Nippon Dental College Niigata Junior College). 1-8 Hamaura-cho, Niigata-shi, Niigata-ken 951. Founded 1986, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Dental Hygiene (50).

Nippon Taiiku Daigaku Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Nippon College of Physical Education Women's Junior College). 7-1-1 Fukazawa, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 158. Founded 1951, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Nursery Educ. (50), Physical Educ. (100).

Nishi Nihon Tanki Daigaku (Nishi Nihon Junior College; prior to 1959, Kyushu Ryodo Tanki Daigaku). 1-3-1 Fukuhama, Chuo-ku, Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka-ken 810. Founded 1957, private. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Landscape Gardening (100), Law (day & evening) (200).

Notoru Damu Seishin Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Notre Dame Seishin Women's Junior College). 1-10-1 Koi Higashi, Nishi-ku, Hiroshima-shi, Hiroshima-ken 733. Founded 1961, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—English Lit. (100).

Obihiro Otani Tanki Daigaku (Obihiro Otani Junior College). 3 Kibogaoka Katofuke-cho, Kawato-gun, Hokkaido 080-01, Hokkaido 080-01. Founded 1960, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Living Sci. (100), Japanese Lit. (50), Soc. Welfare (50).

Obirin Tanki Daigaku (Obirin Junior College; prior to 1950, Obirin Koto Joshi Gakko). 3758 Tokiwa-cho, Machida-shi, Tokyo 194-02. Founded 1946, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—English Lang. & Lit. (300), Home Econ. (200).

Odawara Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Odawara Women's Junior College; prior to 1960, Odawara Joshi Gakuin Tanki Daigaku). 4-5-1 Shiroyama, Odawara-shi, Kanagawa-ken 229. Founded 1956, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Child. Educ. (100), Home Econ. (100).

Ogaki Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Ogaki Women's Junior College). 1-109 Nishinokawa, Ogaki-shi, Gifu-ken 503. Founded 1969, private, women only. *Organization:* 4 depts.—Child Educ. (day & day in 2 shifts*) (450), Dental Hygiene (day & day in 2 shifts*) (150), Fine Arts (50), Music (50).

Oita Kenritsu Geijutsu Tanki Daigaku (Oita Prefectural Junior College of Arts). 1-11 Higashi Uenooka, Oita-shi, Oita-ken 870. Founded 1961, public. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Fine Arts (125), Music (65).

Oita Tanki Daigaku (Oita Junior College). 3-3-8 Chiyo-machi, Oita-shi, Oita-ken 870-91. Founded 1964, private. *Organization:* 2 depts.—English (100), Horticulture (40).

Okayama Daigaku Iryo Gijutsu Tanki Daigakubu (Okayama University Junior College Division of Medical Technologies). 2-5-1 Shikata-cho, Okayama-shi, Okayama-ken 700. Founded 1986, national. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Clinical Radiography Technology* (40), Hygiene Technology* (40), Nurs.* (80).

Okayama Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Okayama Women's Junior College). 787 Ariki, Kurashiki-shi, Okayama-ken 710. Founded 1951, private, women only. *Organization:* 4 depts.—Child. Educ. (150), English Lang. (100), Food Nutrition (100), Home Econ. (50).

Okayama Kenritsu Tanki Daigaku (Okayama Prefectural Junior College; prior to 1960, Okayama-ken Eiyo Tanki Daigaku; prior to 1961, Okayama Kenritsu Eiyo Tanki Daigaku). 3-1-1 Ishima-cho, Okayama-shi, Okayama-ken 700. Founded 1955, public. Organization: 4 depts.—Child. Educ. (50), Biology (100), Nurs.* (50), Physical Educ. (50).

Okazaki Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Okazaki Women's Junior College). 1-8-4 Naka-machi, Okazaki-shi, Aichi-ken 444. Founded 1965, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Child. Educ. (day & day in 2 shifts*), Elem. Educ. (50), Practical Mgmt. (100).

Okinawa Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (University of Okinawa Junior College Division). 747 Aza Kokuba, Naha-shi, Okinawa-ken 902. Founded 1958, private. *Organization:* 1 dept.—English (day & evening) (200).

Okinawa Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Okinawa Women's Junior College). 2-2-21 Nagata, Naha-shi, Okinawa-ken 902. Founded 1966, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Child Educ. (day & evening*) (100), Commerce (50).

Okinawa Kirisutokyo Tanki Daigaku (Okinawa Christian Junior College). 3-6-1 Tonokura-cho Shuri, Naha-shi, Okinawa-ken 903. Founded 1959, private. *Organization:* 2 depts.—English Lang. (100), Nursery Educ. (50).

Okinawa Kokusai Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Okinawa Kokusai University Junior College Division). 276-2 Ginowan, Ginowan-shi, Okinawa-ken 901-22. Founded 1972, private. *Organization:* 4 depts.—Commerce (day & evening) (100), Econ. (day & evening) (100), English Lit. (50), Japanese Lit. (50).

Onomichi Tanki Daigaku (Onomichi Junior College; prior to 1950, Onomichi Shiritsu Joshi Senmon Gakko). 1600 Hisayamada-cho, Onomichi-shi, Hiroshima-ken 722. Founded 1946, public. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Econ. (200), Japanese Lit. (100), Mgmt. Information (100).

Orio Joshi Keizai Tanki Daigaku (Orio Women's Junior College of Economics; prior to 1966, Orio Koto Boki Gakko). 11-1 Horikawa-machi, Yahata Nishi-ku, Kita Kyushu-shi, Fukuoka-ken 807. Founded 1935, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Econ. (120).

Osaka Aoyama Tanki Daigaku (Osaka Aoyama Junior College; prior to 1973, Osaka Aoyama Joshi Tanki Daigaku). 2-11-1 Niina, Mino-shi, Osaka 562. Founded 1967, private. *Organization:* 4 depts.—British & American English (150), Child. Educ. (150), Home Econ. (300), Japanese Lit. (100).

Osaka Chiyoda Tanki Daigaku (Osaka Chiyoda Junior College; prior to 1966, Chiyoda Tanki Daigaku). 1211 Nishi Kusunoki-cho, Kawachi Nagano-shi, Osaka 586. Founded 1965, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Child. Educ. (80).

Osaka Daigaku Iryo Gijutsu Tanki Daigakubu (Osaka University Junior College Division of Medical Technologies). 1-1 Machikaneyama-cho, Toyonaka-shi, Osaka 560. Founded 1967, national. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Clinical Radiography Technol.* (40), Hygiene Technol.* (40), Nurs.* (80).

Osaka Denki Tsushin Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Osaka Electro-Communication University Junior College Division). 18-8 Hatsu-cho, Neyagawa-shi, Osaka 572. Founded 1958, private. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Electronic Engr. (day & evening) (310).

Osaka Furitsu Kango Tanki Daigaku (Osaka Prefectural Junior College of Nursing). 2-1-41 Higashi Tezukayama, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka-shi 558. Founded 1977, public. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Nurs. Dept. I* (60), Nurs. Dept. II (60).

Osaka Gakuin Tanki Daigaku (Osaka Gakuin Junior College; prior to 1967, Osaka Gakuin Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu). 2-37-1 Minami Kishibe, Suita-shi, Osaka 564. Founded 1962, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Intl. Culture (200), Practical Mgmt. (200).

Osaka Jogakuin Tanki Daigaku (Osaka Jogakuin Junior College; prior to 1968, Wilmena Jogakko). 2-26-54 Tamatsukuri, Higashi-ku, Osaka 540. Founded 1884, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—English (250).

Osaka Jonan Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Osaka Jonan Women's Junior College). 6-4-26 Yuzato, Higashi Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka 546. Founded 1965, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Child.

Educ. (150), Home Econ. (100), Japanese Lit. (200).

Osaka Joshi Gakuen Tanki Daigaku (Osaka Women's Gakuen Junior College). 7-72, Ikutamatera-machi, Tennoji-ku, Osaka 543. Founded 1950, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Clothing (50), Food (100).

Osaka Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Osaka Women's Junior College). 3-8-1 Kasugaoka, Fujiidera-shi, Osaka 583. Founded 1955, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Child Educ. (100), Home Econ. (80), Health (40).

Osaka Kirisutokyo Tanki Daigaku (Osaka Christian Junior College). 1-3-61 Maruyamada-dori, Abeno-ku, Osaka 545. Founded 1952, private. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Child Educ. (220), Theol. (day & evening*) (20).

Osaka Kogyo Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Osaka Institute of Technology Junior College Division; prior to 1927, Kansai Kogaku Senshu Gakko; prior to 1948, Kansai Koto Kogakko; prior to February 1950, Setsunan Koka Senmon Gakuin; prior to March 1950, Osaka Kogyo Daigaku Senmon Gakuin). 5-16-1 Omiya, Asahi-ku, Osaka 535. Founded 1921, private. *Organization:* 4 depts. (all evening)—Archit. (110), Civil Engr. (120), Electrical Engr. (100), Mech. Engr. (100).

Osaka Kunei Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Osaka Kunei Women's Junior College; prior to 1966, Kunei Joshi Gakuin; prior to 1967, Kunei Joshi Tanki Daigaku). 1-4-1 Shojaku, Settsu-shi, Osaka 566. Founded 1931, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Childhood Education (150), Home Economics (300).

Osaka Meijo Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Osaka Meijo Women's Junior College). 1216-1 Kumatori-cho Okubo, Sennan-gun, Osaka 590-04. Founded 1984, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—English (160).

Osaka Ongaku Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Osaka College of Music Junior College Division; prior to 1950, Osaka Ongaku Gakko; prior to 1959, Osaka Ongaku Tanki Daigaku). 1-1-8 Saiwai-macho, Shonai, Toyonaka-shi, Osaka 561. Founded 1915, private. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Music (day & evening) (340).

Osaka Sangyo Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Osaka Industrial University Junior College Division). 3-1-1 Nakagaito, Daito-shi, Osaka 574. Founded 1966, private. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Auto. Technology (350).

Osaka Seikei Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Osaka Seikei Women's Junior College). 3-10-62 Aikawa, Higashi Yodogawa-ku, Osaka 533. Founded 1951, private, women only. *Organization:* 7 depts.—Child Educ. (300), Design & Fine Arts (100), English Lit. (250), Home Econ. (300), Japanese Lit. (250), Phys. Educ. (80), Tourism (200).

Osaka Shin-ai Jogakuin Tanki Daigaku (Osaka Shin-ai Jogakuin Junior College). 2-7-30 Furuichi, Joto-ku, Osaka 536. Founded 1959, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Elem. Educ. (100), Living Culture (100).

Osaka Tanki Daigaku (Osaka Junior College). 1060 Mihara-cho Hirao, Minami Kawachi-gun, Osaka 587. Founded 1986, private. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Mgmt. Information (150).

Oshimo Gakuen Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Oshimo Gakuen Women's Junior College). 3-1-15 Gion, Asaminami-ku, Hiroshima-shi, Hiroshima-ken 731-01. Founded 1962, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Food (50), Food Nutrition (50), Living Culture (50)

Otani Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Otani University Junior College Division). Koyama Kamifusa-cho, Kita-ku, Kyoto 603. Founded 1950, private. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Buddhism (120), Child. Educ. (70), Japanese Lit. (120).

Otani Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Otani Women's Junior College; prior to 1911, Otani Yosai Jogakko; prior to 1950, Otani Jogakko). 942-1 Oaza Nishikiori, Tondabayashi-shi, Osaka 584. Founded 1909, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Clothing (160), English Lang. & Lit. (100), Home Econ. (160).

Otaru Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Otaru Women's Junior College). 4-9-1 Irifune, Otaru-shi, Hokkaido 047. Founded 1967, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—English Lit. (120).

Otaru Shoka Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Otaru University of Commerce Junior College Division). 3-5-21 Midori-cho, Otaru-shi, Hokkaido 047. Founded 1952, national. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Commerce (day & evening) (160).

Otemae Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Otemae Women's Junior College). 2-2-2 Inano-cho, Itami-shi, Hyogo-ken 664. Founded 1950, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Clothing (300).

Otsuki Tanki Daigaku (Otsuki Junior College). 1-16-2 Mitachi, Otsuki-shi, Yamanashi-ken 401. Founded 1955, public. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Econ. (150).

Otsuma Joshi Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Otsuma Women's University Junior College Division; prior to 1950, Otsuma Joshi Senmon Gakko). *Main:* 12 Sanbancho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102. *Organization:*

6 depts.—Applied English (150), English Lit. (300), Home Econ. (day & evening) (1,200), Japanese (300), Japanese Lit. (130), Living (140).

Pileru Gakuen Joshi Tanki Daigaku (PL Gakuen Women's Junior College). 2680 Oaza Kishi, Tondabayashi-shi, Osaka 584. Founded 1974, private, women only. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Child. Educ. (50), Elem. Educ. (100).

Puuru Gakuin Tanki Daigaku (Pool Gakuin Junior College). 4-5-1 Makizu-kadai, Sakai-shi, Osaka 590-01. Founded 1950, private, women only. Organization: 2 depts.—English Lit. (280), Secretarial (220).

Rikkyo Jogakuin Tanki Daigaku (Rikkyo Jogakuin Junior College). 4-29-23 Kugayama, Suginami-ku, Tokyo 168. Founded 1967, private, women only. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Child. Educ. (150), English (150).

Rissho Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Rissho University Junior College Division). 1700 Mankichi, Kumagaya-shi, Saitama-ken 360-01. Founded 1950, private. *Organization*: 3 depts. (all day & evening)—Child. Educ. (150), Commerce & Econ. (250), Soc. Welfare (250).

Ryujo Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Ryujo Women's Junior College; prior to 1910, Hobo Ikuseijo; prior to 1924, Ryujo Hobo Kyoshujo; prior to 1953, Ryujo Ikuseijo). 2-54 Meigetsu-cho, Showa-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken 466. Founded 1898, private, women only. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Nursery Educ. (150).

Ryukoku Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Ryukoku University Junior College Division). 67 Tsukamoto-cho Fukakusa, Fushimi-shi, Kyoto 612. Founded 1950, private. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Buddhism (100), Soc. Welfare (100).

Ryukyu Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (University of the Ryukyus Junior College Division). 1 Senbaru, Nishihara-cho, Nakagami-gun, Okinawa-ken 903-01. Founded 1967, national. *Organization*: 4 depts. (all day & evening)—Electrical Engr. (20), Engl. (40), Law & Econ. (150), Mech. Engr. (20).

Saga Bijutsu Tanki Daigaku (Saga Junior College of Fine Art). 1 Goto-cho Saga, Ukyo-ku, Kyoto 616. Founded 1971, private. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Fine Art (400).

Saga Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Saga Women's Junior College). 1313 Honjo-machi, Saga-shi, Saga-ken 840. Founded 1966, private, women only. *Organization*: 3 depts.—Child Educ. (200), Home Econ. (150), Lit. (100).

Saga Tanki Daigaku (Saga Junior College; prior to 1953, Saga Eiyo Senmon Gakuin; prior to 1958, Saga Eiyo Senmon Gakko; prior to 1963, Saga Hoiku Senmon Gakko). 3-18-15 Kamizono, Saga-shi, Saga-ken 840. Founded 1946, private. *Organization*: 3 depts.—Child. Educ. (100), Food Nutrition (250), Living Welfare (50).

Sagami Joshi Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Sagami Women's University Junior College Division). 2-1-1 Bunkyo, Sagamihara-shi, Kanagawa-ken 228. Founded 1951, private, women only. *Organization*: 3 depts.—English Lit. (150), Home Econ. (400), Japanese Lit. (150).

Saitama Daigaku Keizai Tanki Daigakubu (Saitama University Junior College Division of Economics). 255 Shimo Okubo, Urawa-shi, Saitama-ken 338. Founded 1954, national. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Econ. (day & evening) (110).

Saitama Junshin Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Saitama Junshin Women's Junior College). 430 Aza Shimo Iwase Oaza Shimo Iwase, Hanryu-shi, Saitama-ken 348. Founded 1983, private, women only. *Organization*: 3 depts.—Child Educ. (200), Child. Educ. (day & evening) (50), English (100).

Saitama Kenritsu Eisei Tanki Daigaku (Saitama Prefectural Junior College of Hygiene). 519 Oaza Kami Okubo, Urawa-shi, Saitama-ken 338. Founded 1975, public. *Organization*: 5 depts.—Dental Hygiene (30), Hygiene Technology (40), Nursery Educ. (60), Nurs. Dept. I° (80), Nurs. Dept. II (40).

Sakai Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Sakai Women's Junior College; prior to 1979, Aisen Joshi Tanki Daigaku). 1-2-20 Asakayama-cho, Sakai-shi, Osaka 590. Founded 1965, private, women only. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Home Econ. (80), Japanese History (80).

Sakata Tanki Daigaku (Sakata Junior College; prior to 1968, Tohoku Tanki Daigaku; prior to 1973, Sakata Keizai Tanki Daigaku). 38 Aza Shimo Nishiwari Oaza Toyosato, Sakata-shi, Yamagata-ken. Founded 1966, private, women only. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Econ. (100).

Sakurai Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Sakurai Women's Junior College). 502 Sakurai, Sakurai-shi, Nara-ken 633. Founded 1966, private, women only. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Child Educ. (100), Living Sci. (100).

Sakurano Seibo Tanki Daigaku (Sakurano Seibo Junior College). 3-6 Hanazono-cho, Fukushima-shi, Fukushima-ken 960. Founded 1955, private, women only. *Organization*: 2 depts.—English (100), Home Econ. (100).

Sakushin Gakuin Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Sakushin Gakuin Women's Junior College). 503 Ichinosawa-machi, Utsunomiya-shi, Tochigi-ken 320. Founded 1967, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Child. Educ. (100), Lit. (120).

Sakuyo Tanki Daigaku (Sakuyo Junior College). *Main:* 1366 Yaide, Tsuyama-shi, Okayama-ken 708. Founded 1951, private. *Organization:* 4 depts.—Child Educ. (80), Home Econ. (70), Information Sci. (100), Music (80).

Sangyo Gijutsu Tanki Daigaku (Sangyo Gijutsu Junior College; prior to 1964, Kansai Tekko Tanki Daigaku; prior to 1988, Tekko Tanki Daigaku). 1-27-1 Nishikoya, Amagasaki-shi, Hyogo-ken 661. Founded 1962, private. *Organization:* 4 depts.—Electrical Engr. (100), Material Engr. (25), Mech. Engr. (80), Welding Engr. (25).

Sangyo Ika Daigaku Iryo Gijutsu Tanki Daigaku (University of Occupational and Environmental Health, Japan, Junior College of Medical Technologies). 1-1 Iseigaoka, Yahata Nishi-ku, Kita Kyushu-shi, Fukuoka-ken 807. Founded 1978, private. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Hygiene Technology* (40), Nurs.* (60).

Sangyo Noritsu Tanki Daigaku (Sangyo Noritsu Junior College). 6-39-15 Todoroki, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 158. Founded 1950, private. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Efficiency (day & evening) (670).

San-iku Gakuin Tanki Daigaku (San-iku Gakuin Junior College). 1500 Kuga-hara Otaki-machi, Isumi-gun, Chiba-ken 298-02. Founded 1971, private. *Organization:* 2 depts.—English (40), Nurs.* (40).

Sanyo Gakuen Tanki Daigaku (Sanyo Gakuen Junior College). 1-14-1 Hirai, Okayama-shi, Okayama-ken 703. Founded 1969, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Child. Educ. (130), Home Econ. (230), Intl. Gen. Educ. (100).

Sanyo Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Sanyo Women's Junior College). 1-1 Sagata Hon-cho, Ha-tsukaichi-machi, Saeki-gun, Hiroshima-ken 738. Founded 1963, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Food Nutrit. (80), Home Econ. (80), Japanese Lit. (90).

Sapporo Daigaku Joshi Tanki Daigakubu (Sapporo University Women's Junior College Division). 7-3-1 Nishoka 3-jo, Toyohira-ku, Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido 062. Founded 1968, private, women only. *Organization:* 4 depts.—Culture (100), English Lit. (150), Japanese Lit.(120), Management (160).

Sapporo Ika Daigaku Eisei Tanki Daigakubu (Sapporo Medical College Junior College Division of Hygiene). Minami 3-jo, Nishi 17, Chuo-ku, Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido 060. Founded 1983, public. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Nurs.* (50), Occupa. Therapy* (20), Phys. Therapy* (20).

Sapporo Otani Tanki Daigaku (Sapporo Otani Junior College). Higashi 5, Kita 13-jo, Higashi-ku, Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido 065. Founded 1961, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Fine Arts (70), Music (90), Nursery Educ. (80).

Sei Katarina Joshi Tanki Daigaku (St. Catherine's Women's Junior College). 660 Hojo, Hojo-shi, Ehime-ken 799-24. Founded 1966, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Child Educ. (150), Food (150), Music (50).

Sei Maria Gakuin Tanki Daigaku (St. Maria Gakuin Junior College). 422 Tsubuku Hon-machi, Kurume-shi, Fukuoka-ken 830. Founded 1985, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Nurs.* (100).

Seian Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Seian Women's Junior College; prior to March 1950, Kyoto Seian Joshi Senmon Gakko; prior to October 1950, Kyoto Seian Tanki Daigaku). 1-25-1 Choshi, Nagaokakyo-shi, Kyoto 617. Founded 1946, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Clothing (180), Formative Arts (180).

Seibi Gakuen Tanki Daigaku (Seibi Gakuen Junior College). 4-2-14 Akabane-dai, Kita-ku, Tokyo 115. Founded 1960, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Child. Educ. (50), Home Econ. (50), Japanese Lit. (50).

Seibo Hishoten Gakuin Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Seibo Hishoten Gakuin Women's Junior College; prior to 1987, Hishoten Joshi Tanki Daigaku). 1-13-23 Nyoidani, Mino-shi, Osaka 562. Founded 1967, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—English (140).

Seibo Jogakuin Tanki Daigaku (Seibo Jogakuin Junior College). 1 Taya-cho Fukakusa, Fushimi-ku, Kyoto 612. Founded 1962, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Child Educ. (130), Home Econ. (140), Intl. Culture (50).

Seibo Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Seibo Women's Junior College; prior to 1950, Seibo Kosei Joshi Gakuin). 4-16-11 Shimo Ochiai, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 161. Founded 1948, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Nurs.* (30).

Seijo Tanki Daigaku (Seijo Junior College; prior to 1978, Seijo Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu). 6-1-20 Seijo, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 157. Founded 1954, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Gen. Educ. (225).

Seika Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Seika Women's Junior College). 2-12-1Minami Hachiman-cho, Hakata-ku, Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka-ken 816. Founded 1967, private, women only. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Child. Educ. (100), Home Econ. (150).

Seikatsu Gakuen Tanki Daigaku (Seikatsu Gakuen Junior College). 2-13-1 Mitake, Morioka-shi, Iwate-ken 020-01. Founded 1964, private. *Organ.*: 2 depts.—Child. Educ. (150), Food Nutri. (100).

Seinan Jogakuin Tanki Daigaku (Seinan Jogakuin Junior College; prior to 1950, Seinan Jogakuin Senmon Gakko). 1-3-2 Ihori Kokura, Kita-ku, Kita Kyushu-shi, Fukuoka-ken 803. Founded 1946, private, women only. *Organization*: 4 depts.—English Lang. (250), Food Nutrition (120), Home Econ. (200), Nursery Educ. (100).

Seirei Gakuen Hamamatsu Eisei Tanki Daigaku (Seirei Gakuen Junior College of Hygiene). 3453 Makatahara-cho, Hamamatsu-shi, Shizuoka-ken 433. Founded 1969, private. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Hygiene Nurs. Dept. I° (100), Hygiene Nurs. Dept. II (100).

Seirei Gakuen Seisen Tanki Daigaku (Seirei Gakuen Seisen Junior College). 720 Hida-cho, Hikone-shi, Shiga-ken 521. Founded 1984, private. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Commerce & Econ. (100), English Lang. (100).

Seirei Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Seirei Women's Junior College). 62-2 Aza Takano Terauchi, Akita-shi, Akita-ken 011. Founded 1954, private, women only. *Organization*: 3 depts.—English (150), Home Econ. (140), Music (30).

Seiryo Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Seiryo Women's Junior College). 1 Tori Gosho-machi, Kanazawa-shi, Ishikawa-ken 920. Founded 1979, private, women only. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Practical Mgmt. (200).

Seisen Jogakuin Tanki Daigaku (Seisen Jogakuin Junior College; prior to 1981, Seisen Hoiku Joshi Senmon Gakko). 2-120-8 Ueno, Nagano-shi, Nagano-ken 380. Founded 1966, private, women only. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Child. Educ. (100), English (90).

Seishin Gakuen Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Seishin Gakuen Women's Junior College). 4631-1 Kyuchu Kashima-machi, Kashima-gun, Ibaraki-ken 314. Founded 1983, private, women only. *Organization*: 1 dept.—English (100).

Seishu Tanki Daigaku (Seishu Junior College; prior to 1976, Sapporo Seishu Tanki Daigaku). 1-4-1 4-jo Kiyota, Toyohira-ku, Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido 061-01. Founded 1969, private, women only. *Organization*: 4 depts.—Child. Educ. (150), Gen. Educ. (200), Living Sci. (150), Secretarial (100).

Seitoku Eiyo Tanki Daigaku (Seitoku Junior College of Nutrition; prior to 1957, Seitoku Koto Eiyo Gakko; prior to 1963, Seitoku Eiyo Senmon Gakko). 1-4-6 Nishi Shinkoiwa, Katsushika-ku, Tokyo 124. Founded 1954, private. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Food Nutrition (day & evening) (400).

Seitoku Gakuen Tanki Daigaku (Seitoku Gakuen Junior College). 550 Aza Mukaiyama Iwatsuki, Matsudo-shi, Chiba-ken 271. Founded 1965, private, women only. *Organization*: 5 depts.—Elem. Educ. (day & evening) (450), Home Econ. (400), Lit. (610), Music (150), Nursery Educ. (day & evening) (650).

Seiwa Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Seiwa University Junior College Division; prior to 1988, Seiwa Joshi Tanki Daigaku). 7-54 Okadayama, Nishinomiya-shi, Hyogo-ken 662. Founded 1950, private, women only. *Organization*: 2 depts.—English (150), Nursery Educ. (150).

Seiwa Gakuen Tanki Daigaku (Seiwa Gakuen Junior College). 2-5-1 Kinoshita, Sendai-shi, Miyagi-ken 983. Founded 1951, private, women only. *Organization*: 3 depts.—Clothing (50), Japanese Lit. (80), Nursery Educ. (35).

Seiwa Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Seiwa Women's Junior College). 3-4-2 Higashi Ota, Kisarazu-shi, Chiba-ken 292. Founded 1967, private, women only. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Child Educ. (100).

Seizan Tanki Daigaku (Seizan Junior College; prior to 1950, Seizan Senmon Gakko). 26 Saijo Ao, Nagaokakyo-shi, Kyoto 617. Founded 1920, private. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Buddhism (100).

Sendai Shirayuri Tanki Daigaku (Sendai Shirayuri Junior College). 46 Aza Honda Matsumori, Izumi-shi, Miyagi-ken 981-31. Founded 1966, private, women only. *Organization*: 2 depts.—English (100), Home Econ. (130).

Senjo Gakuen Nakatsu Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Senjo Gakuen Nakatsu Women's Junior College). 211 Hitotsumatsu, Nakatsu-shi, Oita-ken 871. Founded 1967, private, women only. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Child. Educ.. (50), Home Econ. (100).

Senshu Daigaku Hokkaido Tanki Daigaku (Senshu University Hokkaido Junior College; prior to 1973, Senshu Daigaku Bibai Noko Tanki Daigaku). 1610-1 Aza Bibai, Bibai-shi, Hokkaido 079-01. Founded 1968, private. *Organization*: 5 depts.—Agric. Machinery (50), Commerce (100), Econ. (120), Engr. (90), Hort. & Forestry (50).

Senzoku Gakuen Tanki Daigaku (Senzoku Gakuen Junior College). 290 Hisamoto, Takatsu-ku, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa-ken 213. Founded 1962, private. *Organization*: 3 depts.—Child. Educ. (100), English Lit. (100), Music (140).

Senzoku Gakuen Uozu Tanki Daigaku (Senzoku Gakuen Uozu Junior College). 148 Tenjinnoshin, Uozu-shi, Toyama-ken 937. Founded 1980, private. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Lit. (100), Music (100).

Setouchi Tanki Daigaku (Setouchi Junior College; prior to 1987, Joto Gakuen Joshi Tanki Daigaku). 2379 Shimokatsuma Takase-cho, Mitoyo-gun, Kagawa-ken 767. Founded 1967, private. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Food Nutrition (50), Protective Care Educ. (100).

Shiga Bunkyo Tanki Daigaku (Shiga Bunkyo Junior College; prior to 1957, Gifu-ken Nohoku Tanki Daigaku; prior to 1975, Gifu Tanki Daigaku). 335 Tamura-cho, Nagahama-shi, Shiga-ken 526. Founded 1952, private, women only. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Elem. Educ. (50), Japanese Lit. (80).

Shiga Daigaku Keizai Tanki Daigakubu (Shiga University Junior College Division of Economics). 1-1-1 Baba, Hikone-shi, Shiga-ken 522. Founded 1953, national. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Mgmt. (day & evening) (120).

Shiga Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Shiga Women's Junior College). 24-2 Tatsugaoka, Otsu-shi, Shiga-ken 520. Founded 1970, private, women only. *Organization*: 3 depts.—Child. Educ. (120), Clothing (80), Secretarial (100).

Shiga Kenritsu Tanki Daigaku (Shiga Prefectural Junior College; prior to 1947, Hikone Kogyo Senmon Gakko; prior to 1950, Shiga Kenritsu Joshi Tanki Daigaku). *Main*: 1900 Hatsusaka-cho, Hikone-shi, Shiga-ken 522. Founded 1944, public. *Organization*: 11 depts.—Agric. Engr. (30), Agric. Econ. (30), Agric. (40), Architecture (40), Child. Educ. (50), Food Nutrition (50), Home Econ. (80), Indus. Chem. (40), Mech. Engr. (40), Nurs. Dept. I* (40), Nurs. Dept. II (40).

Shijonawate Gakuen Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Shijonawate Gakuen Women's Junior College; prior to 1964, Shijonawate Koto Jogakko). 6-45 Gakuen-cho, Daito-shi, Osaka 574. Founded 1926, private, women only. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Child Educ. (80).

Shikoku Gakuin Tanki Daigaku (Shikoku Gakuin Junior College; prior to 1959, Shikoku Kirisutokyo Gakuen). 3-2-1 Bunkyo-cho, Zentsuji-shi, Kagawa-ken 765. Founded 1950, private. *Organization*: 1 dept.—English Lang. (90).

Shikoku Joshi Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Shikoku Women's University Junior College Division; prior to 1964, Tokushima Kasei Tanki Daigaku; prior to 1978, Shikoku Joshi Tanki Daigaku). 123-1 Aza Jushino Oshin Furukawa, Tokushima-shi, Tokushima-ken 771-11. Founded 1961, private, women only. *Organization*: 4 depts.—Child Educ. (150), Lit. (100), Living Sci. (235), Music (50).

Shimane Chuo Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Shimane Chuo Women's Junior College; prior to 1971, Enogawa Gakuen Tanki Daigaku) (not accepting new students since 1984). 1904-1 Watazu, Gotsu-shi, Shimane-ken 695. Founded 1968, private, women only. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Home Econ. (50).

Shimane Kenritsu Shimane Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Shimane Prefectural Shimane Women's Junior College; prior to 1953, Shimane Prefectural Matsue Joshi Senmon Gakko; prior to 1955, Shimane Noka Daigaku Joshi Kasei Tanki Daigakubu; prior to 1964, Shimane Joshi Tanki Daigaku). 282-2 Fukudomi-cho Nogi, Matsue-shi, Shimane-ken 690. Founded 1946, public, women only. *Organization*: 3 depts.—Home Econ. (80), Lit. (100), Nursery Educ. (50).

Shimonoseki Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Shimonoseki Women's Junior College). 1-1 Sakurayama-cho, Shimonoseki-shi, Yamaguchi-ken 750. Founded 1962, private, women only. *Organization*: 3 depts.—Home Econ. (90), Music (50), Nursery Educ. (100).

Shinshu Daigaku Iryo Gijutsu Tanki Daigakubu (Shinshu University Junior College Division of Medical Technologies). 3-1-1 Asahi, Matsumoto-shi, Nagano-ken 390. Founded 1974, national. *Organization*: 4 depts.—Hygiene Engr.* (40), Nurs.* (80), Occupational Therapy* (20), Physical Therapy* (20).

Shinshu Honan Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Shinshu Honan Women's Junior College). 72 Nakayama Tatsuno-machi, Kami Ina-gun, Nagano-ken 399-04. Founded 1983, private, women only. *Organization*: 2 depts.—English (100), Japanese Lit. (100).

Shinshu Tanki Daigaku (Shinshu Junior College). 2348 Iwamurada, Saku-shi, Nagano-ken 385. Founded 1987, private. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Mgmt. (100).

Shiraume Gakuen Tanki Daigaku (Shiraume Gakuen Junior College). 1-830 Ogawa-cho, Kodaira-shi, Tokyo 187. Founded 1957, private. *Organization*: 3 depts.—Gen. Educ. (80), Nursery Educ. (day & evening) (200), Psychology Techniques (day & evening) (130).

Shitennoji Kokusai Bukkyo Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Shitennoji International Buddhist University Junior College Division; prior to 1967, Shitennoji Gakuen Joshi Tanki Daigaku; prior to 1981, Shitennoji Joshi Tanki Daigaku). 1308 Haniuno, Habikino-shi, Osaka 583. Founded 1957, private, women only. *Organization*: 4 depts.—English (200), Health (100), Living Sci. (200), Nursery Educ. (100).

Shizuoka Daigaku Hokei Tanki Daigakubu (Shizuoka University Junior College Division of Law and Economics; prior to 1955, Shizuoka Kenritsu Shizuoka Hokei Tanki Daigaku). 836 Oya, Shizuoka-

shi, Shizuoka-ken 422. Founded 1952, national. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Law & Econ. (day & evening) (160).

Shizuoka Daigaku Kogyo Tanki Daigakubu (Shizuoka University Junior College Division of Technology). 3-5-1 Johoku, Hamamatsu-shi, Shizuoka-ken 433. Founded 1953, national. *Organization:* 5 depts. (all day & evening except Mech. Engr.)—Electrical Engr. (40), Electronic Engr. (40), Indus. Chem. (40), Information Engr. (40), Mech. Engr. (80).

Shizuoka Eiwa Jogakuin Tanki Daigaku (Shizuoka Eiwa Jogakuin Junior College). 1769 Ikeda, Shizuoka-shi, Shizuoka-ken 422. Founded 1966, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—English Lit. (150), Food (80), Japanese Lit. (100).

Shizuoka Gakuen Hamamatsu Kosei Tanki Daigaku (Shizuoka Gakuen Hamamatsu Junior College of Hygiene). 3453 Mikatahara-cho, Hamamatsu-shi, Shizuoka-ken 433. Founded 1969, private. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Hygiene Nurs. Dept. I* (100), Hygiene Nurs. Dept. II (100).

Shizuoka Gakuen Tanki Daigaku (Shizuoka Gakuen Junior College). 4-1-1 Surugadai, Fujieda-shi, Shizuoka-ken 426. Founded 1987, private. *Organization:* 2 depts.—English (100), Mgmt. Information (100).

Shizuoka Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Shizuoka Women's Junior College) (not accepting new students since 1987). 2-2-3 Nunohashi, Hamamatsu-shi, Shizuoka-ken 432. Founded 1951, public, women only. *Organization:* 4 depts.—Food Nutrition (80), Lit. (60), Nurs. Dept. I* (30), Nurs. Dept. II (30).

Shizuoka Kenritsu Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Shizuoka Prefectural University Junior College Division). 3-2-3 Nunohashi, Hamamatsu-shi, Shizuoka-ken 432. Founded 1987, public. *Organization:* 4 depts.—Culture & Gen. Educ. (120), Food Nutrition (40), Nurs. Dept. I* (30), Nurs. Dept. II (30).

Shobi Gakuen Tanki Daigaku (Shobi Gakuen Junior College; prior to 1986, Shobi Ongaku Tanki Daigaku). 655 Shimo Matsubara, Kawagoe-shi, Saitama-ken 356. Founded 1981, private. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Music (200), Music Bus. (50), Music Information (80).

Shoei Tanki Daigaku (Shoei Junior College; prior to 1935, Hobo Yoseijo; prior to 1942, Shoei Hoiku Senko Gakko; prior to 1950, Shoei Hoiku Gakuin). 1-18-1 Yamate Mikage, Higashi Nada-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ken 658. Founded 1889, private. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Nursery Educ. (100).

Shogen Tanki Daigaku (Shogen Junior College; prior to 1955, Kakushu Gakko Shogen Gakurin). 876-10 Ibuka-cho, Minokamo-shi, Gifu-ken 505. Founded 1954, private. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Religion (30).

Shohoku Tanki Daigaku (Shohoku Junior College). 428 Aza Nagakubo Nurumizu, Atsugi-shi, Kanagawa-ken 243. Founded 1974, private. *Organization:* 4 depts.—Child. Educ. (50), Comm. & Econ. (100), Electronic Engr. (100), Living Sci. (150).

Shoin Higashi Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Shoin East Women's Junior College). 3-1-8 Nishi Shin-machi, Wakae, Higashi Osaka-shi, Osaka 578. Founded 1966, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Home Econ. (160).

Shoin Joshi Gakuin Tanki Daigaku (Shoin Women's Gakuin Junior College; prior to 1950, Shoin Joshi Senmon Gakko; prior to 1974, Shoin Tanki Daigaku). 1-2-1 Obanoyama-cho Shinohara, Nada-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ken 657. Founded 1927, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Clothing (90), English Lit. (275), Home Econ. (150).

Shoin Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Shoin Women's Junior College). 9-1 Wakamiya Morinosato, Atsugi-shi, Kanagawa-ken 243-01. Founded 1985, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—English (100), Mgmt. (150).

Shokei Jogakuin Tanki Daigaku (Shokei Jogakuin Junior College). 4-23-1 Nakayama, Sendai-shi, Miyagi-ken 980. Founded 1950, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Engiish Lit.(150), Home Econ. (250), Nursery Educ. (150).

Shokei Tanki Daigaku (Shokei Junior College; prior to 1975, Kumamoto Joshi Tanki Daigaku). 2-6-78 Kuhonji, Kumamoto-shi, Kumamoto-ken 862. Founded 1952, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Child. Educ. (150), Home Econ. (300).

Shotoku Gakuen Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Shotoku Gakuen Women's Junior College; prior to September 1966, Gifu Minami Joshi Tanki Daigaku). 1-37 Naka Uzura, Gifu-shi, Gifu-ken 500). Founded January 1966, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Child. Educ. (day, evening & day in 2 shifts*) (350), Home Econ. (day & day in 2 shifts*) (200).

Showa Gakuin Tanki Daigaku (Showa Gakuin Junior College). 2-17-1 Higashi Sugano, Ichikawa-shi, Chiba-ken 272. Founded 1950, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Clothing (80), Japanese Lit. (100).

Showa Joshi Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Showa Women's University Junior College Division). 1-7-57 Taishido, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 154. Founded 1950, private, women only. *Organization:* 5 depts.—Elem. Educ. (100), English Lang. & Lit. (day & evening) (240), Food Nutrition (200), Japanese Lang.

& Lit. (day & evening) (240), Living Culture (day & evening) (300).

Showa Ongaku Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Showa Academia Musicae Junior College Division; prior to 1984, Showa Ongaku Tanki Daigaku). 808 Sekiguchi, Atsugi-shi, Kanagawa-ken 243. Founded 1969, private. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Music (280).

Shujitsu Tanki Daigaku (Shujitsu Junior College; prior to 1981, Okayama Shujitsu Tanki Daigaku. 1-6-1 Nishi Kawara, Okayama-shi, Okayama-ken 703. Founded 1953, private, women only. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Child. Educ. (100), Home Econ. (360).

Shukugawa Gakuin Tanki Daigaku (Shukugawa Gakuin Junior College). 6-58 Koshikiiwa-cho, Nishinomiya-shi, Hyogo-ken 662. Founded 1965, private, women only. *Organization*: 4 depts.—Art (120), Child Educ. (280), English Lang. & Lit. (200), Home Econ. (240).

Shukutoku Tanki Daigaku (Shukutoku Junior College; prior to 1946, Shukutoku Jogakko; prior to 1950, Shukutoku Joshi Nogei Senmon Gakko). *Main*: 5-3-7 Maeno-cho, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo 174. Founded 1892, private, women only. *Organization*: 4 depts.—English (200), Food Nutrition (200), Japanese Lit. (150), Soc. Welfare (450).

Soai Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Soai Women's Junior College; prior to 1950, Soai Joshi Senmon Gakko). 4-4-1 Naka Nanko, Suminoe-ku, Osaka 559. Founded 1928, private, women only. *Organization*: 3 depts.—British & American English (80), Home Econ. (280), Japanese Lit.(165).

Soin Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Soin Women's Junior College). 958 Kashiba-cho Sekiya, Kitakatsuragi-gun, Nara-ken 639-02. Founded 1986, private, women only. *Organization*: 3 depts.—British & American English (150), Japanese Cultural History (50), Japanese Lit. (100).

Soka Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Soka Women's Junior College). 1-236 Funaki-cho, Hachioji-shi, Tokyo 192. Founded 1984, private, women only. *Organization*: 2 depts.—English (100), Mgmt. (150).

Sonoda Gakuen Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Sonoda Gakuen Women's Junior College). 7-29-1 Minami Tsukaguchi-cho Amagasaki-shi, Hyogo-ken 661. Founded 1963, private, women only. *Organization*: 3 depts.—Child. Educ. (150), Home Econ. (200), Lit. (200).

Sugino Joshi Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Sugino Women's College Junior College Division; prior to 1965, Sugino Gakuen Joshi Tanki Daigaku). 6-6-19 Kami Osaki, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141. Founded 1950, private, women only. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Clothing (200), Living Arts (40)

Sugiyama Jogakuen Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Sugiyama JogakuenUniversity Junior College Division). 17-3 Hoshigaoka Moto-machi, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken 464. Founded 1969, private, women only. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Lit. (300).

Suzugamine Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Suzugamine Women's Junior College; prior to 1950, Suzugamine Joshi Senmon Gakko). 4-6-18 Iguchi, Nishi-ku, Hiroshima-shi, Hiroshima-ken 733. Founded 1947, private, women only. *Organization*: 5 depts.—Food Nutrition (100), Foreign Lang. (100), Gen. Educ. (120), Home Sci. (70), Japanese (80).

Suzuka Tanki Daigaku (Suzuka Junior College). 1250 Shono-cho, Suzuka-shi, Mie-ken 513. Founded 1966, private. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Commerce & Econ. (100), Home Econ. (day & day in 2 shifts*) (200).

Takada Tanki Daigaku (Takada Junior College). 195 Toyono Isshinden, Tsu-shi, Mie-ken 514-01. Founded 1966, private, women only. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Gen. Educ. (80), Nursery Educ. (100).

Takamatsu Tanki Daigaku (Takamatsu Junior College). 960 Kasuga-cho, Takamatsu-shi, Kagawa-ken 761-01. Founded 1969, private. *Organization*: 4 depts.—Child Educ. (100), Music (50), Nursery Educ. (evening*) (50), Secretarial (100).

Takaoka Tanki Daigaku (Takaoka Junior College). 180 Futagami-cho, Takaoka-shi, Toyama-ken 933. Founded 1983, national. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Indus. Arts (75), Indus. Information & Bus. (125).

Takasaki Geijutsu Tanki Daigaku (Takasaki Junior College of Arts; prior to 1988, Takasaki Tanki Daigaku). 2229 Iwasaki Yoshii-machi, Tano-gun, Gumma-ken 370-21. Founded 1981, private. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Fine Art (50), Music (50).

Takasaki Shoka Tanki Daigaku (Takasaki Junior College of Commerce). 741 Negoya-machi Takasaki-shi, Gumma-ken 370-12. Founded 1987, private. *Organization*: 1 dept.—Commerce (150).

Takayama Tanki Daigaku (Takayama Junior College; prior to 1968, Takayama Jidosha Koto Seibi Gakko; prior to 1975, Takayama Jidosha Seibi Senmon Gakko). 1155 Shimobayashi- machi, Takayama-shi, Gifu-ken 506. Founded 1960, private. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Auto. Technology (400), Commerce & Econ. (100).

Takushoku Tanki Daigaku (Takushoku Junior College; prior to 1952, Koryo Tanki Daigaku). 3-4-14 Kobinata, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112. Founded 1950, private. *Organization*: 2 depts.—Mgmt. (evening) (120), Trade (evening) (80).

Tamagawa Gakuen Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Tamagawa Gakuen Women's Junior College). 6-1-1 Tamagawa Gakuen, Machida-shi, Tokyo 194. Founded 1965, private, women only. Organization: 2 depts.—Child. Educ. (50), Gen. Educ. (225).

Tamaki Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Tamaki Women's Junior College). 1-33 Kazakashira-machi, Nagasaki-shi, Nagasaki-ken 850. Founded 1953, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Child. Educ. (50), Clothing (75), Food Nutrition (75).

Tanaka Chiyo Gakuen Tanki Daigaku (Tanaka Chiyo Junior College). 704 Miwa-cho, Machida-shi, Tokyo 194-01. Founded 1972, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Clothing (150), English (100).

Teikoku Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Teikoku Women's Junior College). 6-173 Fujita-cho, Moriguchi-shi, Osaka 570. Founded 1962, private, women only. *Organization:* 4 depts.—Child. Educ. (150), English Lit. (200), Home Econ. (180), Intl. Culture (200).

Teikyo Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Teikyo Women's Junior College). 359 Otsuka, Hachioji-shi, Tokyo 192-03. Founded 1965, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—English (300), Secretarial (260).

Teikyo Tanki Daigaku (Teikyo Junior College). 6-31-1 Hon-cho, Shibuya-ku, Shibuya-151. Founded 1962, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Living Sci. (220).

Tenshi Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Tenshi Women's Junior College; prior to January 1950, Sapporo Tenshi Joshi Kosei Senmon Gakko; prior to March 1950, Tenshi Joshi Eiyo Gakuin; prior to 1951, Tenshi Kosei Tanki Daigaku). Higashi 3, Kita 13-jo, Higashi-ku, Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido 065. Founded 1948, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Food Nutrition (100), Hygiene Nurs.* (40).

Tezukayama Gakuin Tanki Daigaku (Tezukayama Gakuin Junior College). 4-2-2- Harumidai, Sakai-shi, Osaka 590-01. Founded 1950, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Home Econ. (160), Lit. (200).

Tezukayama Tanki Daigaku (Tezukayama Junior College). 3-1-3 Gakuen Minami, Nara-shi, Nara-ken 631. Founded 1961, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Home Living (360), Literary Arts (560).

Toho Daigaku Iryo Tanki Daigaku (Toho University Junior College of Medical Technologies). 6-9-20 Omori Nishi, Ota-ku, Tokyo 143. Founded 1984, private. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Nurs.* (100).

Toho Gakuen Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Toho Gakuen School of Music Junior College Division). 1-41-1 Wakaba-cho, Chofu-shi, Tokyo 182. Founded 1964, private. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Arts (100), Lit. (100).

Toho Gakuen Tanki Daigaku (Toho Gakuen Junior College). 3-11 Heiwagaoka, Meito-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken 465. Founded 1965, private. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Commerce & Econ. (400).

Toho Ongaku Tanki Daigaku (Toho Junior College of Music). 4-46-9 Otsuka, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112. Founded 1951, private. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Music (100).

Tohoku Daigaku Iryo Gijutsu Tanki Daigakubu (Tohoku University Junior College Division of Medical Technologies). 2-1 Seiyo-cho, Sendai-shi, Miyagi-ken 980. Founded 1973, national. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Clinical Radiography Tech.* (40), Hygiene Tech.* (40), Nurs.* (80).

Tohoku Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Tohoku Women's Junior College; prior to 1950, Tohoku Joshi Senmon Gakko). 25 Kami Kawarage-cho, Hirosaki-shi, Aomori-ken 036. Founded 1946, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Clothing (35), Living (150), Nursery Educ. (100).

Toita Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Toita Women's Junior College; prior to 1946, Toita Saiho Gakko; prior to 1950, Toita Joshi Senmon Gakko). 3-38-14 Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105. Founded 1902, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Clothing (150), English Lit. (100), Living (150).

Tokai Daigaku Iryo Gijutsu Tanki Daigaku (Tokai University Junior College of Medical Technologies). 143 Minami Kaname, Hiratsuka-shi, Kanagawa-ken 259-12. Founded 1974, private. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Nurs. Dept. I* (100), Nurs. Dept. II (50).

Tokai Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Tokai University Junior College Division). *Main:* 2-3-23 Takanawa, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108. Founded 1950, private. *Organization:* 5 depts.—Child Educ. (100), Commerce (day & evening) (200), Electric Communication Engr. (day & evening) (500), Food Nutrition (100), Living Sci. (100).

Tokai Gakuen Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Tokai Gakuen Women's Junior College). Hirabari Tenpaku-cho, Tenpaku-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken 468. Founded 1964, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—English Lit. (200), Home Econ. (300), Japanese Lit. (150).

Tokai Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Tokai Women's Junior College). 2 Naka Kirino-cho, Kagamihara-shi, Gifu-ken 504. Founded 1963, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Child Educ. (200), English Lit. (200), Home Econ. (320).

Tokai Sangyo Tanki Daigaku (Tokai Sangyo Junior College). 12-5 Oka-cho Harayama, Okazaki-shi, Aichi-ken 444. Founded 1985, private. *Organization:* 2 depts.—English (100), Mgmt. (150).

Tokiwa Gakuen Tanki Daigaku (Tokiwa Gakuen Junior College). 1-430-1 Miwa, Mito-shi, Ibaraki-ken 310. Founded 1966, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Child. Educ. (150), Gen. Educ. (100), Living Sci. (180).

Tokiwakai Tanki Daigaku (Tokiwakai Junior College). 4-6-7 Hirano Minami, Hirano-ku, Osaka 547. Founded 1964, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Childhood Educ. (300), Elem. Educ. (100).

Tokiwamatsu Gakuen Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Tokiwamatsu Gakuen Women's Junior College). 1204 Kamoshida-cho, Midori-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa-ken 227. Founded 1966, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Formative Art (250).

Tokoha Gakuen Tanki Daigaku (Tokoha Gakuen Junior College; prior to 1978, Tokoha Joshi Tanki Daigaku). *Main:* 1480 Sena, Shizuoka-shi, Shizuoka-ken 420. Founded 1966, private. *Organization:* 5 depts.—English Lit. (120), Fine Arts & Design (50), Japanese Lit. (200), Music (50), Nursery Educ. (200).

Tokushima Bunka Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Tokushima Bunka Women's Junior College). 1-12-77 Minami Yasaso-cho, Tokushima-shi, Tokushima-ken 770. Founded 1964, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Home Econ. (70).

Tokushima Bunri Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Tokushima Bunri University Junior College Division; prior to 1973, Tokushima Joshi Tanki Daigaku; prior to 1988, Tokushima Bunri Daigaku Tanki Daigaku). 1-8 Higashi Terashima Hon-cho, Tokushima-shi, Tokushima-ken 770. Founded 1961, private, women only. *Organization:* 5 depts.—Commerce (100), Lit. (100), Living Sci. (200), Mgmt. Information (100), Music (40).

Tokushima Daigaku Iryo Gijutsu Tanki Daigakubu (University of Tokushima Junior College Division of Technology). 3-18-15 Kuramoto-cho, Tokushima-shi, Tokushima-ken 770. Founded 1987, national. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Clinical Radiography Technology* (40), Hygiene Technology* (20), Nurs.* (50).

Tokushima Daigaku Kogyo Tanki Daigakubu (University of Tokushima Junior College Division of Technology). 2-1 Minami Josanjima-cho, Tokushima-shi, Tokushima-ken 770. Founded 1954, national. *Organization:* 6 depts. (all day & evening)—Applied Chem. (40), Civil Engr. (40), Electrical Engr. (40), Electronic Engr. (40), Mech. Engr. (40), Production Mech. Engr. (40).

Tokushima Kogyo Tanki Daigaku (Tokushima Junior College of Technology). 100 Aza Rengeda Inubushi Itano-cho, Itano-gun, Tokushima-ken 779-01. Founded 1973, private. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Auto. Technology (80).

Tokuyama Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Tokuyama Women's Junior College). 843-4-2 Kume Kurigasako, Tokuyama-shi, Yamaguchi-ken 745. Founded 1986, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Mgmt. Information (100).

Tokyo Bunka Tanki Daigaku (Tokyo Bunka Junior College; prior to 1928, Joshi Bunka Koto Gakuin; prior to 1950, Joshi Keizai Senmon Gakko). 6-38-1 Hon-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo 164. Founded 1927, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Home Econ. (150).

Tokyo Denki Daigaku Tanki Daigaku (Tokyo Denki University Junior College). 2-2 Kanda Nishiki-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101. Founded 1950, private. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Electricity (evening) (100).

Tokyo Jogakkan Tanki Daigaku (Tokyo Jogakkan Junior College). 1105 Tsuruma, Machida-shi, Tokyo 194. Founded 1956, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Lit. (240).

Tokyo Joshi Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Tokyo Woman's Christian University Junior College Division) (not accepting new students since 1988). 4-3-1 Mure, Mitaka-shi, Tokyo 181. Founded 1950, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—English (250), Gen. Educ. (250).

Tokyo Joshi Ika Daigaku Kango Tanki Daigaku (Tokyo Women's Medical College Junior College of Nursing). 10 Kawata-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162. Founded 1969, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Nurs.* (100).

Tokyo Joshi Taiiku Tanki Daigaku (Tokyo Women's Junior College of Physical Education; prior to 1944, Tokyo Joshi Taiso Ongaku Gakko; prior to 1950, Tokyo Joshi Taiiku Senmon Gakko). 620 Kawakami Aoyagitani, Kunitachi-shi, Tokyo 186. Founded 1902, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Child Educ. (150), Health & Physical Educ. (200).

Tokyo Junshin Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Tokyo Junshin Women's Junior College). 2-600 Takiyama-cho, Hachioji-shi, Tokyo 192. Founded 1967, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Fine Arts (50), Music (50).

Tokyo Kasei Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Tokyo Kasei University Junior College Division). 1-18-1 Kaga, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo 173. Founded 1950, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Fashion Art (350), Nursery Educ. (200), Nutrition (350).

Tokyo Kasei Gakuin Tanki Daigaku (Tokyo Kasei Gakuin Junior College; prior to 1950, Tokyo Kasei Senmon Gakko). 22 Sanbancho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102. Founded 1927, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—English (300), Home Econ. (160).

Tokyo Keizai Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Tokyo Keizai University Junior College Division). 1-7-34 Minami-cho, Kokubunji-shi, Tokyo 185. Founded 1950, private. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Commerce & Econ. (200).

Tokyo Kirisutokyo Tanki Daigaku (Tokyo Christian Junior College). 8453 Yaho, Kunitachi-shi, Tokyo 186. Founded 1966, private. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Theol.* (30).

Tokyo Kogei Daigaku Joshi Tanki Daigakubu (Tokyo Institute of Polytechnics Women's Junior College). 2184 Iiyama, Atsugi-shi, Kanagawa-ken 243-02. Founded 1982, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Secretarial (250).

Tokyo Kogei Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Tokyo Institute of Polytechnics Junior College Division; prior to 1915, Konishi Shashin Senmon Gakko; prior to 1930, Tokyo Shashin Senmon Gakko; prior to 1950, Tokyo Shashin Kogyo Senmon Gakko; prior to 1966, Tokyo Shashin Tanki Daigaku; prior to 1977, Tokyo Shashin Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu). 2-9-5 Hon-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo 164. Founded 1913, private. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Applied Photography (70), Photography Technique (100), Portrait Technique (70).

Tokyo Kotsu Tanki Daigaku (Tokyo Junior College of Transportation). 2-9-1 Hon-cho Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo 170. Founded 1950, private. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Transportation (evening) (80).

Tokyo Nogyo Daigaku Tanki Daigaku (Tokyo University of Agriculture Junior College). 1-1-1 Sakuragaoka, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 156. Founded 1950, private. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Agric. (200), Brewing (80), Nutrition (150).

Tokyo Rika Daigaku Yamaguchi Tanki Daigaku (Science University of Tokyo Yamaguchi Junior College). 1-1-1 Daigaku-dori, Onoda-shi, Yamaguchi-ken 756. Founded 1986, private. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Materials Engr. (80), Production Electronic Engr. (120).

Tokyo Rissho Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Tokyo Rissho Women's Junior College). 2-41-15 Horinouchi, Suginami-ku, Tokyo 166. Founded 1966, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—British & American English (100).

Tokyo Seitoku Tanki Daigaku (Tokyo Seitoku Junior College). 1-7-13 Jujodai, Kita-ku, Tokyo 114. Founded 1965, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Child. Educ. (200), Lit. (400).

Tokyo Toritsu Iryo Gijutsu Tanki Daigaku (Tokyo Metropolitan Junior College of Medical Technologies). 7-2-10 Higashi Oku, Arakawa-ku, Tokyo 116. Founded 1986, public. *Organization:* 4 depts.—Clinical Radiography Tech.* (40), Nurs.* (80), Occupational Therapy* (30), Physical Therapy* (30).

Tokyo Toritsu Shoka Tanki Daigaku (Tokyo Metropolitan Junior College of Commerce). 3-6-33 Azuma-cho, Akishima-shi, Tokyo 196. Founded 1954, public. *Organization:* 2 depts. (both day & evening)—Commerce (320), Mgmt. (80).

Tokyo Toritsu Tachikawa Tanki Daigaku (Tokyo Metropolitan Tachikawa Junior College; prior to 1950, Tachikawa Senmon Gakko; prior to 1959, Tachikawa Tanki Daigaku). 3-6-33 Azuma-cho, Akishima-shi, Tokyo 196. Founded 1947, public, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Biology (50), Home Econ. (50).

Tomakomai Komazawa Tanki Daigaku (Tomakomai Komazawa Junior College). 1-9-3 Misono-cho, Tomakomai-shi, Hokkaido 053. Founded 1965, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—English Lit. (50), Food Nutrition (100), Japanese Lit. (50).

Tottori Daigaku Iryo Gijutsu Tanki Daigakubu (University of Tottori Junior College Division of Medical Technologies). 133-2 Nishi-machi, Yonago-shi, Tottori-ken 683. Founded 1975, national. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Hygiene Technology (40), Nurs. (80).

Tottori Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Tottori Women's Junior College). 854 Fukuba, Kurayoshi-shi, Tottori-ken 682. Founded 1971, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Child. Educ. (150), English Lang. (50), Home Econ. (100).

Toyama Daigaku Keiei Tanki Daigakubu (Toyama University Junior College Division of Management) (no new students enrolled since 1986). 3190 Gofuku, Toyama-shi, Toyama-ken 930. Founded 1959, national. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Mgmt. (day & evening) (100).

Toyama Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Toyama Women's Junior College). 444 Mizuguchi Gangaiji, Toyama-shi, Toyama-ken 930-01. Founded 1963, private, women only. *Organization:* 5 depts.—Child. Educ. (80), Commerce & Econ. (80), Food & Nutrition (80), Home Econ. (80), Lit. (80).

Toyama Kenritsu Gijutsu Tanki Daigaku (Toyama Prefectural Junior College of Technology; prior to 1972, Toyama Kenritsu Otani Gijutsu Tanki Daigaku). Founded 1962, public. *Organization:* 6 depts.—Agric. (30), Agric. Machinery (30), Appl. Math (40), Forestry (35), Hygiene Technology (30), Machinery (30).

Toyo Daigaku Tanki Daigaku (Toyo University Junior College). 5-28-20 Hakusan, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112. Founded 1950, private. *Organization:* 4 depts.—English Lit. (200), Japanese Lit. (200), Lit. (evening) (100), Tourism (day & evening) (240).

Toyo Eiwa Jogakuin Tanki Daigaku (Toyo Eiwa Jogakuin Junior College). 32 Miho-cho, Midori-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa-ken 226. Founded 1950, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—English Lit. (150), Intl. Gen. Educ. (150), Nursery Educ. (100).

Toyo Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Toyo Women's Junior College; prior to 1950, Toyo Joshi Shika Igaku Senmon Gakko). *Main:* 1-26-3 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112. Founded 1913, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—English Lang. & Lit. (350), European & American Culture (400).

Toyo Shokuhin Kogyo Tanki Daigaku (Tokyo Junior College of Food Industry; prior to 1961, Toyo Kanzume Senshu Gakko). 4-23-2 Minami Hanayashiki, Kawanishi-shi, Hyogo-ken 666. Founded 1938, private. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Can Manufacturing (35).

Toyohashi Tanki Daigaku (Toyohashi Junior College). 20-1 Aza Matsushita Ushikawa-cho, Toyohashi-shi, Aichi-ken 440. Founded 1983, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Child. Educ. (100), Secretarial (200).

Toyoko Gakuen Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Toyoko Gakuen Women's JuniorCollege). 8-15-1 Todoroki, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 158. Founded 1956, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—English Lang. & Lit. (100), Home Econ. (250), Japanese Lang. & Lit. (100).

Tsuchiura Tanki Daigaku (Tsuchiura Junior College). 6-7-10 Manabe, Tsuchiura-shi, Ibaraki-ken 300. Founded 1966, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Home Econ. (80), Japanese Lit.(50), Nursery Educ. (200).

Tsukuba Daigaku Iryo Gijutsu Tanki Daigakubu (University of Tsukuba Junior College Division of Medical Technologies). 1-1-1 Tenno-dai, Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki-ken 305. Founded 1978, national. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Hygiene Technology* (40), Nurs.* (80).

Tsukuba Gijutsu Tanki Daigaku (Tsukuba Junior College of Technology) (to accept students from 1990). 1-1-1 Tennodai, Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki-ken 305. Founded 1987, national. *Organization:* 7 depts.—Acupuncture and Moxibustion* (10), Architectural Engr.* (10), Design* (10), Electronic Information* (10), Information Sci.* (10), Mech. Engr.* (10), Physical Therapy* (10).

Tsuruga Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Tsuruga Women's Junior College). 78-2-1 Kizaki, Tsuruga-shi, Fukui-ken 914. Founded 1985, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Mgmt. (100), Japanese History (100).

Tsurukawa Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Tsurukawa Women's Junior College). 1135 Miwa-cho, Machida-shi, Tokyo 194-01. Founded 1968, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Child. Educ. (150).

Tsurumi Daigaku Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Tsurumi University Women's Junior College; prior to 1971, Tsurumi Joshi Tanki Daigaku). 2-1-3 Tsurumi, Tsurumi-ku, Kanagawa-ken 230. Founded 1953, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Dental Hygiene (150), Japanese Lit. (200), Nursery Educ. (200).

Ube Tanki Daigaku (Ube Junior College; prior to November 1960, Kagawa Gakuen Tanki Daigaku). 5-40 Bunkyo-cho, Ube-shi, Yamaguchi-ken 755. Founded January 1960, private. *Organization:* 5 depts.—Environmental Hygiene (60), Home Econ. (200), Information Sci. Math (80), Lit. (100), Nursery Educ. (150).

Ueda Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Ueda Women's Junior College; prior to 1973, Honshu Joshi Tanki Daigaku). 620 Oaza Shimonogo, Ueda-shi, Nagano-ken 399-04. Founded 1967, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Child. Educ. (150), Japanese Lit. (80).

Ueno Gakuen Daigaku Tanki Daigakubu (Ueno Gakuen College Junior College Division; prior to 1985, Ueno Gakuen Tanki Daigaku). 585 Hara-machi, Soka-shi, Saitama-ken 340. Founded 1952, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Home Econ. (80), Humanities (80), Music (80).

Urawa Tanki Daigaku (Urawa Junior College). 3551 Oaza Osaki, Urawa-shi, Saitama-ken 337. Founded 1986, private. *Organization:* 2 depts.—English (100), Mgmt. (100).

Utsunomiya Tanki Daigaku (Utsunomiya Junior College; prior to 1967, Suga Gakuen). 3828 Nagasaka Shimo Arahari-machi, Utsunomiya-shi, Tochigi-ken 321-03. Founded 1900, private. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Music (100).

Uyo Gakuen Tanki Daigaku (Uyo Gakuen Junior College; prior to 1966, Yamagata Yoseien Kyoron Ikuseijo; prior to 1982, Yamagata Hoiku Senmon Gakko). 1559 Oaza Kiyoike, Tendo-shi, Yamagata-ken 994. Founded 1965, private. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Child. Educ. (100).

Wakayama Daigaku Keizai Tanki Daigakubu (University of Wakayama Junior College Division of Economics). 930 Sakaedani, Wakayama-shi, Wakayama-ken 640. Founded 1954, national. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Mgmt. (day & evening) (120).

Wakayama Shin-ai Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Wakayama Shin-ai Women's Junior College; prior to July 1946, Oei Jogakko; prior to 1947, Wakayama Joshi Gakuin; prior to 1951, Wakayama Joshi Senmon Gakko; prior to 1956, Wakamaya Joshi Tanki Daigaku). 2-22 Yakata-machi, Wakayama-shi, Wakayama-ken 640). Founded April 1946, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Home Econ. (100), Nursery Educ. (50).

Wakkanai Hokusei Gakuen Tanki Daigaku (Wakkanai Hokusei Gakuen Junior College). 2290-28 Wakabedai, Wakkanai-shi, Hokkaido 098. Founded 1937, private. *Organization:* 2 depts.—English Lit. (80), Mgmt. Information (100).

Wayo Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Wayo Women's Junior College; prior to 1950, Wayo Joshi Senmon Gakko). 2-3-1 Konodai, Ichikawa-shi, Chiba-ken 272. Founded 1928, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—English Lit. (100), Home Econ. (200), Japanese Lit. (100).

Yamagata Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Yamagata Women's Junior College). 515 Aza Yachi Oaza Kata Yachi, Yamagata-shi, Yamagata-ken 990-23. Founded 1966, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Child. Educ. (130), English Lit. (70), Japanese Lit. (100).

Yamagata Kenritsu Yonezawa Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Yamagata Prefectural Yonezawa Women's Junior College; prior to 1970, Yonezawa Joshi Tanki Daigaku). 6-15-1 Tori-machi, Yonezawa-shi, Yamagata-ken 992. Founded 1952, public, women only. *Organization:* 4 depts.—English Lang. & Lit. (50), Home Econ. (90), Japanese History (50), Japanese Lang. & Lit. (50).

Yamaguchi Daigaku Iryo Gijutsu Tanki Daigakubu (Yamaguchi University Junior College Division of Medical Technologies). 1144 Oaza Kogushi, Ube-shi, Yamaguchi-ken 755. Founded 1979, national. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Hygiene Technology* (40), Nurs.* (80).

Yamaguchi Daigaku Kogyo Tanki Daigakubu (Yamaguchi University Junior College Division of Technology). 2557 Tokiwa-dai, Ube-shi, Yamaguchi-ken 755. Founded 1953, national. *Organization:* 5 depts. (all day & evening)—Civil Engr. (40), Electrical Engr. (40), Indus. Chem. (40), Information Engr. (40), Mech. Engr. (40).

Yamaguchi Geijutsu Tanki Daigaku (Yamaguchi Junior College of Arts). Oaza Kamigo Ogoori-machi, Yoshiki-gun, Yamaguchi-ken 754. Founded 1968, private. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Child. Educ. (50), Living Arts (120), Music (130).

Yamaguchi Tanki Daigaku (Yamaguchi Junior College; prior to 1978, Yamaguchi Kogyo Tanki Daigaku). 1346-2 Oshigaeeda Oaza Daido, Hofu-shi, Yamaguchi-ken 747-12. Founded 1967, private. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Child Educ. (100), Electronic Information (50).

Yamanashi Eiwa Tanki Daigaku (Yamanashi Eiwa Junior College). 360 Atago-machi, Kofu-shi, Yamanashi-ken 400. Founded 1966, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—English Lit. (200), Japanese Lit. (200).

Yamanashi Gakuin Tanki Daigaku (Yamanashi Gakuin Junior College). 2-4-5 Sakaori, Kofu-shi, Yamanashi-ken 400. Founded 1951, private, women only. *Organization:* 2 depts.—Food Nutrition (150), Nursery Educ. (100).

Yamanashi Kenritsu Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Yamanashi Prefectural Women's Junior College). 5-11-1 Iida, Kofu-shi, Yamanashi-ken 401. Founded 1966, public, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Child. Educ. (50), Home Econ. (80), Japanese Lit. (50).

Yamanashi Teikyo Tanki Daigaku (Yamanashi Teikyo Junior College). 473-1 Furu Banya Kobuchizawa-cho, Kita Koma-gun, Yamanashi-ken 409-16. Founded 1967, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Nursery Educ. (50).

Yamato Gakuen Seshiria Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Yamato Gakuen Cecilia Women's Junior College; prior to 1950, Yamato Joshi Nogei Senmon Gakko; prior to 1973, Yamato Nogei Kasei Tanki Daigaku; prior to 1984, Yamato Gakuen Joshi Tanki Daigaku). 3-10-1 Minami Rinkan, Yamato-shi, Kanagawa-ken 242. Founded 1945, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Child. Educ. (100).

Yamawaki Gakuen Tanki Daigaku (Yamawaki Gakuen Junior College). 4-10-36 Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107. Founded 1950, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—English Lit. (100), Food (200), Home Econ.(200).

Yasuda Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Yasuda Women's Junior College). 6-13-1 Yasu Higashi, Asa Minami-ku, Hiroshima-shi, Hiroshima-ken 731-01. Founded 1955, private, women only. *Organization:* 3 depts.—Home Econ. (250), Nursery Educ. (150), Secretarial (50).

Yokohama Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Yokohama Women's Junior College; prior to 1950, Yokohama Hobo Gakuin; prior to 1966, Yokohama Hoiku Senmon Gakko). 4-4-5 Konan-dai, Konan-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa-ken 233. Founded 1940, private, women only. *Organization:* 1 dept.—Nursery Educ. (200).

Appendix C. Universities (*Daigaku*)

All universities (*daigaku*) with undergraduate and graduate programs approved by the Ministry of Education as of May 1, 1987 (Mombusho Koto Kyoiku Kyoku Daigakuka, *Zenkoku Daigaku Ichiran*, July 31, 1987) are listed below.

Included in sequential order is the following: 1) institution name in English as provided by the institution and published in *Japanese Colleges and Universities 1987, A Guide to Institutions of Higher Education in Japan;* 2) institution name in Japanese; 3) name changes since establishment as a new form university; 4) address/main campus address where there is more than one campus; 5) year founded; 6) type of institution—national, public (prefectural, metropolitan or city), private; 7) coeducational or single sex (only single sex institutions are noted); 8) undergraduate/graduate enrollments; 9) number of undergraduate faculties, colleges, schools, clusters/number of departments, courses, programs; 10) names of undergraduate faculties, colleges, schools, clusters (1987 admission quotas of first-year students); where the same faculty name appears followed by "I" and "II*", "I" indicates a regular, daytime program and "II*" indicates an evening program which requires a minimum of 5 years of study; 11) number of graduate schools/number of divisions; 12) names of graduate schools (1987 admission quotas of master's/doctoral-level students).

Aichi Gakuin University (Aichi Gakuin Daigaku). *Main*: 12 Araike, Iwasaki Nisshin-cho, Aichi-gun, Aichi-ken 470-01. Founded 1950; private. *Enrollment*: 10,670/187 students. *Organization*: 4 faculties/8 depts.—Commerce (1,000), Dentistry (160), Law (500), Letters (440); 4 grad. schs./7 divs.—Commercial Sci. (20/3), Dentistry (-/18), Law (20/4), Letters (22/13).

Aichi Gakusen College (Aichi Gakusen Daigaku; prior to 1982, Aichi Joshi Daigaku), 28 Kamikawanari, Hegoshi-machi, Okazaki-shi, Aichi-ken 444. Founded 1966; private; women only. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Home Econ. (50).

Aichi Institute of Technology (Aichi Kogyo Daigaku; prior to 1960, Nagoya Denki Daigaku), 1247 Yachigusa, Yakusa-cho, Toyota-shi, Aichi-ken 470-03. Founded 1954; private. *Enrollment*: 5,631/29 students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/10 depts.—Engr. I (960), Engr. II* (80); 1 grad. sch./5 divs.—Engr. (25/-).

Aichi Medical University (Aichi Ika Daigaku), 21 Yazako Karimata, Nagakute-cho, Aichi-gun, Aichi-ken 480-11. Founded 1971; private. *Enrollment*: 739/59 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Med. (100); 1 grad. sch./1 div.—Med. (-/30).

Aichi Prefectural University (Aichi Kenritsu Daigaku), 3-28 Takada-cho, Mizuho-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken 467. Founded 1950; public. *Enrollment*: 1,532/- students. *Organization*: 3 faculties/9 depts.—Foreign Studies (120), Foreign Studies II* (80), Lit. (160).

The Aichi Prefectural University of Fine Arts (Aichi Kenritsu Geijutsu Daigaku), 1-1 Sagamine, Yazako, Nagakute-cho, Aichi-gun, Aichi-ken 480-11. Founded 1966; public. *Enrollment*: 605/77 students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/6 depts.—Art (80), Music (70); 2 grad. schs./6 divs.—Art (18/-), Music (16/-).

Aichi Shukutoku College (Aichi Shukutoku Daigaku), 9 Katahira, Nagakute-cho, Aichi-gun, Aichi-ken 480-11. Founded 1963; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 1,264/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/3 depts.—Lit. (300).

Aichi University of Education (Aichi Kyoiku Daigaku; prior to 1962, Aichi Gakugei Daigaku), 1 Hirosawa Igaya-cho, Kariya-shi, Aichi-ken 448. Founded 1873; national. *Enrollment*: 4,203/117 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/9 depts.—Educ. (1,035); 1 grad. sch./11 divs.—Educ. (110/-).

Aichi University (Aichi Daigaku). *Main*: 1-1 Machihata-machi, Toyohashi-shi, Aichi-ken 440. Founded 1946; private. *Enrollment*: 8,840/48 students. *Organization*: 3 faculties/9 depts.—Law & Econ. I (1,100), Law & Econ. II* (400), Letters (300); 3 grad. schs./4 divs.—Econ. (25/5), Law (30/5), Mgmt. (15/5).

Akita University (Akita Daigaku). *Main*: 1-1 Tegata Gakuen-cho, Akita-shi, Akita-ken 010. Founded 1910; national. *Enrollment*: 3,834/190 students. *Organization*: 3 faculties/16 depts.—Educ. (320), Med. (100), Mining (451); 2 grad. schs./14 divs.—Med. (-/56), Mining (86/-).

Akita University of Economics and Law (Akita Keizai Hoka Daigaku), 46-1 Morisawa, Tezakura, Shimokita, Akita-shi, Akita-ken 010. Founded 1953; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 2 faculties/2 depts.—Econ. (200), Law (200).

Aomori University (Aomori Daigaku), 248 Abeno, Kohata, Aomori-shi, Aomori-ken 030. Founded 1963; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 2 faculties/2 depts.—Bus. Admin. (100), Sociol. (100).

Aoyama Gakuin University (Aoyama Gakuin Daigaku). *Main*: 4-4-25 Shibuya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150. Founded 1904; private. *Enrollment*: 17,373/317 students. *Organization*: 9 schs. & colleges/18 depts.—Bus. Admin. I (500), Bus. Admin. II* (200), Econ. I (500), Econ. II* (250), Intl. Politics, Econ. & Bus. (225), Law (460), Lit. I (900), Lit. II* (300), Sci. & Engr. (510); 6 grad. schs./18 divs.—Bus. Admin. (15/3), Econ. (15/-), Intl. Politics & Econ. (-/9); Law (20/4), Lit. (52/15), Sci. & Engr. (40/20).

Asahi University (Asahi Daigaku), 1851 Hozumi, Hozumi-cho, Motosu-gun, Gifu-ken 501-02. Founded 1971; private. *Enrollment*: 1,451/57 students. *Organization*: 3 faculties/2 depts.—Bus. Admin. (200), Dentistry (140), Law (200); 1 grad. sch./1 div.—Dentistry (-/18).

Asahikawa College (Asahikawa Daigaku; prior to 1970, Kita Nihon Gakuin Daigaku), 113-3-23 Nagayama, Asahikawa-shi, Hokkaido 079. Founded 1968; private. *Enrollment*: 978/- students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/3 depts.—Econ. I (150), Econ. II* (70).

Asahikawa Medical College (Asahikawa Ika Daigaku), 3-11, 4-5 Nishikagura, Asahikawa-shi, Hokkaido 078. Founded 1973; national. *Enrollment*: 755/54 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Med. (120); 1 grad. sch./4 divs.—Med. (-/30).

Ashikaga Institute of Technology (Ashikaga Kogyo Daigaku), 268-1 Omae-cho, Ashikaga-shi, Tochigi-ken 326. Founded 1967; private. *Enrollment*: 2,479/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/5 depts.—Engr. (550).

Ashiya University (Ashiya Daigaku), 13-22 Rokurokuso-cho, Ashiya-shi Hyogo-ken 659. Founded 1964; private. *Enrollment*: 723/40 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/4 depts.—Educ. (250); 1 grad. sch./3 divs.—Educ. (20/5).

Asia University (Ajia Daigaku), 5-24-10 Sakai, Musashino-shi, Tokyo 180. Founded 1941; private. *Enrollment*: 5,865/102 students. *Organization*: 3 faculties/4 depts.—Bus. Admin. (450), Econ. (450), Law (450); 3 grad. schs./3 divs.—Bus. Admin. (20/5), Econ. (20/5), Law (20/5).

Atomi Gakuen Women's College (Atomi Gakuen Joshi Daigaku), 1-9-6 Nakano, Niiza-shi, Saitama-ken 352. Founded 1965; private; women only. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/4 depts.—Lit. (400).

Azabu University (Azabu Daigaku; prior to 1980, Azabu Juika Daigaku), 1-17-71 Fuchinobe, Sagamihara-shi, Kanagawa-ken 229. Founded 1934; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 2 colleges/4 depts.—Environmental Health (100), Vet. Sci. (180); 1 grad. sch./1 div.—Vet. Sci. (120/10).

Baika Women's College (Baika Joshi Daigaku), 2-19-5 Shukunosho, Ibaraki-shi, Osaka-567. Founded 1922; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 1,702/9 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/3 depts.—Lit. (330); 1 grad. sch./1 div.—Lit. (10/-).

Baiko Jogakuin College (Baiko Jogakuin Daigaku), 365 Myoji-cho, Yoshimi, Shimonoseki-shi, Yamaguchi-ken 759-65. Founded 1964; private; women only. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/3 depts.—Letters (160); 1 grad. sch./2 divs.—Letters (12/4).

Beppu University (Beppu Daigaku; prior to 1950, Beppu Joshi Daigaku), 82 Kita Ishigaki, Beppu-shi, Oita-ken 874-01. Founded 1947; private. *Enrollment*: 1,000/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/4 depts.—Lit. (190).

Bukkyo University (Bukkyo Daigaku), 96 Kitahananobo-cho, Murasakino, Kita-ku, Kyoto-shi, Kyoto 603. Founded 1912; private. *Enrollment*: 4,280/91 students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/8 depts.—Letters (680), Sociol. (470); 2 grad. schs./8 divs.—Letters (50/11), Sociol. (20/3).

Bunka Women's University (Bunka Joshi Daigaku), 3-22-1 Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 151. Founded 1964; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 1,515/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Domestic Econ. (300); 1 grad. sch./1 div.—Domestic Econ. (6/-).

Bunkyo University (Bunkyo Daigaku; prior to 1976, Rissho Joshi Daigaku). *Main*: 3337 Minami Ogishima, Koshigaya-shi, Saitama-ken 343. Founded 1953; private. *Enrollment*: 3,784/- students. *Organization*: 4 faculties/6 depts. & courses—Information & Communication (300), Educ. (250), Hum. & Sci. (150), Lang. & Letters (300).

Chiba Institute of Technology (Chiba Kogyo Daigaku). *Main*: 2-17-1 Tsudanuma, Narashino-shi, Chiba-ken 275. Founded 1942; private. *Enrollment*: 5,810/25 students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/13 depts.—Engr. I (900), Engr. II* (280); 1 grad. sch./2 divs.—Engr. (24/-).

Chiba Keiai College of Economics (Chiba Keiai Keizai Daigaku), 1-5-21 Anagawa, Chiba-shi, Chiba-ken 260. Founded 1949; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Econ. (200).

Chiba University (Chiba Daigaku). *Main*: 1-33 Yayoi-cho, Chiba-shi, Chiba-ken 260. Founded 1921; national. *Enrollment*: 10,440/816 students. *Organization*: 9 faculties/34 depts.—Educ. (580), Engr. (560), Hort. (225), Law & Econ. (440), Letters (180), Med. (100), Nurs. (80), Pharm. Sci. (80), Sci. (185); 9 grad. schs./44 divs.—Educ. (60/-), Engr. (118/18), Hort. (50/-), Letters (10/-), Med. (-/81), Nurs. (15/-), Pharm. Sci. (29/12), Soc. Sci. (10/-), Sci. (40/15).

Chiba University of Commerce (Chiba Shoka Daigaku), 1-3-1 Konodai, Ichikawa-shi, Chiba-ken 272. Founded 1928; private. *Enrollment*: 6,333/28 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/3 depts.—Commerce & Econ. (1,350); 2 grad. schs./2 divs.—Commerce (10/-), Econ. (10/-).

Chubu University (Chubu Daigaku; prior to 1984, Chubu Kogyo Daigaku), 1200 Matsumoto-cho, Kasugai-shi, Aichi-ken 487. Founded 1964; private. *Enrollment*: 5,978/60 students. *Organization*: 3 colleges/10 depts.—Bus. Admin. & Information Sci. (200), Engr. (700), Intl. Studies (160); 1 grad. sch./5 divs.—Engr. (50/24).

Chukyo Women's University (Chukyo Joshi Daigaku), 2-1-10 Daiko Minami, Higashi-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken 461. Founded 1963; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 739/- students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/3 depts.—Home Econ. (100), Physical Educ. (50).

Chukyo University (Chukyo Daigaku). *Main*: 101-2 Yagoto Honmachi, Showa-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken 466. Founded 1954; private. *Enrollment*: 9,440/102 students. *Organization*: 6 faculties/11 depts.—Commerce (400), Econ. (300), Law (400), Letters (380), Physical Educ. (430), Sociol. (250); 4 grad. schs./6 divs.—Commerce (10/3), Law (10/3), Letters (15/6), Physical Educ. (12/4).

Chuo Gakuin University (Chuo Gakuin Daigaku), 451 Kujike, Abiko-shi, Chiba-ken 270-11. Founded 1966; private. *Enrollment*: 2,278/- students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/2 depts.—Commerce (340), Law (200).

Chuo University (Chuo Daigaku). *Main*: 742-1 Higashi Nakano, Hachioji-shi, Tokyo 192-03. Founded 1885; private. *Enrollment*: 30,745/554 students. *Organization*: 10 faculties/33 depts.—Commerce I (900), Commerce II* (300), Econ. I (900), Econ. II* (300), Law I (1,100), Law II* (500), Lit. I (800), Lit. II* (150), Sci. & Engr. I (870), Sci. & Engr. II* (240); 5 grad. schs./21 divs.—Commerce (25/5), Econ. (25/5), Law (110/18), Lit. (45/24), Sci. & Engr. (55/12).

Daido Institute of Technology (Daido Kogyo Daigaku). *Main*: 2-21 Daido-cho, Minami-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken 457. Founded 1963; private. *Enrollment*: 2,250/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/4 depts.—Engr. (520).

Daiichi College of Commerce and Industry (Daiichi Keizai Daigaku), 3-11-25 Gojo, Dazaifu-shi, Fukuoka-ken 818-01. Founded 1968; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/3 depts.—Econ. (500).

Daiichi College of Pharmaceutical Sciences (Daiichi Yakka Daigaku), 22-1 Tamagawa-cho, Minami-ku, Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka-ken 815. Founded 1960; private. *Enrollment*: 1,450/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Pharm. Sci. (260).

Dai Ichi University, College of Technology (Daiichi Kogyo Daigaku; prior to 1985, Kyushu Gakuin Daigaku). 1-10-2 Chuo, Kokubu-shi, Kagoshima-ken 899-43. Founded 1966; private. *Enrollment*: 2,267/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/5 depts.—Engr. (360).

Daito Bunka University (Daito Bunka Daigaku). *Main*: 1-9-1 Takashimadaira, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo 175. Founded 1923; private. *Enrollment*: 9,475/82 students. *Organization*: 5 faculties/11 depts.—Econ. (1,000), Foreign Langs. (450), Intl. Relations (200), Law (350), Lit. (630); 3 grad. schs./5 divs.—Econ. (10/5), Jurisprudence (10/-), Lit. (20/7).

Doho University (Doho Daigaku; prior to 1959, Tokai Doho Daigaku), 7-1 Inabaji-cho, Nakamura-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken 453. Founded 1921; private. *Enrollment*: 925/- students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/3 depts.—Lit. (100), Soc. Welfare (100).

Dohto University (Dohto Daigaku), 7 Ochiishi-cho, Mombetsu-shi, Hokkaido 094. Founded 1978; private. *Enrollment*: 1,000/- students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/3 depts.—Fine Arts (100), Soc. Welfare (150).

Dokkyo University (Dokkyo Daigaku), 1-1 Gakuen-cho, Soka-shi, Saitama-ken 340. Founded 1964; private. *Enrollment*: 8,996/55 students. *Organization*: 3 faculties/6 depts.—Econ. (700), Foreign Langs. (600), Law (350); 2 grad. schs./3 divs.—Foreign Langs. (14/-), Law (10/-).

Dokkyo University School of Medicine (Dokkyo Ika Daigaku), 880 Kitakobayashi, Mibu-machi, Shimotsuga-gun, Tochigi-ken 321-02. Founded 1972; private. *Enrollment*: 727/78 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Med. (100); 1 grad. sch./5 depts.—Med. (-/39).

Doshisha University (Doshisha Daigaku). *Main*: Imadegawa-dori, Karasuma-Higashiiru, Kamigyo-ku, Kyoto-shi, Kyoto 602. Founded 1904; private. *Enrollment*: 19,377/447 students. *Organization*: 10 faculties/19 depts.—Commerce I (700), Commerce II* (200), Econ. I (700), Econ. II* (200), Engr. (720), Law I (700), Law II* (150), Letters I (900), Letters II* (60), Theology (40); 6 grad. schs./20 divs.—Commerce (40/5), Econ. (50/4), Engr. (60/9). Law 75/15), Letters (75/18), Theology (25/5).

Doshisha Women's College of Liberal Arts (Doshisha Joshi Daigaku), Imadegawa-dori, Teramachi-Nishiiru, Kamigyo-ku, Kyoto-shi, Kyoto 602. Founded 1912; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 2,865/32 students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/4 depts.—Home Econ. (180), Liberal Arts (350); 2 grad. schs./2 divs.—Home Econ. (8/-), Letters (8/4).

Eichi University (Eichi Daigaku), 2-18-1 Wakaoji, Amagasaki-shi, Hyogo-ken 661. Founded 1963; private. *Enrollment*: 1,055/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/4 depts.—Liberal Arts (250).

Ehime University (Ehime Daigaku). *Main*: 10-13 Dogo Himata, Matsuyama-shi, Ehime-ken 790. Founded 1919; national. *Enrollment*: 7,380/358 students. *Organization*: 6 faculties/31 depts.—Agric. (192), Educ. (355), Engr. (470), Law & Lit. (330), Med. (100), Sci. (181); 6 grad. schs./27 divs.—Agric. Sci. (-/16), Agric. (62/-), Engr. (70/-), Law (20/-), Med. (-/30), Sci. (40/-).

Elisabeth University of Music (Erizabeto Ongaku Daigaku). *Main*: 4-15 Nobori-cho, Naka-ku, Hiroshima-shi, Hiroshima-ken 730. Founded 1952; private. *Enrollment*: 518/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/4 depts.—Music (125).

Ferris Women's College (Ferisu Jogakuin Daigaku), 37 Yamate-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa-ken 231. Founded 1947; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 921/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Lit. (280).

Fuji College (Fuji Daigaku; prior to 1976, Okushu Daigaku), 450-3 Shimoneko, Hanamaki-shi, Iwate-ken 025. Founded 1965; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Econ. (150).

Fujita Gakuen Health University (Fujita Gakuen Hoken Eisei Daigaku; prior to 1984, Nagoya Hoken Eisei Daigaku), 1-98 Dengakugakubo, Kutsukake-cho, Toyoake-shi, Aichi-ken 470-11. Founded 1966; private. *Enrollment*: 1,457/218 students. *Organization*: 2 schools/4 depts.—Hygiene (200), Med. (100); 1 grad. sch./6 divs.—Med. (-/68).

Fuji Women's College (Fuji Joshi Daigaku), Nishi 2, Kita 16, Kita-ku, Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido 001. Founded 1950; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 528/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Letters (100).

Fukui Institute of Technology (Fukui Kogyo Daigaku), 2-6-1 Gakuen, Fukui-shi, Fukui-ken 910. Founded 1963; private. *Enrollment*: 2,366/9 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/5 depts.—Engr. (630); 1 grad. sch./4 divs.—Engr. (20/-).

Fukui Medical School (Fukui Ika Daigaku), 23 Shimoaizuki, Matsuoka-cho, Yoshida-gun, Fukui-ken 910-11. Founded 1978; national. *Enrollment*: 612/23 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Med. (100); 1 grad. sch./4 divs.—Med. (-/30).

Fukui University (Fukui Daigaku), 3-9-1 Bunkyo, Fukui-shi, Fukui-ken 910. Founded 1923; national. *Enrollment*: 2,906/173 students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/14 depts.—Educ. (200), Engr. (520); 1 grad. sch./11 divs.—Engr. (88/-).

Fukuoka Dental College (Fukuoka Shika Daigaku), 700 Ta, Sawara-ku, Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka-ken 814-01. Founded 1972; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Dentistry (120); 1 grad. sch./1 div.—Dentistry (-/18).

Fukuoka Institute of Technology (Fukuoka Kogyo Daigaku; prior to 1973, Fukuoka Denpa Gakuen Denshi Kogyo Daigaku), 3-30-1 Wajiro Higashi, Higashi-ku, Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka-ken 811-02. Founded 1963; private. *Enrollment*: 3,181/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/6 depts.—Engr. (660).

Fukuoka University (Fukuoka Daigaku; prior to 1956, Fukuoka Shoka Daigaku), 8-19-1 Nanakuma, Jonan-ku, Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka-ken 814-01. Founded 1934; private. *Enrollment*: 19,113/224 students. *Organization*: 10 faculties/26 depts.—Commerce I (800), Commerce II* (200), Econ. (800), Engr. (660), Humanities (280), Law (800), Med. (100), Pharm. Sci. (180), Physical Educ. (250), Sci. (180); 8 grad. schs./19 divs.—Commerce (10/10), Econ. (10/10), Engr. (30/-), Humanities (12/-), Law (20/20), Med. Sci. (-/60), Pharm. Sci. (10/10), Sci. (28/20).

Fukuoka University of Education (Fukuoka Kyoiku Daigaku; prior to 1966, Fukuoka Gakugei Daigaku), 729 Akama Oaza, Munakata-shi, Fukuoka-ken 811-41. Founded 1943; national. *Enrollment*: 2,889/87 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/10 depts.—Educ. (710); 1 grad. sch./8 divs.—Educ. (41/-).

Fukuoka Women's University (Fukuoka Joshi Daigaku), 1-1-1 Kasumigaoka, Higashi-ku, Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka-ken 813. Founded 1921; public; women only. *Enrollment*: 659/- students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/4 depts.—Home Life Sci. (60), Lit. (90).

Fukushima Medical College (Fukushima Kenritsu Ika Daigaku), 5-75 Sugitsuma-cho, Fukushima-shi, Fukushima-ken 960. Founded 1980; public. *Enrollment*: 540/30 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Med. (80); 1 grad. sch./5 divs.—Med. (-/27).

Fukushima University (Fukushima Daigaku), 2 Asakawa Aza Sugumichi, Matsukawa-machi, Fukushima-shi, Fukushima-ken 960-12. Founded 1921; national. *Enrollment*: 3,693/34 students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/8 depts.—Econ. (320), Educ. (450); 2 grad. schs./4 divs.—Econ. (22/-), Educ. (20/-).

Fukuyama University (Fukuyama Daigaku), 985 Sanzo, Higashimura-cho, Fukuyama-shi, Hiroshima-ken 929-02. Founded 1975; private. *Enrollment*: 3,152/13 students. *Organization*: 3 faculties/8 depts.—Econ. (300), Engr. (420), Pharmacy & Pharm. Sci. (120); 2 grad. schs./3 divs.—Engr. (16/-), Pharm. Sci. (20/-).

Gakushuin University (Gakushuin Daigaku), 1-5-1 Mejiro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo 171. Founded 1877; private. *Enrollment*: 6,627/323 students. *Organization*: 4 faculties/14 depts.—Econ. (500), Law (500), Lit. (580), Sci. (150); 6 grad. schs./14 divs.—Bus. Admin. (10/3), Econ. (10/-), Humanities (52/18), Law (10/3), Political Sci. (10/5), Sci. (18/9).

Gifu College of Economics (Gifu Keizai Daigaku), 5-5 Kitagata-cho, Ogaki-shi, Gifu-ken 176. Founded 1967; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Econ. (600).

Gifu Pharmaceutical University (Gifu Yakka Daigaku), 5-6-1 Mitahora Higashi, Gifu-shi, Gifu-ken 502. Founded 1931; public. *Enrollment*: 517/52 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Pharm. (120); 1 grad. sch./1 div.—Pharm. (24/8).

Gifu Women's University (Gifu Joshi Daigaku), 80 Taromaru, Gifu-shi, Gifu-ken 501-25. Founded 1968; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 768/- students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/4 depts.—Home Econ. (90), Lit. (100).

Gifu University (Gifu Daigaku). *Main*: 1-1 Yanagido, Gifu-shi, Gifu-ken 501-11. Founded 1923; national. *Enrollment*: 4,248/303 students. *Organization*: 4 faculties/20 depts.& courses—Agric. (240), Educ. (340), Engr. (450), Med. (80); 3 grad. schs./20 divs.—Agric. (90/-), Engr. (76/-), Med. (-/56).

Gunma Prefectural Women's College (Gunma Kenritsu Joshi Daigaku), 1359-1 Kaminote, Tamamura-machi, Sawa-gun, Gunma-ken 370-11. Founded 1980; public; women only. *Enrollment*: 557/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/3 depts.—Letters (130).

Gunma University (Gunma Daigaku). *Main*: 4-2 Aramaki-machi, Maebashi-shi, Gunma-ken 371. Founded 1915; national. *Enrollment*: 3,872/243 students. *Organization*: 3 faculties/16 depts.—Educ. (310), Engr. (506), Med. (100); 2 grad. schs./16 divs.—Engr. (88/-), Med. (-/64).

Hachinohe Institute of Technology (Hachinohe Kogyo Daigaku), 88-1 Obiraki, Myo, Hachinohe-shi, Aomori-ken 031. Founded 1972; private. *Enrollment*: 2,044/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/5 depts.—Engr. (400).

Hachinohe University (Hachinohe Daigaku), 13-98 Mihono, Hachinohe-shi, Aomori 031. Founded 1981; private. *Enrollment*: 441/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Commerce (100).

Hakodate University (Hakodate Daigaku), 51-1 Takaoka-cho, Hakodate-shi, Hokkaido 042. Founded 1953; private. *Enrollment*: 800/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Commerce (200).

Hakuoh University (Hakuoh Daigaku), 1177 Daigyoji, Oyama-shi, Tochigi-ken 323. Founded 1986; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Mgmt. (200).

Hamamatsu University School of Medicine (Hamamatsu Ika Daigaku), 3600 Handa-cho, Hamamatsu-shi, Shizuoka-ken 431-31. Founded 1974; national. *Enrollment*: 632/64 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Med. (100); 1 grad. sch./4 divs.—Med. (-/30).

Hanazono College (Hanazono Daigaku), 8-1 Tsubonouchi-cho, Nishinokyo, Nakagyo-ku, Kyoto-shi, Kyoto 604. Founded 1911; private. *Enrollment*: 1,839/14 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/4 depts.—Letters (450).

Higashi Nippon Gakuen University (Higashi Nippon Gakuen Daigaku), 1757 Kanazawa, Tobetsu-cho, Ishikari-gun, Hokkaido 061-02. Founded 1974; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 2 faculties/3 depts.—Dentistry (120), Pharm. Sci. (120); 1 grad. sch./1 div.—Pharm. Sci. (16/4).

Himeji College of Foreign Languages (Himeji Dokkyo Daigaku), 7-2-1 Kami Ohno, Himeji-shi, Hyogo-ken 670. Founded 1986; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 2 faculties/5 depts.—Foreign Langs. (300), Law (300).

Himeji Institute of Technology (Himeji Kogyo Daigaku), 2167 Shosha, Himeji-shi, Hyogo-ken 671-22. Founded 1944; public. *Enrollment*: 1,374/112 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/6 depts.—Engr. (300); 1 grad. sch./6 divs.—Engr. (68/6).

Hirosaki Gakuin College (Hirosaki Gakuin Daigaku), 13-1 Minori-cho, Hirosaki-shi, Aomori-ken 036. Founded 1950; private; women only. Enrollment: 345/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Lit. (100).

Hirosaki University (Hirosaki Daigaku). *Main*: 1 Bunkyo-cho, Hirosaki-shi, Aomori-ken 036. Founded 1920; national. *Enrollment*: 4,781/264 students. *Organization*: 5 faculties/18 depts.—Agric. (140), Educ. (370), Humanities (328), Med. (120), Sci. (216); 3 grad. schs./14 divs.—Agric. (36/-), Med. (-/64), Sci. (40/-).

Hiroshima Bunkyo Women's College (Hiroshima Bunkyo Joshi Daigaku), 1-2-1 Kabe Higashi, Asakita-ku, Hiroshima-shi, Hiroshima-ken 731-02. Founded 1948; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 543/1 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/3 depts.—Letters (130); 1 grad. sch./2 divs.—Letters (10/-).

The Hiroshima Denki Institute of Technology (Hiroshima Denki Daigaku), 6-20-1 Nakano, Aki-ku, Hiroshima-shi, Hiroshima-ken 739-03. Founded 1967; private. *Enrollment*: 1,495/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/3 depts.—Engr. (330).

Hiroshima Institute of Technology (Hiroshima Kogyo Daigaku), 725 Miyake, Itsukaichi-cho, Saeki-ku, Hiroshima-shi, Hiroshima-ken 731-51. Founded 1963; private. *Enrollment*: 3,619/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/6 depts.—Engr. (940).

Hiroshima Jogakuin College (Hiroshima Jogakuin Daigaku), 4-13-1 Ushita Higashi, Higashi-ku, Hiroshima-shi, Hiroshima-ken 732. Founded 1932; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 957/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Lit. (220).

Hiroshima Shudo University (Hiroshima Shudo Daigaku; prior to 1960, Hiroshima Shoka Daigaku), 1717 Otsuka, Numata-cho, Aza Minami-ku, Hiroshima-shi, Hiroshima-ken 731-31. Founded 1952; private. *Enrollment*: 5,029/38 students. *Organization*: 3 faculties/6 depts.—Comm. Sci. (530), Humanities & Sci. (250), Law (200); 3 grad. schs./7 divs.—Comm. Sci. (20/5), Humanities & Sci. (20/5), Law (45/10).

Hiroshima University (Hiroshima Daigaku). *Main*: 1-1-89 Higashi Senda-machi, Naka-ku, Hiroshima-shi, Hiroshima-ken 730. Founded 1902; national. *Enrollment*: 11,292/1,600 students. *Organization*: 11 faculties/27 depts. & clusters—Applied Bio. Sci. (130), Dentistry (60), Econ. (286), Educ. (371), Engr. (591), Integrated Arts & Sci. (170), Law (285), Letters (165), Med. (180), School Educ. (350), Sci. (260); 9 grad. schs./59 divs.—Biosphere Sci. (61/12), Dental Sci. (-/30), Educ. (56/20), Engr. (138/45), Letters (56/28), Med. & Pharm. Sci. (20/70), School Educ. (60/-), Sci. (96/50), Soc. Sci. (64/15).

Hiroshima University of Economics (Hiroshima Keizai Daigaku), 5-37-1 Gion, Asa Minami-ku, Hiroshima-shi, Hiroshima-ken 731-01. Founded 1967; private. *Enrollment*: 3,036/8 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Econ. (700); 1 grad. sch./1 div.—Econ. (10/-).

Hiroshima Women's University (Hiroshima Joshi Daigaku), 1-1-71 Ujina Higashi, Minami-ku, Hiroshima-shi, Hiroshima-ken 734. Founded 1928; public; women only. *Enrollment*: 920/- students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/6 depts.—Home Econ. (140), Letters (90).

Hitotsubashi University (Hitotsubashi Daigaku). *Main*: 2-1 Naka, Kunitachi-shi, Tokyo 186. Founded 1920, national. *Enrollment*: 4,017/327 students. *Organization*: 4 faculties/10 depts. & courses—Commerce (275), Econ. (275), Law (235), Soc. Studies (235); 4 grad. schs./9 divs.—Commerce (46/21), Econ. (52/30), Law (36/17), Soc. Studies (28/28).

Hokkaido Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences (Hokkaido Yakka Daigaku), 7-1 Katsuraoka-cho, Otaru-shi, Hokkaido 047-02. Founded 1974; private. *Enrollment*: 874/18 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Pharm. Sci. (160); 1 grad. sch./1 div.—Pharm. Sci. (12/3).

Hokkaido Institute of Technology (Hokkaido Kogyo Daigaku), 419-2 Maeda, Teine, Nishi-ku, Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido 061-24. Founded 1953; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/6 depts.—Engr. (720).

Hokkaido Tokai University (Hokkaido Tokai Daigaku), 224 Chuwa, Kamui-cho, Asahikawa-shi, Hokkaido 070. Founded 1972; private. *Enrollment*: 684/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty, 2 depts.—Art & Technology (160).

Hokkaido University (Hokkaido Daigaku). *Main*: Kita 8-jo, Nishi 5-chome, Kita-ku, Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido 060. Founded 1876; national. *Enrollment*: 10,167/1,937 students. *Organization*: 12 faculties/48 depts.—Agric. (238), Dentistry (80), Econ. (185), Educ. (50), Engr. (691), Fisheries (227), Law (225), Letters (185), Med. (120), Pharm. Sci. (80), Sci. (286), Vet. Med. (40); 13 grad. schs./69 divs.—Agric. (81/41), Dentistry (-/32), Econ. (34/17), Educ. (18/9), Engr. (257/109), Environmental Sci. (44/20), Fisheries (56/28), Law (38/18), Letters (50/25), Med. (-/62), Pharm. Sci. (26/13), Sci. (117/66), Vet. Med. (40/13).

Hokkaido University of Education (Hokkaido Kyoiku Daigaku; prior to 1966, Hokkaido Gakugei Daigaku). *Main*: 1-1 Minami 24-jo, Nishi 13-chome, Chuo-ku, Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido 064. Founded 1943; national. *Enrollment*: 5,320/5 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/7 depts.—Educ. (1,330).

Hokkaigakuen Kitami University (Hokkaigakuen Kitami Daigaku), 235 Hokko, Kitami-shi, Hokkaido 090. Founded 1977; private. *Enrollment*: 692/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Commerce (150).

Hokkaigakuen University (Hokkaigakuen Daigaku). *Main*: 4-1-40 Asahi-machi, Toyohira-ku, Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido 062. Founded 1952; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 5 faculties/9 depts.—Econ. I (590), Econ. II* (240), Engr. (280), Law I (295), Law II* (120); 2 grad. schs./2 divs.—Econ. (15/-), Law (7/-).

Hokuriku University (Hokuriku Daigaku). *Main*: Ho-3 Kanakawa-cho, Kanazawa-shi, Ishikawa-ken 920-11. Founded 1975; private. *Enrollment*: 1,110/36 students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/4 depts.—Foreign Langs. (160), Pharmacy (220); 1 grad. sch./1 div.—Pharmacy (20/5).

Hokusei Gakuen College (Hokusei Gakuen Daigaku), 828 Oyachi, Shiroishi-ku, Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido 004. Founded 1962; private. *Enrollment*: 1,908/24 students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/4 depts.—Econ. (250), Lit. (240).

Hosei University (Hosei Daigaku). *Main*: 2-17-1 Fujimi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102. Founded 1903; private. *Enrollment*: 26,029/399 students. *Organization*: 10 faculties/24 depts.—Bus. Admin. (800), Econ. I (800), Econ. II* (400), Engr. (840), Law I (800), Law II* (240), Letters I (570), Letters II* (200), Soc. Sci. I (650), Soc. Sci. II* (100); 3 grad. schs./13 divs.—Engr. (50/6), Humanities (44/10), Soc. Sci. (100/20).

Hoshi University (Hoshi Yakka Daigaku), 2-4-41 Ebara, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 142. Founded 1941; private. *Enrollment*: 1,236/73 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Pharm. Sci. (240); 1 grad. sch./1 div.—Pharm. Sci. (28/8).

Hyogo College of Medicine (Hyogo Ika Daigaku), 1-1 Mukogawa-cho, Nishinomiya-shi, Hyogo-ken 663. Founded 1971; private. *Enrollment*: 719/93 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Med. (100); 1 grad. sch./5 divs.—Med. (-/60).

Hyogo University of Teacher Education (Hyogo Kyoiku Daigaku), 942-1 Shimokume, Yashiro-cho, Kato-gun, Hyogo-ken 673-14. Founded 1978; national. *Enrollment*: 819/482 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 course—School Educ. (200); 1 grad. sch./11 divs.—Educ. (300/-).

Ibaraki Christian College (Ibaraki Kirisutokyo Daigaku), 6-11-1 Omika-cho, Hitachi-shi, Ibaraki-ken 319-12. Founded 1967; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/3 depts.—Lit. (200).

Ibaraki University (Ibaraki Daigaku). *Main*: 2-1-1 Bunkyo, Mito-shi, Ibaraki-ken 310. Founded 1920; national. *Enrollment*: 5,984/237 students. *Organization*: 5 faculties/24 depts.—Agric. (125), Educ. (415), Engr. (405), Humanities (375), Sci. (185); 3 grad. schs./18 divs.—Agric. (40/-), Engr. (66/-), Sci. (34/-).

Ikutoku Technical University (Ikutoku Kogyo Daigaku), 1030 Shimoogino, Atsugi-shi, Kanagawa-ken 243-02. Founded 1962; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/5 depts.—Engr. (730).

International Budo University (Kokusai Budo Daigaku), 841 Shinga, Katsuura-shi, Chiba-ken 299-52. Founded 1983; private. *Enrollment*: 1,491/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Physical Educ. (400).

International Christian University (Kokusai Kirisutokyo Daigaku), 3-10-2 Osawa, Mitaka-shi, Tokyo 181. Founded 1953; private. *Enrollment*: 2,010/183. *Organization*: 1 college/5 divs.—Liberal Arts (450); 4 grad. schs./5 divs.—Comparative Culture (25/10), Educ. (40/18), Public Admin. (32/12), Sci. (10/-).

International University of Japan (Kokusai Daigaku), Yamato-machi, Minami Uonuma-gun, Niigata-ken 949-72. Founded 1982; private. *Enrollment*: -/113 students. *Organization*: No undergrad. programs/1 grad. sch./1 div.—Intl. Relations (100).

Iwaki Meisei University (Iwaki Meisei Daigaku), 5-5-1 Iino, Chuo-dai, Iwaki-shi, Fukushima-ken 970. Founded 1986; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 2 colleges/7 depts.—Humanities (180), Sci. & Engr. (240).

Iwate Medical University (Iwate Ika Daigaku). *Main*: 19-1 Uchimaru, Morioka-shi, Iwate-ken 020. Founded 1928; private. *Enrollment*: 1,007/216 students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/2 depts.—Dentistry (80), Med. (80); 2 grad. schs./6 divs.—Dentistry (-/18), Med. (-/25).

Iwate University (Iwate Daigaku). *Main*: 3-18-8 Ueda, Morioka-shi, Iwate-ken 020. Founded 1902; national. *Enrollment*: 5,085/197 students. *Organization*: 4 faculties/22 depts.—Agric. (220), Educ. (350), Engr. (460), Humanities & Soc. Sci. (220); 2 grad. schs./17 divs.—Agric. (96/-), Engr. (72/-).

Japan College of Social Work (Nihon Shakai Jigyo Daigaku), 1-4-19 Jingumae, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150. Founded 1946; private. *Enrollment*: 599/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty, 2/depts.—Soc. Welfare (100).

The Japanese Red Cross College of Nursing (Nihon Sekijuji Kango Daigaku), 4-1-3 Hiroo, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150. Founded 1986; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 60/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Nurs. (50).

Japan Lutheran Theological College (Nihon Ruteru Shingaku Daigaku), 3-10-20 Osawa, Mitaka-shi, Tokyo 181. Founded 1916; private. *Enrollment* 147/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Theol. (35).

Japan Women's College of Physical Education (Nihon Joshi Taiiku Daigaku), 8-19-1 Kita Karasuyama, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 157. Founded 1922; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 1,904/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Physical Educ. (250).

Japan Women's University (Nihon Joshi Daigaku), 2-8-1 Mejirodai, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112. Founded 1900; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 4,916/129 students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/11 depts.—Home Econ. (520), Humanities (480); 2 grad. schs./8 divs.—Home Econ. (40/-), Lit. & Humanities (40/12).

Jichi Medical School (Jichi Ika Daigaku), 3311-1 Yakushiji, Minami Kawachi-machi, Kawachi-gun, Tochigi-ken 329-04. Founded 1972; private. *Enrollment*: 624/28 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Med. (100); 1 grad. sch./3 divs.—Med. (-/25).

Jikei University School of Medicine (Tokyo Jikei-Kai Ika Daigaku). Founded 1921; private. *Enrollment*: 762/74 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Med. (120); 1 grad. sch./5 divs.—Med. (-/66).

Jissen Women's University (Jissen Joshi Daigaku), 4-1-1 Osakaue, Hino-shi, Tokyo 191. Founded 1925; private; women only. *Enrollment* 2,649/25 students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/5 depts.—Domestic Sci. (300), Lit. (400); 2 grad. schs./3 divs.—Domestic Sci. (6/-), Lit. (16/3).

Jobu University (Jobu Daigaku). *Main*: 634 Toyazuka-machi, Isesaki-shi, Gunma-ken 372. Founded 1968; private. *Enrollment*: 1,449/- students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/2 depts.—Commercial Sci. (200), Mgmt. & Information Sci. (200).

Joetsu University of Education (Joetsu Kyoiku Daigaku), 1 Yamayashiki-machi, Joetsu-shi, Niigata-ken 943. Founded 1978; national. *Enrollment*: 809/423. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 program—School Educ. (200); 1 grad. sch./4 divs.—School of Educ. (300/-).

Josai Dental University (Josai Shika Daigaku), 1-1 Keyakidai, Sakado-shi, Saitama 350-02. Founded 1970; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Dentistry (160); 1 grad. sch./1 div.—Dentistry (-/16).

Josai University (Josai Daigaku), 1-1 Keyakidai, Sakado-shi, Saitama-ken 350-02. Founded 1965; private. *Enrollment*: 6,422/39 students. *Organization*: 3 colleges/6 depts.—Econ. (800), Pharm. (240), Sci. (160); 2 grad. schs./2 divs.—Econ. (10/-), Pharm. (24/6).

Juntendo University (Juntendo Daigaku). *Main*: 2-1-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113. Founded 1943; private. *Enrollment*: 1,180/83 students. *Organization*: 2 schools/3 depts.—Health & Physical Educ. (140), Med. (90); 2 grad. schs./6 divs.—Health & Physical Educ. (21/-), Med. (-/31).

Kagawa Medical School (Kagawa Ika Daigaku), 1750-1 Ikenobe, Miki-cho, Kita-gun, Kagawa-ken 761-07. Founded 1978; national. *Enrollment*: 619/29 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Med. (100); 1 grad. sch./3 divs.—Med. (-/30).

Kagawa Nutrition College (Joshi Eiyo Daigaku). *Main*: 3-9-21 Chiyoda, Sakado-shi, Saitama-ken 350-02. Founded 1950; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 1,130/20 students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/3 depts.—Nutrition (300), Nutrition II* (30); 1 grad. sch./1 div.—Nutrition Sci. (10/-).

Kagawa University (Kagawa Daigaku). *Main*: 1-1 Saiwai-cho, Takamatsu-shi, Kagawa-ken 760. Founded 1923; national. *Enrollment*: 4,168/54 students. *Organization*: 4 faculties/12 depts.—Agric. (190), Econ. (380), Educ. (290), Law (200); 3 grad. schs./7 divs.—Agric. (58/-), Econ. (20/-), Law (8/-).

Kagoshima University (Kagoshima Daigaku). *Main*: 1-21-24 Korimoto, Kagoshima-shi, Kagoshima-ken 890. Founded 1901; national. *Enrollment*: 8,572/444 students. *Organization*: 8 faculties/31 depts. & courses—Agric. (242), Dentistry (80), Educ. (360), Engr. (390), Fisheries (140), Law & Letters (390), Med. (100), Sci. (182); 8 grad. schs./30 divs.—Agric. (98/-), Cultural Sci. (10/-), Dental Sci. (-/18), Engr. (70/-), Fisheries (32/-), Law (13/-), Med. Sci. (-58), Sci. (42/-).

Kagoshima University of Economics and Sociology (Kagoshima Keizai Daigaku). Founded 1932; private. *Enrollment*: 3,373/- students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/4 depts.—Econ. (400), Sociology. (240).

Kagoshima Women's University (Kagoshima Joshi Daigaku), 1904 Uchi, Hayato-cho, Aira-gun, Kagoshima-ken 899-51. Founded 1965; private; women only. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/3 depts.—Lit. (200).

Kanagawa Dental College (Kanagawa Shika Daigaku), 82 Inaoka-cho, Yokosuka-shi, Kanagawa-ken 238.Founded 1963; private. *Enrollment*: 1,010/58 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Dentistry (160); 1 grad. sch./2 divs.—Dentistry (-/18).

Kanagawa University (Kanagawa Daigaku), 3-27-1 Rokkakubashi, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa-ken 221. Founded 1929; private. *Enrollment*: 13,209/60 students. *Organization*: 7 faculties/15 depts.—Econ. (640), Econ. II (280), Engr. (720), Engr. II* 160), Foreign Lang. (225), Law (350), Law II* (100); 3 grad. schs./6 divs.—Econ. (10/4), Engr. (20/-), Law (8/3).

Kanazawa College of Art (Kanazawa Bijutsu Kogei Daigaku), 5-11-1 Kodatsuno, Kanazawa-shi, Ishikawa-ken 920. Founded 1946; public. *Enrollment*: 546/35 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Art (140); 1 grad. sch./2 divs.—Art (18/-).

Kanazawa College of Economics (Kanazawa Keizai Daigaku), 10-1 Ushi, Gosho-machi, Kanazawa-shi, Ishikawa-ken 920. Founded 1967; private. *Enrollment*: 1,694/- students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/3 depts.—Econ. I (300), Econ. II* (100).

Kanazawa Institute of Technology (Kanazawa Kogyo Daigaku), 7-1 Ogigaoka, Nonoichi-machi, Ishikawa-ken 921. Founded 1965; private. *Enrollment*: 5,562/56 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/8 depts.—Engr. (1,230); 1 grad. sch./6 divs.—Engr. (62/21).

Kanazawa Medical University (Kanazawa Ika Daigaku), 1-1 Daigaku-cho, Uchinada-machi, Kahoku-gun, Ishikawa-ken 920-02. Founded 1972; private. *Enrollment*: 694/67 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Med. (100); 1 grad. sch./5 divs.—Med. (-/35).

Kanazawa University (Kanazawa Daigaku). *Main*: 1-1 Marunouchi, Kanazawa-shi, Ishikawa-ken 920. Founded 1886; national. *Enrollment*: 7,002/769 students. *Organization*: 8 faculties/27 depts. & courses—Econ. (180), Educ. (295), Law (180), Letters (135), Med. (120), Pharm. Sci. (80), Sci. (150), Technology (505); 9 grad. schs./38 divs.—Econ. (9/-), Educ. (55/-), Law (15/-), Letters (28/-), Med. (-/78), Natural Sci. (-/38), Pharm. Sci. (26/-), Sci. (58/-), Technology (88/-).

Kanda University of International Studies (Kanda Gaigo Daigaku), 1-4-1 Wakaba, Chiba-shi, Chiba-ken 280. Founded 1986; private. *Enrollment*: NA. 1 faculty/4 depts.—Foreign Langs. (300).

Kansai Medical University (Kansai Ika Daigaku; prior to 1954, Osaka Joshi Ika Daigaku). Founded 1928; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Med. (100); 1 grad. sch./5 divs.—Med. (-/50).

Kansai University (Kansai Daigaku), 3-3-35 Yamate-cho, Suita-shi, Osaka 564. Founded 1904; private. *Enrollment*: 21,663/581 students. *Organization*: 11 faculties/36 depts.—Commerce I (660), Commerce II* (80), Econ. I (660), Econ. II* (130), Engr. (1,010), Law I (660), Law II* (130), Letters I (660), Letters II* (80), Sociol. I (660), Sociol. II* (80); 6 grad. schs./25 divs.—Commerce (40/10), Econ. (50/4), Engr. (230/43), Law (60/10), Letters 108/17), Sociol. 30/6).

Kansai University of Foreign Studies (Kansai Gaikokugo Daigaku), 16-1 Kita Katahoko-cho, Hirakata-shi, Osaka 573. Founded 1953; private. *Enrollment*: 3,713/29 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Foreign Langs. (1,000); 1 grad. sch./2 divs.—Foreign Studies (35/6).

Kanto Gakuen University (Kanto Gakuen Daigaku), 200 Fujiaku, Ota-shi, Gunma-ken 370-04. Founded 1976; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Econ. (400); 1 grad. sch./1 div.—Econ. (10/-).

Kanto Gakuin University (Kanto Gakuin Daigaku). *Main*: 4834 Mutsuura-cho, Kanazawa-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa-ken 236. Founded 1884; private. *Enrollment*: 8,764/72 students. *Organization*: 5 colleges/15 depts.—Econ. I (560), Econ. II* (200), Engr. I (540), Engr. II* (200), Humanities (300); 2 grad. schs./7 divs.—Econ. (5/2), Engr. (36/11).

Kawasaki Medical School (Kawasaki Ika Daigaku), 577 Matsushima, Kurashiki-shi, Okayama-ken 701-01. Founded 1970; private. *Enrollment*: 856/94 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Med. (120); 1 grad. sch./5 divs.—Med. (-/50).

Keihin Women's College (Keihin Joshi Daigaku), 1420 Iwase, Kamakura-shi, Kanagawa-ken 247. Founded 1943; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 926/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Home Econ. (230).

Keio University (Keio Gijuku Daigaku). *Main*: 2-15-45 Mita, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108. Founded 1890; private. *Enrollment*: 22,839/1,775 students. *Organization*: 6 faculties/18 depts.—Bus. & Commerce (1,000), Econ. (1,200), Law (1,200), Letters (700), Med. (100), Sci. & Technology (840); 8 grad. schs./34 divs.—Bus. Admin. (70/-), Bus. & Commerce (30/20), Econ. (70/15), Human Relations (40/11), Law (150/30), Letters (95/21), Med. (-/68), Sci. & Technology (365/57).

Kinjo Gakuin University (Kinjo Gakuin Daigaku), 2-1723 Omori, Moriyama-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken 463. Founded 1927; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 1,688/12 students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/5 depts.—Home Econ. (160), Lit. (240); 1 grad. sch./2 divs.—Lit. (16/-).

Kinki University (Kinki Daigaku). *Main*: 3-4-1 Kowakae, Higashi Osaka-shi, Osaka 577. Founded 1925; private. *Enrollment*: 24,764/291 students. *Organization*: 11 faculties/38 depts.—Agric. (400), Econ. & Bus. Admin. I (1,300), Econ. & Bus. Admin. II* (450), Engr. (380), Engr. at Kyushu (campus) (360), Jurisprudence I (500), Jurisprudence II* (160), Med. (100), Pharmacy (120), Sci. & Technology I (1,180), Sci. & Technology II* (100); 7 grad. schs./17 divs.—Agric. (18/-), Chemistry (10/3), Commerce (20/5), Engr. (22/9), Law (10/5), Med. (-/45), Pharm. (8/5).

Kitakyushu University (Kitakyushu Daigaku; prior to 1953, Kitakyushu Gaikokugo Daigaku), 4-2-1 Kitagata, Kokura Minami-ku, Kitakyushu-shi, Fukuoka-ken 802. Founded 1946; public. *Enroll-*

ment: 3,700/37 students. *Organization*: 5 faculties/9 depts.—Econ. & Bus. Admin. (300), Foreign Studies I (120), Foreign Studies II* (120), Law (140), Lit. (160); 3 grad. schs./4 divs.—Bus. Admin. (10/-), Foreign Studies (10/-), Law (10/-).

Kitami Institute of Technology (Kitami Kogyo Daigaku), 165 Koen-cho, Kitami-shi, Hokkaido 090. Founded 1960; national. *Enrollment*: 1,374/21 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/8 depts.—Engr. (360), 1 grad. sch./4 divs.—Engr. (20/-).

Kitasato University (Kitasato Daigaku). *Main*: 5-9-1 Shirogane, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108. Founded 1962; private. *Enrollment*: 5,898/430 students. *Organization*: 6 schools/12 depts.—Fisheries Sci. (160), Hygienic Sci. (340), Med. (120), Nurs. (100), Pharm. Sci. (240), Vet. Med. & Animal Sci. (340); 5 grad. schs./12 divs.—Fisheries Sci. (6/3), Hygienic Sci. (10/3), Med. (-/76), Pharm. Sci. (20/10), Vet. Med. & Animal Sci. (130/6).

Kobe City University of Foreign Studies (Kobe-shi Gaikokugo Daigaku), 9-1 Gakuen Higashi, Nishi-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ken 673. Founded 1946; public. *Enrollment*: 1,478/12 students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/5 depts.—Foreign Studies I (320), Foreign Studies II* (120); 1 grad. sch./4 divs.—Foreign Studies (25/-).

Kobe College (Kobe Jogakuin Daigaku), 4-1 Okadayama, Nishinomiya-shi, Hyogo-ken 662. Founded 1909; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 2,199/26 students. *Organization*: 3 schools/5 depts.—Home Econ. (110), Lit. (320), Music (47); 1 grad. sch./3 divs.—Lit. (15/-).

Kobe-Gakuin University (Kobe-Gakuin Daigaku), 518 Arise, Ikawadani-cho, Nishi-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ken 673. Founded 1966; private. *Enrollment*: 6,785/38 students. *Organization*: 4 faculties/5 depts.—Econ. (700), Law 700), Nutrition (100), Pharm. Sci. (180); 5 grad. schs./5 divs.—Econ. (10/5), Food & Medicinal Sci. (-/4), Law (10/5), Nutrition (8/-), Pharm. Sci. (12/-).

Kobe Kaisei (Stella Maris) College (Kobe Kaisei Joshi Gakuin Daigaku), 2-7-1 Aotani-cho, Nada-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ken 657. Founded 1955; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 514/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Lit. (80).

Kobe University (Kobe Daigaku). *Main*: 1-1 Rokkodai-cho, Nada-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ken 657. Founded 1902; national. *Enrollment*: 10,281/1,241 students. *Organization*: 9 faculties/39 depts. & courses—Agric. (185), Bus. Admin. (340), Econ. (300), Educ. (420), Engr. (600), Law (290), Letters (100), Med. (120), Sci. (140); 11 grad. schs./57 divs.—Agric. (58/-), Bus. Admin. (50/26), Econ. (51/26), Educ. (70/-), Engr. (150/-), Humanities & Soc. Sci. (-/13), Law (50/23), Letters (50/-), Med. (-/62), Sci. (50/-), Sci. & Technology (-/41).

Kobe University of Commerce (Kobe Shoka Daigaku), 4-3-3 Seiryodai, Tarumi-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ken 655. Founded 1929; public. *Enrollment*: 1,913/56 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/4 depts.—Econ. & Bus. Admin. (430); 2 grad. schs./2 divs.—Bus. Admin. (10/5), Econ. (10/5).

Kobe University of Mercantile Marine (Kobe Shosen Daigaku), 5-1-1 Fukae Minami-machi, Higashi Nada-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ken 658. Founded 1952; national. *Enrollment*: 860/31 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/5 depts.—Merc. Marine (220); 1 grad. sch./5 divs.—Merc. Marine (38/-).

Kobe Women's College of Pharmacy (Kobe Joshi Yakka Daigaku), 4-19-1 Motoyama Kita-machi, Higashi Nada-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ken 658. Founded 1932; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 1,195/16 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Pharm. (240); 1 grad. sch./1 div.—Pharm. (12/6).

Kobe Women's University (Kobe Joshi Daigaku), 2-1 Aoyama, Higashi Suma, Suma-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ken 654. Founded 1950; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 2,437/22 students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/5 depts. & courses—Home Econ. (140), Lit. (380); 2 grad. schs./5 divs.—Home Econ. (8/-), Lit. (16/-).

Kochi Medical School (Kochi Ika Daigaku), Kohasu, Okocho, Nankoku-shi, Kochi-ken 781-51. Founded 1976; national. *Enrollment*: 625/71 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Med. (100); 1 grad. sch./1 div.—Med. (-/30).

Kochi University (Kochi Daigaku), 2-5-1 Akebono-cho, Kochi-shi, Kochi-ken 780. Founded 1922; national. *Enrollment*: 3,460/146 students. *Organization*: 4 faculties/17 depts.—Agric. (195), Educ. (250), Humanities & Econ. (270), Sci. (205); 2 grad. schs./10 divs.—Agric. (58/-), Sci. (15/-).

Kochi Women's University (Kochi Joshi Daigaku), 5-15 Eikokuji-cho, Kochi-shi, Kochi-ken 780. Founded 1947; public; women only. *Enrollment*: 709/- students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/6 depts.—Home Econ. (80), Lit. (80).

Kogakkan University (Kogakkan Daigaku), 1704 Kodakujimoto-cho, Ise-shi, Mie-ken 516. Founded 1962; private. *Enrollment*: 1,423/29 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/4 depts.—Lit. (360); 1 grad. sch./2 divs.—Lit. (10/4).

Kogakuin University (Kogakuin Daigaku). *Main*: 1-24-2 Nishi Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160. Founded 1944; private. *Enrollment*: 6,115/83 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/7 depts.—Engr. (920); 1 grad. sch./4 divs.—Engr. (28/12).

Koka Women's University (Koka Joshi Daigaku), 38 Kadono-cho, Nishi Kyogoku, Ukyo-ku, Kyoto-shi, Kyoto 615. Founded 1944; private;women only. *Enrollment*: 948/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Lit. (160).

Kokugakuin University (Kokugakuin Daigaku), 4-10-28 Higashi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150. Founded 1904; private. *Enrollment*: 10,659/157 students. *Organization*: 6 faculties/11 depts.—Econ. I (350), Econ. II* (150), Law I (350), Law II* (150), Letters I (500), Letters II* (250); 3 grad. schs./5 divs.—Econ. (10/5), Law (10/5), Letters (90/25).

Kokushikan University (Kokushikan Daigaku), 4-28-1 Setagaya, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 154. Founded 1929; private. *Enrollment*: 13,274/60 students. *Organization*: 6 faculties/14 depts.—Engr. (160), Law (200), Lit. (300), Physical Educ. (150), Political Sci. & Econ. I (450), Political Sci. & Econ. II* (350); 2 grad. schs./2 divs.—Econ. (20/10), Political Sci. (20/10).

Komazawa University (Komazawa Daigaku). *Main*: 1-23-1 Komazawa, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 154. Founded 1904; private. *Enrollment*: 17,100/205 students. *Organization*: 8 faculties/15 depts.—Arts & Sci. (500), Buddhist Studies (150), Bus. Mgmt. I (300), Bus. Mgmt. II* (150), Econ. Sci. I (500), Econ. Sci. II* (150), Law I (500), Law II (150); 5 grad. schs./13 divs.—Bus. Mgmt. (5/2), Commerce (5/2), Econ. (5/2), Humanities (45/17), Law (10/4).

Konan University (Konan Daigaku), 8-9-1 Okamoto, Higashi Nada-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ken 658. Founded 1923; private. *Enrollment*: 8,092/82 students. *Organization*: 5 faculties/14 depts.—Bus. Admin. (300), Econ. (300), Law (300), Liberal Arts (300), Sci. (300); 3 grad. schs./9 divs.—Humanities (16/7), Natural Sci. (14/3), Soc. Sci. (30/3).

Konan Women's College (Konan Joshi Daigaku), 6-2-23 Morikita-cho, Higashi Nada-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ken 658. Founded 1955; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 2,829/83 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/4 depts.—Letters (680); 1 grad. sch./6 depts.—Letters (15/-).

Koriyama Women's College (Koriyama Joshi Daigaku), 3-25-2 Kaisei, Koriyama-shi, Fukushima-ken 963. Founded 1950; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 1,290/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Home Econ. (100).

Koshien University (Koshien Daigaku), 10-1 Momijigaoka, Takarazuka-shi, Hyogo-ken 665. Founded 1963; private. Enrollment: 687/- students. *Organization*: 2 colleges/2 depts.—Bus. Admin. & Information Sci. (200), Nutrition (100).

Koyasan University (Koyasan Daigaku), Koyasan, Koya-cho, Ito-gun, Wakayama-ken 648-02. Founded 1926; private. *Enrollment*: NA *Organization*: 1 faculty/4 depts.—Letters (140); 1 grad. sch./1 div.—Letters (10/6).

The Kumamoto Institute of Technology (Kumamoto Kogyo Daigaku), 4-22-1 Ikeda, Kumamoto-shi, Kumamoto-ken 860. Founded 1965; private. *Enrollment*: 3,139/14 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/8 depts.—Engr. (700); 1 grad. sch./2 divs.—Technology (15/-).

Kumamoto University (Kumamoto Daigaku). *Main*: 2-40-1 Kurokami, Kumamoto-shi, Kumamoto-ken 860. Founded 1886; national. *Enrollment*: 7,499/599 students. *Organization*: 7 faculties/26 depts.—Educ. (390), Engr. (565), Law (260), Letters (170), Med. (120), Pharm. Sci. (90), Sci. (135); 7 grad. schs./34 divs.—Educ. (25/-), Engr. (98/12), Law (26/-), Letters (28/-), Med. (-/78), Pharm. Sci. (26/6), Sci. (40/11).

Kumamoto University of Commerce (Kumamoto Shoka Daigaku), 2-5-1 Oe, Kumamoto-shi, Kumamoto-ken 862. Founded 1950; private. *Enrollment*: 4,458/- students. *Organization*: 3 faculties/4 depts.—Commerce I (550), Commerce II* (200), Econ. (400).

Kumamoto Women's University (Kumamoto Joshi Daigaku), 2432-1 Mizuarai Kengun-machi, Kumamoto-shi, Kumamoto-ken 862. Founded 1947; public; women only. *Enrollment*: 837/- students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/5 depts.—Letters (80), Living Sci. (120).

Kunitachi College of Music (Kunitachi Ongaku Daigaku), 5-5-1 Kashiwa-cho, Kunitachi-shi, Tokyo 190. Founded 1926; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/5 depts.—Music (660); 1 grad. sch./5 divs.—Music (36/-0).

Kurume Institute of Technology (Kurume Kogyo Daigaku), 2228 Kamitsu-machi, Kurume-shi, Fukuoka-ken 830. Founded 1966; private. *Enrollment*: 1,380/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/4 depts.—Engr. (340).

Kurume University (Kurume Daigaku). *Main*: 67 Asahi-machi, Kurume-shi, Fukuoka-ken 830. Founded 1928; private. *Enrollment*: 3,402/- students. *Organization*: 3 schools/4 depts.—Commerce (500), Law (250), Med. (120); 1 grad. sch./5 divs.—Med. (-/62).

Kwansei Gakuin University (Kwansei Gakuin Daigaku), 1-1-155 Uegahara, Nishinomiya-shi, Hyogo-ken 662. Founded 1908; private. *Enrollment*: 13,595/277 students. *Organization*: 7 schs./14 depts.—Bus. Admin. (550), Econ. (600), Law (550), Lit. (515), Sci. (100), Sociol. (400), Theol. (20); 7 grad. schs./20 divs.—Bus. Admin. (30/3), Econ. (30/3), Humanities (64/20), Law (45/6), Sci. (20/10), Sociol. (12/4), Theol. (10/2).

Kwassui Women's College (Kwassui Joshi Daigaku), 1-50 Higashi Yamate-machi, Nagasaki-shi, Nagasaki-ken 850. Founded 1981; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 504/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Lit. (100).

Kyorin University (Kyorin Daigaku). *Main*: 6-20-2 Shinkawa, Mitaka-shi, Tokyo 181. Founded 1970; private. *Enrollment*: 2,150/70 students. *Organization*: 3 faculty & schools/4 depts.—Allied Health (100), Med. (100), Social Sci. (300); 2 grad. schs./6 divs.—Allied Health (7/4), Med. (-/62).

Kyoritsu College of Pharmacy (Kyoritsu Yakka Daigaku). *Main*: 1-5-30 Shiba Koen, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105. Founded 1930; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 841/6 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Pharm. Sci. (160); 1 grad. sch./1 div.—Pharm. Sci. (15/-).

Kyoritsu Women's University (Kyoritsu Joshi Daigaku). *Main*: 2-2-1 Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101. Founded 1925; private; women only. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 2 faculties/5 depts. & courses—Arts & Letters (300), Home Econ. (240); 2 grad. schs./5 divs.—Arts & Letters (20/-), Home Econ. (16/-).

Kyoto City University of Arts (Kyoto Shiritsu Geijutsu Daigaku), 13-6 Kutsukake-cho Ooe, Nishikyo-ku, Kyoto-shi, Kyoto 610-11. Founded 1909; public. *Enrollment*: 574/94 students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/4 depts.—Arts (125), Music (60); 2 grad. schs./8 divs.—Arts (47/-), Music (20/-).

Kyoto Gakuen University (Kyoto Gakuen Daigaku), Nanjo Otani, Sokabe-cho, Kameoka-shi, Kyoto 621. Founded 1969; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Econ. (500).

Kyoto Institute of Technology (Kyoto Kogei Sen-i Daigaku). *Main*: Hashigami-cho, Matsugasaki, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto-shi, Kyoto 606. Founded 1899; national. *Enrollment*: 2,377/271 students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/12 depts.—Engr. & Design (438), Textile Sci. (170); 2 grad. schs./13 divs.—Engr. & Design (86/-), Textile Sci. (34/-).

Kyoto Pharmaceutical University (Kyoto Yakka Daigaku), 5 Misasaginakauchi-cho, Yamashina-ku, Kyoto-shi, Kyoto 607. Founded 1919; private. *Enrollment*: 1,540/64 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/3 depts.—Pharm. Sci. (360); 1 grad. sch./1 div.—Pharm. Sci. (26/8).

Kyoto Prefectural University (Kyoto Furitsu Daigaku; prior to 1959, Saikyo Daigaku), 1 Shimogamo Hangi-cho, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto-shi, Kyoto 606. Founded 1913; public. *Enrollment*: 1,396/46 students. *Organization*: 3 faculties/8 depts.—Agric. (110), Letters (120), Living Sci. (50); 2 grad. schs./5 divs.—Agric. (34/7), Living Sci. (8/-).

Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine (Kyoto Furitsu Ika Daigaku). *Main*: 465 Kajii-cho, Kawaramachi-dori, Hirokoji agaru, Kamigyo-ku, Kyoto-shi, Kyoto 602. Founded 1921; public. *Enrollment*: 639/113 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Med. (100); 1 grad. sch./5 divs.—Med. (-/54).

Kyoto Sangyo University (Kyoto Sangyo Daigaku), Motoyama, Kamigamo, Kita-ku, Kyoto-shi, Kyoto 603. Founded 1965; private. *Enrollment*: 12,725/19 students. *Organization*: 5 faculties/11 depts.—Bus. Admin. (600), Econ. (600), Foreign Langs. (300), Law (600), Sci. (120); 4 grad. schs./6 divs.—Econ. (10/5), Foreign Langs. (6/-), Law (10/5), Sci. (10/6).

Kyoto Seika University (Kyoto Seika Daigaku), 137 Kino, Iwakura, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto-shi, Kyoto 606. Founded 1968; private. *Enrollment*: 797/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Fine Arts (240).

Kyoto University (Kyoto Daigaku). *Main*: Yoshida Honmachi, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto-shi, Kyoto 606. Founded 1886; national. *Enrollment*: 11,553/3,728 students. *Organization*: 9 faculties/53 depts.—Agric. (310), Econ. (240), Educ. (60), Engr. (995), Law (400), Letters (220), Med. (120), Pharm. Sci. (80), Sci. (291); 9 grad. schs./81 divs.—Agric. (131/72), Econ. (52/23), Educ. (26/13), Engr. (403/200), Law (76/37), Letters (94/55), Med. (-/98), Pharm. Sci. (27/14), Sci. (186/113).

Kyoto University of Education (Kyoto Kyoiku Daigaku; prior to 1966, Kyoto Gakugei Daigaku), 1 Fukakusa, Fujinomori-cho, Fushimi-ku, Kyoto-shi, Kyoto 612. Founded 1943; national. *Enrollment*: 1,770/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/7 courses—Educ. (420).

Kyoto University of Foreign Studies (Kyoto Gaikokugo Daigaku), 6 Saiin Kasame-cho, Ukyo-ku, Kyoto-shi, Kyoto 615. Founded 1950; private. *Enrollment*: 3,290/43 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/6 depts.—Foreign Langs. (550); 1 grad. sch./5 divs.—Foreign Langs. (30/-).

Kyoto Women's University (Kyoto Joshi Daigaku), 35 Kita Hiyoshi-cho, Imakumano, Higashiyama-ku, Kyoto-shi, Kyoto 605. Founded 1920; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 3,162/30 students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/7 depts.—Home Econ. (200), Lit. (400); 2 grad. schs./6 divs.—Home Econ. (18/-), Lit. (12/-).

Kyushu Dental College (Kyushu Shika Daigaku). *Main*: 2-6-1 Manazuru, Kokurakita-ku, Kitakyushu-shi, Fukuoka-ken 803. Founded 1921; public. *Enrollment*: 745/56 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Dentistry (120); 1 grad. sch./2 divs.—Dentistry (-/17).

Kyushu Institute of Design (Kyushu Geijutsu Koka Daigaku), 4-9-1 Shiobara, Minami-ku, Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka-ken 815. Founded 1968; national. *Enrollment*: 571/58 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/4 depts.—Design (144); 1 grad. sch./2 divs.—Design (32/-).

Kyushu Institute of Technology (Kyushu Kogyo Daigaku), 1-1 Sensui-cho, Tobata-ku, Kitakyushu-shi, Fukuoka-ken 804. Founded 1907; national. *Enrollment*: 2,879/252 students. *Organization*: 3 faculties/12 depts. & courses—Computer Sci. & Systems Engr. (160), Engr. I (552), Engr. II* (142); 1 grad. sch./11 divs.—Engr. (94/-).

Kyushu Kyoritsu University (Kyushu Kyoritsu Daigaku), 1-1 Jiyugaoka, Yahatanishi-ku, Kitakyushu-shi, Fukuoka-ken 807. Founded 1965; private. *Enrollment*: 2,278/- students. *Organization*: 3 faculties/9 depts.—Econ. I (360), Econ. II* (100), Engr. (320).

Kyushu Sangyo University (Kyushu Sangyo Daigaku), 2-327 Matsukadai, Higashi-ku, Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka-ken 813. Founded 1960; private. *Enrollment*: 10,432/56 students. *Organization*: 5 faculties/14 depts.—Art (420), Commerce I (700), Commerce II* (200), Engr. (500), Management (300); 3 grad. schs./9 divs.—Art (14/-), Econ. (10/-), Engr. (40/-).

Kyushu University (Kyushu Daigaku). *Main*: 6-10-1 Hakozaki, Higashi-ku, Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka-ken 812. Founded 1910; national. *Enrollment*: 9,978/2,242 students. *Organization*: 10 faculties/9 depts.—Agric. (265), Dentistry (60), Econ. (270), Educ. (50), Engr. (810), Law (270), Lit. (160), Med. (120), Pharm. Sci. (80), Sci. (291); 11 grad.schs./68 divs.—Agric. (106/52), Dentistry (-/30), Econ. (40/16), Educ. (24/12), Engr. (239/121), Interdisciplinary Engr. Sci. (31/12), Law (46/23), Lit. (48/24), Med. (-/79), Pharm. Sci. (29/13), Sci. (98/46).

Kyushu Tokai University (Kyushu Tokai Daigaku). *Main*: 223 Toroku, Oe-machi, Kumamoto-shi, Kumamoto-ken 862. Founded 1973; private. *Enrollment*: 2,400/11 students. *Organization*: 2 schools/9 depts.—Agric. (140), Engr. (500); 1 grad. sch./2 divs.—Agric. (16/4).

Kyushu Women's University (Kyushu Joshi Daigaku), 1 Jiyugaoka, Yahatanishi-ku, Kitakyushu-shi, Fukuoka-ken 802. Founded 1962; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 2 faculties/3 depts.—Home Econ. (50), Lit. (100).

Matsumoto Dental College (Matsumoto Shika Daigaku), 1780 Hirooka, Gobara, Shiojiri-shi, Nagano-ken 399-07. Founded 1972; private. *Enrollment*: 759/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Dentistry (120).

Matsusaka University (Matsusaka Daigaku), 1846 Kubo-cho, Matsusaka-shi, Mie-ken 515. Founded 1982; private. *Enrollment*: 1,399/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/ 1 dept.—Political Sci. & Econ. (300).

Matsuyama University (Matsuyama Shoka Daigaku), 4-2 Bunkyo-cho, Matsuyama-shi, Ehime-ken 790. Founded 1923; private. *Enrollment*: 4,912/22 students. *Organization*: 3 faculties/4 depts.—Bus. Admin. (400), Econ. (400), Humanities (220); 2 grad. schs./2 divs.—Bus. Admin. (10/2), Econ. (10/4).

Medical College of Oita (Oita Ika Daigaku), 1-1506 Idaigaoka, Hazama-cho, Oita-gun, Oita-ken 879-56. Founded 1976; national. *Enrollment*: 626/75. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Med. (100); 1 grad. sch./4 divs.—Med. (-/30).

Meiji College of Oriental Medicine (Meiji Shinkyu Daigaku), Hiyoshi-cho, Funai-gun, Kyoto 629-03. Founded 1983; private. *Enrollment*: 473/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Acupuncture & Moxibustion (100).

Meiji College of Pharmacy (Meiji Yakka Daigaku). *Main*: 1-35-23 Nozawa, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 154. Founded 1902; private. *Enrollment*: 1,819/58 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/3 depts.—Pharm. (360); 1 grad. sch./1 div.—Pharm. Sci. (20/10).

Meiji Gakuin University (Meiji Gakuin Daigaku), 1-2-37 Shiroganedai, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108. Founded 1903; private. *Enrollment*: 10,546/61 students. *Organization*: 9 faculties/13 depts.—Econ. I (560), Econ. II* (200), Intl. Studies (200), Law I (500), Law II* (100), Lit. I (440), Lit. II* (100), Sociol. & Soc. Work I (400), Sociol. & Soc. Work II* (100); 4 grad. schs./7 divs.—Arts (12/2), Econ. (25/-), Law (15/5), Sociol. & Soc. Work (10/5).

Meiji University (Meiji Daigaku). *Main*: 1-1 Kanda Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101. Founded 1903; private. *Enrollment*: 31,191/677 students. *Organization*: 11 schools/24 depts.—Agric. (500), Bus. Admin. (650), Commerce I (1,000), Commerce II* (450), Engr. (870), Law I (900), Law II* (280), Lit. I (620), Lit. II* (300), Poli. Sci. & Econ. I (1,000), Poli. Sci. & Econ. II* (440); 7 grad. schs./20 divs.—Agric. (26/2), Bus. Admin. (25/5), Commerce (35/6), Engr. (81/20), Law (50/12), Lit. (50/14), Poli. Sci. & Econ. (50/8)

Meijo University (Meijo Daigaku). *Main*: 1-501 Shiogamaguchi, Tenpaku-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken 468. Founded 1947; private. *Enrollment*: 14,944/161 students. *Organization*: 8 faculties/21 depts.—

Agric. (240), Commerce I (500), Commerce II* (200), Law I (450), Law II* (200), Pharm. (240), Sci. & Engr. I (680), Sci. & Engr. II* (390); 5 grad. schs./7 divs.—Agric. (10/5), Commerce (20/-), Engr. (26/-), Law (15/8), Pharm. (18/10).

Meisei University (Meisei Daigaku), 2-1-1 Hodokubo, Hino-shi, Tokyo 191. Founded 1964; private. *Enrollment*: 7,000/70 students. *Organization*: 2 colleges/9 depts.—Humanities (800), Sci. & Engr. (710); 2 grad. schs./9 divs.—Humanities (40/9), Sci. & Engr. (50/25).

Mie University (Mie Daigaku). *Main*: 1515 Kamihara-cho, Tsu-shi, Mie-ken 514. Founded 1921; national. *Enrollment*: 5,126/512 students. *Organization*: 6 faculties/20 depts. & courses—Agric. (230), Educ. (330), Engr. (330), Fisheries (76), Humanities & Soc. Sci. (280), Med. (100); 4 grad. schs./18 divs.—Agric. (64/-), Engr. (48/-), Fisheries (24/-), Med. (-/60).

Mimasaka Women's College (Mimasaka Joshi Daigaku), 32 Kamigawara, Tsuyama-shi, Okayama-ken 708. Founded 1951; private; women only. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Home Econ. (80).

Minami Kyushu College (Minami Kyushu Daigaku), 6307 Tayoshi, Miyazaki-shi, Miyazaki-ken 880. Founded 1967; private. *Enrollment*: 886/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/4 depts.—Horticulture (200).

Miyagi Gakuin Women's College (Miyagi Gakuin Joshi Daigaku), 9-1-1 Sakuragaoka, Sendai-shi, Miyagi-ken 980. Founded 1951; private, women only. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/4 depts.—Liberal Arts (320).

Miyagi University of Education (Miyagi Kyoiku Daigaku), Aramaki Aza Aoba, Sendai-shi, Miyagi-ken 980. Founded 1965; national. *Enrollment*: 1,786/11 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/8 courses—Educ. (425).

Miyazaki Sangyo Keiei University (Miyazaki Sangyo Keiei Daigaku), 100 Maruo Purujyo-cho, Miyazaki-shi, Miyazaki-ken 880. Founded 1987; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 2 faculties/2 depts.—Law (100), Bus. Admin. (100).

Miyazaki Medical College (Miyazaki Ika Daigaku), 5200 Koyotake-cho Oaza Kihara, Miyazaki-gun, Miyazaki-ken 889-16. Founded 1974; national. *Enrollment*: 654/65 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Med. (100); 1 grad. sch./4 divs.—Med. (-/30).

Miyazaki University (Miyazaki Daigaku), 7710 Oaza Kumano, Miyazaki-shi, Miyazaki-ken 889-21. Founded 1924; national. *Enrollment*: 3,267/153 students. *Organization*: 3 faculties/20 depts. & courses—Agric. (265), Educ. (280), Engr. (270); 2 grad. schs./13 divs.—Agric. (106/-), Engr. (42/-).

Morioka University (Morioka Daigaku), 5-4-1 Kuriyagawa, Morioka-shi, Iwate-ken 020-01. Founded 1981; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/3 depts.—Lit. (300).

Mukogawa Women's University (Mukogawa Joshi Daigaku). *Main*: 6-46 Ikebiraki-cho, Nishinomiya-shi, Hyogo-ken 663. Founded 1946; private, women only. *Enrollment*: 4,962/62 students. *Organization*: 4 faculties/9 depts.—Home Econ. (170), Letters (550), Music (40), Pharm. Sci. (180); 3 grad. schs./5 divs.—Home Econ. (16/-), Letters (24/-), Pharm. Sci. (12/-).

Muroran Institute of Technology (Muroran Kogyo Daigaku), 27-1 Mizumoto-cho, Muroran-shi, Hokkaido 050. Founded 1918; national. *Enrollment*: 2,464/198 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/12 depts.—Engr. (605); 1 grad. sch./12 divs.—Engr. (100/-).

Musashi Institute of Technology (Musashi Kogyo Daigaku), 1-28-1 Tamazutsumi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 158. Founded 1929; private. *Enrollment*: 4,440/185 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/6 depts.—Engr. (790); 1 grad. sch./7 divs.—Engr. (74/27).

Musashi University (Musashi Daigaku), 1-26 Toyotama-kami, Nerima-ku, Tokyo 176. Founded 1921; private. *Enrollment*: 3,658/27 students. *Organization*: 2 divs./2 depts.—Econ. (400), Humanities (350); 2 grad. schs./5 divs.—Econ. (10/5), Humanities (30/-).

Musashino Academia Musicae (Musashino Ongaku Daigaku). *Main*: 1-13 Hazawa, Nerima-ku, Tokyo 176. Founded 1929; private. *Enrollment*: 4,037/123 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/5 depts.—Music (735); 1 grad. sch./5 divs.—Music (50/-).

Musashino Art University (Musashino Bijutsu Daigaku), 1-736 Ogawa-cho, Kodaira-shi, Tokyo 187. Founded 1929; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 college/8 depts.—Art & Design (394); 1 grad. sch./2 divs.—Art & Design (28/-).

Musashino Women's College (Musashino Joshi Daigaku), 1-1-20 Shin-machi, Hoya-shi, Tokyo 202. Founded 1950; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 1,215/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Lit. (300).

Nagano University (Nagano Daigaku; prior to 1974, Honshu Daigaku), Shimonogo, Ueda-shi, Nagano-ken 386-12. Founded 1966; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Indus. Sociol. (200).

Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science. (Nagasaki Sogo Kagaku Daigaku; prior to 1978, Nagasaki Zosen Daigaku), 536 Aba-machi, Nagasaki-shi, Nagasaki-ken 851-01. Founded 1945; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/5 depts.—Engr. (350); 1 grad. sch./2 divs.—Engr. (20/-).

Nagasaki Prefectural University of International Economics. (Nagasaki Kenritsu Kokusai Keizai Daigaku), 123 Kawashimo-cho, Sasebo-shi, Nagasaki-ken 858. Founded 1957; public. *Enrollment*: 933/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Econ. (200).

Nagasaki University (Nagasaki Daigaku). *Main*: 1-14 Bunkyo-machi, Nagasaki-shi, Nagasaki-ken 852. Founded 1905; national. *Enrollment*: 6,295/310 students. *Organization*: 7 faculties/19 depts.—Dentistry (80), Econ. (295), Educ. (370), Engr. (360), Fisheries (120), Med. (100), Pharm.Sci. (80); 5 grad. schs./16 divs.—Dentistry (-/18), Engr. (56/-), Fisheries (28/-), Med. (-/61), Pharm. Sci. (26/6).

Nagoya City University (Nagoya Shiritsu Daigaku; prior to 1950, Nagoya Yakka Daigaku). *Main*: 1 Kawasumi, Mizuho-cho, Mizuho-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken 467. Founded 1947; public. *Enrollment*: 1,711/132 students. *Organization*: 3 faculties/4 depts.—Econ. (200), Med. (80), Pharm. Sci. (100); 3 grad. schs./7 divs.—Econ. (10/5), Med. (-/27), Pharm. Sci. (26/13).

Nagoya Economics University (Nagoya Keizai Daigaku; prior to 1983, Ichimura Gakuen Daigaku), 61-1 Uchikubo, Inuyama-shi, Aichi-ken 484. Founded 1978; private. *Enrollment*: 1,283/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Econ. (300).

Nagoya Gakuin University (Nagoya Gakuin Daigaku), 1350 Kamishinano-cho, Seto-shi, Aichi-ken 480-12. Founded 1964; private. *Enrollment*: 3,474/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Econ. (750).

Nagoya Institute of Technology (Nagoya Kogyo Daigaku), Gokiso-cho, Showa-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken 466. Founded 1905; national. *Enrollment*: 4,711/371 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/6 depts.—Engr. (1,170); 1 grad. sch./4 divs.—Engr. (142/14).

Nagoya Music College (Nagoya Ongaku Daigaku), 7-1 Inabaji-cho, Nakamura-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken 468. Founded 1976; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/4 depts.—Music (200); 1 grad. sch./4 divs.—Music (12/-).

Nagoya University (Nagoya Daigaku). *Main*: Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken 464. Founded 1908; national. *Enrollment*: 7,558/1,822 students. *Organization*: 8 faculties/39 depts.—Agric. (193), Econ. (230), Educ. (70), Engr. (825), Law (190), Letters (150), Med. (100), Sci. (280); 8 grad. schs./57 depts.—Agric. (72/38), Econ. (32/16), Educ. (26/26), Engr. (286/124), Law (42/20), Letters (46/23), Med. (-/80), Sci. (108/76).

Nagoya University of Commerce and Business Administration (Nagoya Shoka Daigaku), 4-4 Sagamine, Nisshin-cho, Aichi-gun, Aichi-ken 470-01. Founded 1950; private. *Enrollment*: 2,714/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/4 depts.—Commerce (760).

Nagoya University of the Arts (Nagoya Geijutsu Daigaku). *Main*: 281 Kumanosho, Shikatsu-cho, Nishikasugai-gun, Aichi-ken 481. Founded 1970; private. *Enrollment*: 1,302/- students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/6 depts.—Fine Arts (180), Music (160).

Nagoya Women's University (Nagoya Joshi Daigaku). *Main*: 4-30 Shioji-cho, Mizuho-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken 467. Founded 1964; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 1,145/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Home Econ. (260).

Nakamura Gakuen College (Nakamura Gakuen Daigaku), 5-7-1 Befu, Jonan-ku, Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka-ken 814. Founded 1957; private. *Enrollment*: 1,107/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Home Econ. (230).

Nanzan University (Nanzan Daigaku), 18 Yamazato-cho, Showa-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken 466. Founded 1946; private. *Enrollment*: 4,947/77 students. *Organization*: 5 faculties/14 depts.—Arts & Letters (270), Bus. Admin. (250), Econ. (240), Foreign Langs. (210), Law (240/-); 4 grad. schs./8 divs.—Arts & Letters (28/10), Bus. Admin. (15/5), Econ. (15/5), Law (15/-).

Nara Medical University (Nara Kenritsu Ika Daigaku), 840 Shijo-cho, Kashihara-shi, Nara-ken 634. Founded 1948; public. *Enrollment*: 619/53 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Med. (100); 1 grad. sch./5 divs.—Med. (-/24).

Nara Sangyo University (Nara Sangyo Daigaku), 3-12-1 Tatsunokita, Sango-cho, Ikoma-gun, Nara-ken 636. Founded 1983; private. *Enrollment*: 1,165/- students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/3 depts.—Econ. (240), Law (200).

Nara University (Nara Daigaku), 1230 Horai-cho, Nara-shi, Nara-ken 631. Founded 1969, private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/4 depts.—Humanities (450).

Nara University of Education (Nara Kyoiku Daigaku; prior to 1966, Nara Gakugei Daigaku), Takabatake-cho, Nara-shi, Nara-ken 630. Founded 1943; national. *Enrollment*: 1,257/85 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/6 courses—Educ. (295); 1 grad. sch./5 divs.—Educ. (60/-).

Nara Women's University (Nara Joshi Daigaku), Kitauoya Higashi-machi, Nara-shi, Nara-ken 630. Founded 1908; national; women only. *Enrollment*: 1,627/168 students. *Organization*: 3 faculties/14

depts.—Home Econ. (135), Letters (165), Sci. (135); 4 grad. schs./17 divs.—Home Econ. (34/-), Human Culture (-/13), Letters (42/-), Sci. (44/-).

Naruto University of Teacher Education (Naruto Kyoiku Daigaku), Takashima, Naruto-shi, Tokushima-ken 772. Founded 1981; national. *Enrollment*: 203/294 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 course—School Educ. (170); 1 grad. sch./3 divs.—Educ. (300/-).

National Institute of Fitness and Sports at Kanoya (Kanoya Taiiku Daigaku), 1 Shiromizu, Kanoya-shi, Kagoshima-ken 891-23. Founded 1981; national. *Enrollment*: 458/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 courses—Physical Recreation (140).

Nihon Fukushi University (Nihon Fukushi Daigaku), Okuda, Mihama-cho, Chita-gun, Aichi-ken 470-32. Founded 1953; private. *Enrollment*: 5,200/16 students. *Organization*: 3 faculties/3 depts.—Econ. (300), Soc. Welfare I (400), Soc. Welfare II* (200); 1 grad. sch./1 div.—Soc. Welfare (5/-).

Nihon University (Nihon Daigaku). *Main*: 4-8-24 Kudan Minami, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102. Founded 1889; private. *Enrollment*: 77,550/1,936 students. *Organization*: 15 colleges/78 depts.—Agric. & Vet. Med. (1,380), Art (600), Commerce (1,200) Dentistry (160), Dentistry at Matsudo (160), Econ. I (1,300), Econ. II* (200), Engr. (1,030), Humanities & Sci. (1,750), Indus. Technology (1,400), Intl. Relations (300), Law I (1,400), Law II* (600), Med. (120), Sci. & Technology (2,200); 14 grad. schs./61 divs.—Agric. (70/17), Art (20/-), Bus. Admin. (90/13), Dentistry (-/42) Dentistry at Matsudo (-/40), Econ. (30/6), Engr. (50/10), Indus. Technology (70/21), Intl. Relations (10/-), Law (75/15), Lit. & Soc. Sci. (140/30), Med. (-/64), Sci. & Technology (250/62), Vet. Med. (120/2).

Niigata College of Pharmacy (Niigata Yakka Daigaku), 5-13-2 Kamishinei-cho, Niigata-shi, Niigata-ken 950-21. Founded 1977; private. *Enrollment*: 400/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Pharm. Sci. (100).

Niigata University (Niigata Daigaku). *Main*: 8050 Ikarashi, Nino-cho, Niigata-shi, Niigata-ken 950-21. Founded 1919; national. *Enrollment*: 8,899/534 students. *Organization*: 9 faculties/31 depts. & courses—Agric. (165), Dentistry (80), Econ. (230), Educ. (485), Engr. (472), Humanities (170), Law (220), Med. (120), Sci. (165); 8 grad. schs./34 divs.—Agric. (48/9), Dentistry (-/32), Educ. (34/-), Engr. (72/-), Humanities (10/-), Law (18/-), Med. (-/70), Sci. (50/-).

Nippon Bunka University (Nippon Bunka Daigaku), 977 Katakura-cho, Hachioji-shi, Tokyo 192. Founded 1978; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Law (200).

Nippon Bunri University (Nippon Bunri Daigaku; prior to 1982, Oita Kogyo Daigaku), Ichigi, Oita-shi, Oita-ken 870-03. Founded 1967; private. *Enrollment*: 2,903/- students. *Organization*: 2 schools/10 depts.—Bus. & Econ. (300), Engr. (540).

Nippon College of Physical Education (Nippon Taiiku Daigaku), 7-1-1 Fukazawa, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 158. Founded 1941; private. *Enrollment*: 5,933/47 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/4 depts.—Physical Educ. (1,190); 1 grad. sch./1 dept.—Physical Educ. (25/-).

The Nippon Dental University (Nippon Shika Daigaku). *Main*: 1-9-20 Fujimi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102. Founded 1907; private. *Enrollment*: 1,742/99 students. *Organization*: 2 schools/2 depts.—Dentistry (160), Dentistry at Niigata (120); 1 grad. sch./2 divs.—(-/18).

Nippon Institute of Technology (Nippon Kogyo Daigaku), 4-1 Gakuendai, Miyashiro-machi, Minami Saitama-gun, Saitama-ken 345. Founded 1967; private. *Enrollment*: 3,474/53 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/4 depts.—Engr. (720); 1 grad. sch./3 divs.—Engr. (24/4).

Nippon Medical School (Nippon Ika Daigaku). *Main*: 1-1-5 Sendagi-cho, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113. Founded 1904; private. *Enrollment*: 631/127 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Med. (100); 1 grad. sch./5 divs.—Med. (-/62).

Nippon Veterinary and Zootechnical College (Nippon Juichikusan Daigaku), 1-7-1 Kyonan-cho, Musashino-shi, Tokyo 180. Founded 1938; private. *Enrollment*: 1,127/238 students. *Organization*: 1 school/3 depts.—Vet. Med. & Animal Husbandry (180); 1 grad sch./1 div.—Vet. Sci. (80/5).

Nishikyushu University (Nishikyushu Daigaku; prior to 1974, Saga Kasei Daigaku), 4490-9 Hirayama, Osaki, Kanzaki-machi, Kanzaki-gun, Saga-ken 842. Founded 1968; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Home Econ. (170).

Nishinippon Institute of Technology (Nishinippon Kogyo Daigaku), 1633 Aratsu, Kanda-cho, Miyako-gun, Fukuoka-ken 800-03. Founded 1967; private. *Enrollment*: 1,415/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/4 depts.—Technology (320).

Nisho-Gakusha University (Nisho Gakusha Daigaku). *Main*: 6 Sanban-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102. Founded 1928; private. *Enrollment*: 2,058/35 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Lit. (400); 1 grad. sch./2 divs.—Lit. (10/4).

Notre Dame Seishin University (Notorudamu Seishin Joshi Daigaku), 2-16-9 Ifuku-cho, Okayama-shi, Okayama-ken 700. Founded 1944; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 2,027/- students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/5 depts.—Home Econ. (210), Lit. (180).

Notre Dame Women's College (Notorudamu Joshi Daigaku), 1 Minami Nonogami-cho, Shimogamo, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto-shi, Kyoto 606. Founded 1961; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 1,246/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Lit. (140).

Obihiro University of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine (Obihiro Chikusan Daigaku), Nishi 2-11, Inada-cho, Obihiro-shi, Hokkaido 080. Founded 1941; national. *Enrollment*: 1,086/135 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/7 depts.—Animal Husbandry (260); 1 grad. sch./7 divs.—Animal Husbandry (96/-).

Obirin College (Obirin Daigaku), 3758 Tokiwa-cho, Machida-shi, Tokyo 194-02. Founded 1950; private. *Enrollment*: 2,702/- students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/4 depts.—Econ. (400), Lit. (250).

Ochanomizu University (Ochanomizu Joshi Daigaku), 2-1-1 Otsuka, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112. Founded 1874; national; women only. *Enrollment*: 1,764/398 students. *Organization*: 3 faculties/16 depts. & course—Home Econ. (146), Letters & Educ. (232), Sci. (102); 4 grad. schs./19 divs.—Home Econ. (32/-), Human Culture (-/35), Humanities (64/-), Sci. (40/-).

Oita University (Oita Daigaku), 700 Oaza Dannohara, Oita-shi, Oita-ken 870-11. Founded 1921; national. *Enrollment*: 3,868/127 students. *Organization*: 3 faculties/13 depts.—Econ. (320), Educ. (290), Engr. (350); 2 grad. schs./8 divs.—Econ. (18/-), Engr. (48/-).

Okayama College of Commerce (Okayama Shoka Daigaku), 2-10-1 Tsushima Kyo-machi, Okayama-shi, Okayama-ken 700. Founded 1955; private. *Enrollment*: 2,462/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Commerce (450).

Okayama University (Okayama Daigaku). *Main*: 1-1-1 Tsushimanaka, Okayama-shi, Okayama-ken 700. Founded 1900; national. *Enrollment*: 9,119/913 students. *Organization*: 12 faculties & school/30 depts. & courses—Agric. (175), Dental School (80), Econ. I (210), Econ. II* (60), Engr. (500), Law I (190), Law II* (60), Letters (175), Med. (120), Pharm. Sci. (80), Sci. (150), Teacher Educ. (420); 11 grad. schs./50 divs.—Agric. (54/-), Dentistry (-/18), Econ. (18/-), Engr. (66/-), Law (22/-), Letters (42/-), Med. (-/76), Pharm. Sci. (26/6), Sci. (60/-), Teacher Educ. (60/-).

Okayama University of Science (Okayama Rika Daigaku), 1-1 Ridai-cho, Okayama-shi, Okayama-ken 700. Founded 1964; private. *Enrollment*: 4,988/66 students. *Organization*: 2 colleges/7 depts.—Engr. (360), Sci. (530); 1 grad. sch./7 divs.—Sci. (40/18).

Okinawa Kokusai University (Okinawa Kokusai Daigaku), 276-2 Ginowan, Ginowan-shi, Okinawa-ken 901-22. Founded 1972; private. *Enrollment*: 4,818/- students. *Organization*: 5 faculties/9 depts.—Comm. & Econ. I (200), Comm. & Econ. II* (100), Law I (100), Law II* (50), Letters (190).

Okinawa Prefectural College of Fine Arts (Okinawa Kenritsu Geijutsu Daigaku), 1-4 Tonokura-cho, Shuri, Naha-shi, Okinawa-ken 903. Founded 1985; public. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Fine Arts (65).

Osaka City University (Osaka Shiritsu Daigaku). *Main*: 3-3-138 Sugimoto-cho, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka 558. Founded 1914; public. *Enrollment*: 6,137/712 students. *Organization*: 12 faculties/29 depts.—Bus. I (180), Bus. II* (60), Econ. I (180), Econ. II* (60), Engr. (245), Law I (170), Law II* (60), Letters I (130), Letters II* (40), Med. (80), Sci. (110), Sci. of Living (121); 8 grad. schs./38 divs.—Bus. (25/10), Econ. (30/14), Engr. (66/33), Law (25/8), Letters (48/24), Med. (-/62), Sci. (58/25), Sci. of Living (42/21).

Osaka College of Music (Osaka Ongaku Daigaku), 1-1-8 Shonai Saiwai-machi, Toyonaka-shi, Osaka 561. Founded 1951; private. *Enrollment*: 1,397/68 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/3 depts.—Music (225); 1 grad. sch./3 divs.—Music (10/-).

Osaka College of Physical Education (Osaka Taiiku Daigaku), 1-1 Gakuen-cho, Ibaraki-shi, Osaka 567. Founded 1965; private. *Enrollment*: 1,757/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty 1 dept.—Phys. Educ. (200).

Osaka Dental University (Osaka Shika Daigaku). *Main*: 1-47 Kyobashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka 540. Founded 1911; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Dentistry (160); 1 grad. sch./2 divs.—Dentistry (-/20).

Osaka Electro-Communication University (Osaka Denkitsushin Daigaku), 18-8, Hatsu-cho, Neyagawa-shi, Osaka 572. Founded 1959; private. *Enrollment*: 3,976/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/7 depts.—Engr. (840).

Osaka Gakuin University (Osaka Gakuin Daigaku), 2-36-1 Kishibe Minami, Suita-shi, Osaka 564. Founded 1962; private. *Enrollment*: 8,391/45 students. *Organization*: 4 faculties/6 depts.—Commerce (550), Econ. (550), Foreign Langs. (200), Law (200); 2 grad. schs./2 divs.—Commerce (30/20), Econ. (30/20).

Osaka Industrial University (Osaka Sangyo Daigaku; prior to 1965, Osaka Kotsu Daigaku), 3-1-1 Nakagaito, Daito-shi, Osaka 574. Founded 1950; private. *Enrollment*: 5,408/- students. *Organization*: 4 faculties/8 depts.—Bus. Mgmt. (450), Econ. (200), Engr. I (510), Engr. II* (140).

Osaka Institute of Technology (Osaka Kogyo Daigaku; prior to 1949, Setsunan Kogyo Daigaku). 5-16-1 Omiya, Asahi-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka 535. Founded 1950; private. *Enrollment*: 9,824/87 students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/14 depts.—Engr. I (780), Engr. II* (780); 1 grad. sch./6 divs.—Engr. (43/15).

Osaka Kyoiku University (Osaka Kyoiku Daigaku; prior to 1967, OsakaGakugei Daigaku). *Main*: 4-88 Minami Kawahori-cho, Tennoji-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka 543. Founded 1943; national. *Enrollment*: 4,453/203 students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/12 courses—Educ. I (980), Educ. II* (50); 1 grad. sch./11 divs.—Educ. (124/-).

Osaka Medical College (Osaka Ika Daigaku), 2-7 Daigaku-machi, Takatsuki-shi, Osaka 569. Founded 1927; private. *Enrollment*: 653/114 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Med. (100); 1 grad. sch./5 divs.—Med. (-/54).

Osaka Shoin Women's University (Osaka Shoin Joshi Daigaku), 4-2-26 Hishiyanishi, Higashi Osaka-shi, Osaka 577. Founded 1925; private, women only. *Enrollment*: 1,641/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/5 depts.—Liberal Arts (380).

Osaka University (Osaka Daigaku). *Main*: 1-1 Yamadaoka, Suita-shi, Osaka 565. Founded 1917; national. *Enrollment*: 9,904/2,848 students. *Organization*: 10 faculties/45 depts.—Dentistry (60), Econ. (235), Engr. (860), Engr. Sci. (400), Human Sci. (120), Law (200), Letters (165), Med. (100), Pharm. Sci. (80), Sci. (215); 10 grad. schs./57 divs.—Dentistry (-/34), Econ. (53/25), Engr. (282/141), Engr. Sci. (116/58), Human Sci. (20/16), Law (38/19), Lit. (59/28), Med. (20/86), Pharm. Sci. (26/13), Sci. (114/59).

Osaka University of Arts (Osaka Geijutsu Daigaku; prior to 1966, Naniwa University of Arts [Naniwa Geijutsu Daigaku]), 469 Higashiyama, Kanan-cho, Minami Kawachi-gun, Osaka 585. Founded 1951; private. *Enrollment*: 7,357/36 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/14 depts.—Arts (900).

Osaka University of Commerce (Osaka Shogyo Daigaku; prior to 1952, Osaka Joto University [Osaka Joto Daigaku]), 4-1-10 Mikuriya Sakae-machi, Hisashi Osaka-shi, Osaka 577. Founded 1947; private. *Enrollment*: 4,243/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/4 depts.—Commerce & Econ. (850).

Osaka University of Economics (Osaka Keizai Daigaku), 2-2-8 Osumi, Higashi Yodogawa-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka 533. Founded 1935; private. *Enrollment*: 5,808/13 students. *Organization*: 4 faculties/4 depts.—Bus. Admin. I (550), Bus. Admin. II* (100), Econ. I (550), Econ. II* (100); 1 grad. sch./1 div.—Econ. (20/10).

Osaka University of Economics and Law (Osaka Keizai Hoka Daigaku), 6-10 Gakuonji, Yao-shi, Osaka 581. Founded 1971; private. *Enrollment*: 4,645/- students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/2 depts.—Econ. (200), Law (200).

Osaka University of Foreign Studies (Osaka Gaikokugo Daigaku), 2734 Aomadani, Minoo-shi, Osaka 562. Founded 1921; national. *Enrollment*: 3,710/58 students. *Organization*: 2 faculty/17 depts.—Foreign Lang. Studies I (630), Foreign Lang. Studies II* (225); 1 grad. sch./10 divs.—Foreign Lang. Studies (84/-).

Osaka University of Pharmaceutical Science (Osaka Yakka Daigaku), 2-10-65 Kawai, Matsubara-shi, Osaka 580. Founded 1925; private. *Enrollment*: 1,095/33 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Pharm. Sci. (240); 1 grad. sch./1 div.—Pharm. Sci. (16/5).

Osaka Women's University (Osaka Joshi Daigaku), 2-1 Daisen-cho, Sakai-shi, Osaka 590. Founded 1924; public; women only. *Enrollment*: 707/26 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/4 depts.—Arts & Sci. (160), 1 grad. sch./3 divs.—Humanities (15/-).

Otani University (Otani Daigaku), Kamifusa-cho, Kita-ku, Kyoto-shi, Kyoto 603. Founded 1922; private. *Enrollment*: 2,317/113 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/6 depts.—Letters (480); 1 grad. sch./4 divs.—Letters (40/12).

Otani Women's College (Otani Joshi Daigaku), Shigakudai, Nishikiori, Tondabayashi, Osaka 584. Founded 1966; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 2,247/16 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/3 depts.—Lit. (480); 1 grad. sch./2 divs.—Lit. (20/6).

Otaru University of Commerce (Otaru Shoka Daigaku), 3-5-21 Midori, Otaru-shi, Hokkaido 047. Founded 1910; national. *Enrollment*: 1,560/40 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts. & course—Commerce (405), 1 grad. sch./1 div.—Commerce (20/-).

Otemae College (Otemae Joshi Daigaku), 6-42 Ochayasho-cho, Nishinomiya-shi, Hyogo-ken 662. Founded 1951; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 1,325/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/3 depts.—Letters (360).

Otemon Gakuin University (Otemon Gakuin Daigaku), 2-1-15 Nishiai, Ibaraki-shi, Osaka 567. Founded 1966; private. *Enrollment*: 4,492/38 students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/6 depts.—Econ. (600), Letters (400); 2 grad. schs./6 divs.—Econ. (30/-), Letters (20/-).

Otsuma Women's University (Otsuma Joshi Daigaku). *Main*: 12 Sanbancho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102. Founded 1942; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 2,562/36 students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/5 depts.—Domestic Sci. (300), Lit. (200); 2 grad. schs./6 divs.—Domestic Sci. (18/2), Lit. (12).

Rakuno Gakuen University (Rakuno Gakuen Daigaku), 582-1 Bunkyodai, Midori-machi, Ebetsu-shi, Hokkaido 069. Founded 1950; private. *Enrollment*: 2,069/302 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/3 depts.—Dairy Farming (380); 2 grad. schs./2 divs.—Dairy Sci. (6/-), Vet. Med. (120/3).

Reitaku University (Reitaku Daigaku), 2-1-1 Hikarigaoka, Kashiwa-shi, Chiba-ken 277. Founded 1942; private. *Enrollment*: 564/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/3 depts.—Foreign Langs. (90).

Rikkyo (St. Paul's) University (Rikkyo Daigaku), 3-34-1 Nishi Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo 171. Founded 1922; private. *Enrollment*: 12,127/361 students. *Organization*: 5 colleges/17 depts.—Arts (595), Econ. (450), Law & Politics (450), Sci. (100), Soc. Relations (400); 5 grad. schs./16 divs.—Arts (90/28), Econ. (60/5), Law (40/10), Sci. (21/11), Soc. Relations (20/5).

Rissho University (Rissho Daigaku). *Main*: 4-2-16 Osaki, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141. Founded 1904; private. *Enrollment*: 7,920/163 students. *Organization*: 8 faculties/18 depts.—Buddhism I (140), Buddhism II* (40), Bus. Admin. (300), Econ. I (300), Econ. II* (160), Law (300), Letters I (660), Letters II* (180); 1 grad. sch./7 divs.—Lit. (66/14).

Ritsumeikan University (Ritsumeikan Daigaku), 56-1 Kitamachi, Tojiin, Kita-ku, Kyoto-shi, Kyoto 603. Founded 1903; private. *Enrollment*: 19,104/201 students. *Organization*: 11 faculties/19 depts.—Bus. Admin. I (650), Bus. Admin. II* (200), Econ. I (650), Econ. II* (250), Law I (650), Law II* (200), Letters I (700), Letters II* (150), Sci. & Engr. I (530), Sci. & Engr. II * (100), Soc. Sci. (700); 6 grad. schs./19 divs.—Bus. Admin. (20/5), Econ. (60/10), Law (50/15), Letters (105/25), Sci. & Engr. (25/10), Sociol. (15/5).

Ryukoku University (Ryukoku Daigaku). *Main*: 67 Tsukamoto-cho, Fukakusa, Fushimi-ku, Kyoto-shi, Kyoto 612. Founded 1922; private. *Enrollment*: 8,366/285 students. *Organization*: 4 faculties/8 depts.—Bus. Admin. (500), Econ. (500), Law (500), Letters (650); 4 grad. schs./12 divs.—Bus. Admin. (10/3), Econ. (10/3), Law (10/5), Letters (82/24).

Ryutsu-Keizai University (Ryutsu Keizai Daigaku), 120 Hirahata, Ryugasaki-shi, Ibaraki-ken 301. Founded 1965; private. *Enrollment*: 2,330/7 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Econ. (600).

Saga Medical School (Saga Ika Daigaku), Nabeshima Sanbonsugi, Nabeshima-machi, Saga-shi, Saga-ken 840-01. Founded 1976; national. *Enrollment*: 625/22 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Med. (100); 1 grad. sch./3 divs.—Med. (-/30).

Saga University (Saga Daigaku), 1 Honjo-machi, Saga-shi, Saga-ken 840. Founded 1919; national. *Enrollment*: 4,525/151 students. *Organization*: 4 faculties/21 depts.& courses—Agric. (160), Econ. (270), Educ. (240), Sci. & Technology (440); 2 grad. schs./14 divs.—Agric. (38/-), Sci. & Tech. (54/-).

Sagami Institute of Technology (Sagami Kogyo Daigaku), 1-1-25 Tsujido Nishikaigan, Fujisawa-shi, Kanagawa-ken 251. Founded 1963; private. *Enrollment*: 2,343/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/3 depts.—Engr. (570).

Sagami Women's University (Sagami Joshi Daigaku), 2-1-1 Bunkyo, Sagamihara-shi Kanagawa-ken 228. Founded 1909; private; women only. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/3 depts.—Liberal Arts (300).

The Saitama Institute of Technology (Saitama Kogyo Daigaku), 1690 Fusaiji, Okabe-machi, Osato-gun, Saitama-ken 369-02. Founded 1976; private. *Enrollment*: 1,261/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/3 depts.—Engr. (280).

Saitama Medical College (Saitama Ika Daigaku). *Main*: Moroyama-machi, Iruma-gun, Saitama-ken 350-04. Founded 1972; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Med. (100); 1 grad. sch./3 divs.—Med. (-/50).

Saitama University (Saitama Daigaku), 255 Shimo Okubo, Urawa-shi, Saitama-ken 338. Founded 1921; national. *Enrollment*: 6,056/301 students. *Organization*: 4 faculties/ 20 depts. & courses—Econ. (220), Educ. (580), Engr. (360), Liberal Arts (140), Sci. (200); 4 grad. schs./16 divs.—Cultural Sci. (32/-), Engr. (64/-), Policy Sci. (25/-), Sci. (46/-).

Sakuyo College of Music (Sakuyo Ongaku Daigaku; prior to 1968, Sakuyo Gakuen Daigaku), 1334-1 Yaide, Tsuyama-shi, Okayama-ken 708. Founded 1951; private. *Enrollment*: 608/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Music (120).

Sanno College (Sangyo Noritsu Daigaku), 1573 Kami Kasuya, Isehara-shi, Kanagawa-ken 259-11. Founded 1950; private. *Enrollment*: 1,158/- students. *Organization*: 1 dept./2 majors—Mgmt. & Informatics (400).

Sapporo Gakuin University (Sapporo Gakuin Daigaku; prior to 1984, Sapporo College of Commerce [Sapporo Shoka Daigaku]), 11 Bunkyodai, Ebetsu-shi, Hokkaido 069. Founded 1946; private.

Enrollment: 4,430/- students. *Organization*: 4 faculties/6 depts.—Commerce I (525), Commerce II* (100), Humanities (150), Law (200).

Sapporo Medical College (Sapporo Ika Daigaku), Minami 1, Nishi 17-291, Chuo-ku, Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido 060. Founded 1945; public. *Enrollment*: 612/80 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Med. (100); 1 grad. sch./5 divs.—Med. (-/31).

Sapporo University (Sapporo Daigaku), 3-1, 3-7 Nishioka, Toyohira-ku, Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido 062. Founded 1967; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 3 faculties/4 depts.—Bus. Admin. (300), Econ. (300), Foreign Langs. (170).

Science University of Tokyo (Tokyo Rika Daigaku). *Main*: 1-3 Kagurazaka, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162. Founded 1881; private. *Enrollment*:16,223/972 students. *Organization*: 7 faculties/32 depts.—Industrial Sci. & Technology (240), Engr. I (450), Engr. II* (240), Pharm. Sci. (160), Sci. I (660), Sci. II* (480), Sci. & Technology (1,150); 4 grad. schs./19 divs.—Engr. (31/15), Pharm. Sci. (50/6), Sci. (110/10), Sci. & Technology (180/32)

Seijo University (Seijo Daigaku), 6-1-20 Seijo, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 157. Founded 1926; private. *Enrollment*: 3,535/122 students. *Organization*: 3 faculties/9 depts.—Arts & Lit. (300), Econ. (300), Law (200); 3 grad. schs./9 divs.—Arts & Lit. (60/30), Econ. (25/7), Law (10/-).

Seikei University (Seikei Daigaku), 3-3-1 Kitamachi, Kichijoji, Musashino-shi, Tokyo 180. Founded 1939; private. *Enrollment*: 6,245/95 students. *Organization*: 4 faculties/11 depts.—Econ. (400), Engr. (280), Humanities (390), Law (350); 5 grad. schs./11 divs.—Bus. (6/3), Econ. (6/3), Engr. (32/16), Humanities (24/-), Law & Political Sci. (12/6).

Seinan Gakuin University (Seinan Gakuin Daigaku). *Main*: 6-2-92 Nishijin, Sawara-ku, Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka-ken 814. Founded 1921; private. *Enrollment*: 6,982/54 students. *Organization*: 5 faculties/9 depts.—Commerce (300), Econ. (250), Law (350), Lit. (480), Theology (10); 4 grad. schs./5 divs.—Bus. Admin. (10/3), Econ. (7/-), Law (10/3), Lit. (15/6).

Seisen Women's University (Seisen Joshi Daigaku), 3-16-21 Higashi Gotanda, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141. Founded 1950; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 1,365/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/4 depts.—Letters (360).

Seiwa College (Seiwa Daigaku), 7-54 Okadayama, Nishinomiya-shi, Hyogo-ken 662. Founded 1950; private. *Enrollment*: 490/19 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Educ. (100); 1 grad. sch./1 div.—Educ. (6/-).

Sendai College (Sendai Daigaku), 2-2-18 Funaoka Minami, Shibata-machi, Shibata-gun, Miyagi-ken 989-16. Founded 1967; private. *Enrollment*: 916/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Physical Educ. (250).

Senshu University (Senshu Daigaku). *Main*: 3-8 Kanda Jimbo-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101. Founded 1903; private. *Enrollment*: 19,168/141 students. *Organization*: 8 schools/10 depts.—Bus. Admin. (770), Commerce I (850), Commerce II* (150), Econ. I (800), Econ. II* (150), Law I (800), Law II* (200), Lit. (550); 5 grad. schs./9 divs.—Bus. Admin. (20/3), Commerce (15/3), Econ. (30/3), Law (40/6), Lit. (15/7).

Senzoku Gakuen College (Senzoku Gakuen Daigaku), 290 Hisamoto, Takatsu-ku, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa-ken 213. Founded 1962; private. *Enrollment*: 1,286/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Music (150).

Setsunan University (Setsunan Daigaku). *Main*: 17-8 Ikedanaka-machi, Neyagawa-shi, Osaka 572. Founded 1975; private. *Enrollment*: 5,156/- students. *Organization*: 4 faculties/9 depts.—Bus. Admin. & Information Sci. (200), Engr. (530), Intl. Langs. & Cultures (200), Pharm. Sci. (180).

Shibaura Institute of Technology (Shibaura Kogyo Daigaku). *Main*: 3-9-14 Shibaura, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108. Founded 1944; private. *Enrollment*: 5,959/162 students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/13 depts.—Engr. I (680), Engr. II* (160); 1 grad. sch./5 divs.—Engr. (50/-).

Shiga University (Shiga Daigaku). *Main*: 1-1-1 Banba, Hikone-shi, Shiga-ken 522. Founded 1922; national. *Enrollment*: 3,074/11 students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/8 depts. & courses—Econ. (410), Educ. (260); 1 grad. sch./2 divs.—Econ. (40/-).

Shiga University of Medical Science (Shiga Ika Daigaku), Seta Tsukinowa-cho, Otsu-shi, Shiga-ken 520-21. Founded 1974; national. *Enrollment*: 625/66 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Med. (100), 1 grad. sch./5 divs.—Med. (-/30).

Shikoku Christian College (Shikoku Gakuin Daigaku), 3-2-1 Bunkyo-cho, Zentsuji-shi, Kagawa-ken 765. Founded 1950; private. *Enrollment*: 1,813/12 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/5 depts.—Lit. (400); 1 grad. sch./1 div.—Soc. Welfare (10/-).

Shikoku Women's University (Shikoku Joshi Daigaku), 123-1 Ebisuno, Furukawa, Ojin-cho, Tokushima-shi, Tokushima-ken 771-11. Founded 1961; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 1,781/- students. *Organization*: 2 colleges/5 depts. & course—Home Econ. (120), Lit. (90).

Shimane University (Shimane Daigaku), 1060 Nishikawatsu-cho, Matsue-shi, Shimane-ken 690. Founded 1920; national. *Enrollment*: 3,744/82 students. *Organization*: 4 faculties/19 depts. & courses—Agric. (195), Educ. (300), Law & Lit. (280), Sci. (205); 2 grad. schs./11 divs.—Agric. (50/-), Sci. (15/-).

Shimane Medical University (Shimane Ika Daigaku), 89-1 Enya-cho, Izumo-shi, Shimane-ken 693. Founded 1975; national. *Enrollment*: 612/80 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Med. (100); 1 grad. sch./3 divs.—Med. (-/30).

Shimonoseki City College (Shimonoseki Shiritsu Daigaku), 2-1-1 Daigaku-cho, Shimonoseki-shi, Yamaguchi-ken 751. Founded 1956; public. *Enrollment*: 1,336/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Econ. (300).

Shinshu University (Shinshu Daigaku). *Main*: 3-1-1 Asahi, Matsumoto-shi, Nagano-ken 390. Founded 1910; national. *Enrollment*: 7,320/672 students. *Organization*: 8 faculties/32 depts. & courses—Agric. (195), Arts (140), Econ. (220), Educ. (320), Engr. (460), Med. (80), Sci. (180), Textile Sci. & Technology (275); 6 grad. schs./32 divs.—Agric. (50/-), Arts (10/-), Engr. (78/-), Med. (-/54), Sci. (40/-), Textile Sci. & Technology (50/-).

Shinwa Women's College (Shinwa Joshi Daigaku), 7-13-1 Suzurandai, Kitamachi, Kita-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ken 651-11. Founded 1966; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 1,561/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/3 depts.—Lit. (300).

Shirayuri Women's College (Shirayuri Joshi Daigaku), 1-25 Midorigaoka, Chofu-shi, Tokyo 182. Founded 1946; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 1,650/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/4 depts.—Liberal Arts (400).

Shitennoji International Buddhist University (Shitennoji Kokusai Bukkyo Daigaku; prior to 1981, Shitennoji Joshi Daigaku), 1308 Hanyuno, Habikino-shi, Osaka 583. Founded 1957; private. *Enrollment*: 2,579/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/3 depts.—Lit. (400).

Shizuoka College of Pharmacy (Shizuoka Yakka Daigaku; will merge with Shizuoka Prefectural University in 1990), 2-2-1 Oshika, Shizuoka-shi, Shizuoka-ken 422. Founded 1931; public. *Enrollment*: 470/77 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Pharm. Sci. (120); 1 grad. sch./2 divs.—Pharm. Sci. (30/15).

Shizuoka Prefectural University (Shizuoka Kenritsu Daigaku; will incorporate Shizuoka College of Pharmacy and Shizuoka Women's University in 1990). *Main*: 395 Yata, Shizuoka-shi, Shizuoka-ken 422. Founded 1986; public. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 4 faculties/7 depts.—Food & Nutrition (50), Intl. Relations (180), Mgmt. & Information (100), Pharm. Sci. (120).

Shizuoka University (Shizuoka Daigaku). *Main*: 836 Ooya, Shizuoka-shi, Shizuoka-ken 422. Founded 1922; national. *Enrollment*: 7,005/430 students. *Organization*: 5 faculties/28 depts. & courses—Agriculture (165), Educ. (510), Engr. (501), Humanities & Social Sci. (432), Sci. (195); 5 grad. schs./33 divs.—Agriculture (50/-), Educ. (55/-), Electronic Sci. & Technology (-/21), Engr. (99/-), Sci. (48/-).

Shizuoka Women's University (Shizuoka Joshi Daigaku; will merge with Shizuoka Prefectural University in 1990), 409 Yata, Shizuoka-shi, Shizuoka-ken 422. Founded 1967; public; women only. *Enrollment*: 603/-students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/4 depts.—Food & Clothing Sci. (60), Lang. & Lit. (80).

Shoin Women's University (Shoin Joshigakuin Daigaku), 1-2-1 Shinoharaobanoyama-cho, Nada-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ken 657. Founded 1966; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 1,120/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Lit. (325).

Shokei College (Shokei Daigaku), 2155-7 Nirenoki, Shimizu-machi, Kumamoto-shi, Kumamoto-ken 860. Founded 1952; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 275/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Lit. (100).

Shotoku Academy, Gifu College of Education (Shotoku Gakuen Gifu Kyoiku Daigaku), 2078 Takakuwa, Yanaizu-cho, Hashima-gun, Gifu-ken 501-61. Founded 1972; private. *Enrollment*: 1,178/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 programs—Educ. (280).

Showa Academia Musicae (Showa Ongaku Daigaku), 808 Sekiguchi, Atsugi-shi, Kanagawa-ken 243. Founded 1942; private. *Enrollment*: 356/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/3 depts.—Music (120).

Showa College of Pharmaceutical Sciences (Showa Yakka Daigaku; prior to 1950, Showa Joshi Yakka Daigaku), 5-1-8 Tsurumaki, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 154. Founded 1930; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Pharm. Sci. (240); 1 grad. sch./1 dept.—Pharm. Sci. (10/-).

Showa University (Showa Daigaku; prior to 1964, Showa Medical College [Showa Ika Daigaku]). *Main*: 1-5-8 Hatanodai, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 142. Founded 1928; private. *Enrollment*: 2,267/288 students. *Organization*: 3 schs./4 depts.—Dentistry (120), Med. (120), Pharm. Sci. (180); 3 grad. schs./7 divs.—Dentistry (-/18), Med. (-/60), Pharm. Sci. (16/8).

Showa Women's University (Showa Joshi Daigaku), 1-7 Taishido, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 154. Founded 1946; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 2,015/33 students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/4 depts.—Domestic Sci. (200), Lit. (200); 2 grad. schs./4 divs.—Domestic Sci. (20/-), Lit. (20/-).

Shuchiin College (Shuchiin Daigaku), 545 Toji-cho, Hachijo-sagaru, Mibu-dori, Minami-ku, Kyoto-shi, Kyoto 601. Founded 1908; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Buddhism (40).

Shujitsu Joshi University (Shujitsu Joshi Daigaku), 1-6-1 Nishigawara, Okayama-shi, Okayama-ken 703. Founded 1953; private, women only. *Enrollment*: 534/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/3 depts.—Lit. (200).

Shukutoku College (Shukutoku Daigaku), 200 Daiganji-cho, Chiba-shi, Chiba-ken 280. Founded 1965; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Soc. Welfare (400).

Soai University (Soai Daigaku; prior to 1982, Soai Joshi Daigaku), 4-4-1 Nanko-naka, Suminoe-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka 559. Founded 1950; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 2 faculties/5 depts.—Humanities (100), Music (170).

Soka University (Soka Daigaku), 1-236 Tangi-cho, Hachioji-shi, Tokyo 192. Founded 1971; private. *Enrollment*: 4,997/103 students. *Organization*: 5 faculties/7 depts.—Bus. Admin. (200), Econ. (300), Educ. (130), Law (300), Letters (200); 3 grad. schs./5 divs.—Econ. (20/10), Law (20/10), Letters (25/10).

Sonoda Gakuen Women's College (Sonoda Gakuen Joshi Daigaku), 7-29-1 Minami Tsukaguchi-cho, Amagasaki-shi, Hyogo-ken 661. Founded 1963; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 860/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Lit. (200).

Sophia University (Jochi Daigaku). *Main*: 7-1 Kioi-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102. Founded 1913; private. *Enrollment*: 9,563/747 students. *Organization*: 7 faculties/31 depts.—Comparative Culture (170), Econ. (320), Foreign Studies (430), Humanities (620), Law (300), Sci. & Technology (350), Theol. (25); 7 grad. schs./25 divs.—Econ. (30/4), Foreign Studies (60/9), Humanities (110/35), Law (20/4), Philosophy (20/4), Sci. & Technology (92/36), Theol. (20/4).

St. Andrew's University (Momoyama Gakuin Daigaku), 237-1 Nishino, Sakai-shi, Osaka 588. Founded 1959; private. *Enrollment*: 5,744/- students. *Organization*: 3 faculties/3 depts.—Bus. Admin. (350), Econ. (400), Sociol. (350).

St. Luke's College of Nursing (Seiroka Kango Daigaku), 10-1 Akashi-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104. Founded 1913; private; women only. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Nurs. (60); 1 grad. sch./1 div.—Nurs. (15).

St. Marianna University School of Medicine (Sei Marianna Ika Daigaku; prior to 1973, Toyo Ika Daigaku), 2095 Sugao, Miyamae-ku, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa-ken 213. Founded 1971; private. *Enrollment*: 705/124 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Med. (100); 1 grad. sch./4 divs.—Med. (-/60).

St. Michael's University (Yashiro Gakuin Daigaku), 5-1-1 Manabigaoka, Tarumi-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ken 655. Founded 1968; private. *Enrollment*: 1,126/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Econ. (250).

Sugino Women's College (Sugino Joshi Daigaku; prior to 1965, Sugino Gakuen Joshi Daigaku), 4-6-19 Kami Osaki, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141. Founded 1950; private; women only. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Home Econ. (100).

Sugiyama Jogakuen University (Sugiyama Jogakuen Daigaku). *Main*: 17-3 Hoshigaoka Motomachi, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken 464. Founded 1929; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 2,164/9 students. *Organization*: 3 faculties/5 depts.—Home Econ. (300), Human Sci. (200), Lit. (200); 1 grad. sch./2 divs.—Home Econ. (12/-).

Surugadai University (Surugadai Daigaku), 698 Azu, Hanno-shi, Saitama-ken 357. Founded 1986; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Law (100).

Tachibana Women's University (Tachibana Joshi Daigaku), 34 Oyake Yamada-cho, Yamashina-ku, Kyoto-shi, Kyoto 607. Founded 1967; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 1,290/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/3 depts.—Letters (300).

Taisho University (Taisho Daigaku). *Main*: 3-20-1 Nishi Sugamo, Toshima-ku, Tokyo 170. Founded 1940; private. *Enrollment*: 2,388/189 students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/6 depts.—Buddhism (150), Letters (520); 1 grad. sch./4 divs.—Letters (50/16).

Takachiho University of Commerce (Takachiho Shoka Daigaku), 2-19-1 Omiya, Suginami-ku, Tokyo 168. Founded 1912; private. *Enrollment*: 2,538/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Commerce (420).

Takarazuka University of Art and Design (Takarazuka Zokei Bijutsu Daigaku), 2-1658 Nagaoyama Kirihata, Takarazuka-shi, Hyogo-ken 665. Founded 1986; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Formative Arts (100).

Takushoku University (Takushoku Daigaku; prior to 1950, Koryo Daigaku). *Main*: 3-4-14 Kobinata, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112. Founded 1904; private. *Enrollment*: 7,251/201 students. *Organization*: 4 faculties/11 depts.—Commerce (600), Foreign Langs. (200), Political Sci. & Econ. (680), Technology (320); 2 grad. schs./2 divs.—Commerce (30/5), Econ. (30/-).

Takasaki City University of Economics (Takasaki Keizai Daigaku), 1300 Kaminamie-machi, Takasaki-shi, Gunma-ken 370. Founded 1952; public. *Enrollment*: 2,159/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Econ. (400).

Tama Art University (Tama Bijutsu Daigaku). *Main*: 3-15-34 Kaminoge, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 158. Founded 1935; private. *Enrollment*: 2,481/171 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/5 depts.—Fine Arts & Design (500); 1 grad. sch./3 divs.—Fine Arts & Design (22/-).

Tamagawa University (Tamagawa Daigaku), 6-1-1 Tamagawa Gakuen, Machida-shi, Tokyo 194. Founded 1945; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 3 faculties/10 depts.—Agric. (160), Engr. (290), Letters (600); 2 grad. schs./5 divs.—Engr. (14/4), Letters (20/4).

The Technological University of Nagaoka (Nagaoka Gijutsukagaku Daigaku), 1603-1 Kami Tomioka-machi, Nagaoka-shi, Niigata-ken 940-21. Founded 1976; national. *Enrollment*: 790/525 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/6 depts.—Engr. (90); 1 grad. sch./8 depts.—Engr. (300/12).

Teikoku Women's University (Teikoku Joshi Daigaku), 6-173 Toda-cho, Moriguchi-shi, Osaka 570. Founded 1962; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 448/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/3 depts.—Home Econ. (120).

Teikyo University of Technology (Teikyo Gijutsu Kagaku Daigaku), 2289-23 Aza Ooyatsu, Uruido, Ichihara-shi, Chiba-ken 290-01. Founded 1986; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/3 depts.—Informatics (440).

Teikyo University (Teikyo Daigaku). *Main*: 2-11-1 Kaga, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo 173. Founded 1965; private. *Enrollment*: 10,197/195 students. *Organization*: 5 faculties/10 depts.—Econ. (650), Law (650), Lit. (850), Med. (120), Pharm. (160); 5 grad. schs./10 divs.—Econ. (15/3), Law (15/3), Lit. (20/10), Med. (-/70), Pharmacol. (24/6).

Tenri University (Tenri Daigaku), 1050 Somanouchi-cho, Tenri-shi, Nara-ken 632. Founded 1925; private. *Enrollment*: 2,669/- students. *Organization*: 3 faculties/11 depts.—Foreign Langs. (350), Letters (100), Physical Educ. (120).

Tezukayama Gakuin University (Tezukayama Gakuin Daigaku), 1823 Imakuma, Sayama-cho, Minami Kawachi-gun, Osaka 589. Founded 1966; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 1,534/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/3 depts.—Lit. (340).

Tezukayama University (Tezukayama Daigaku), 7-1-1 Tezukayama, Nara-shi, Nara-ken 631. Founded 1964; private. *Enrollment*: 1,086/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Liberal Arts (260).

Toho College of Music (Toho Ongaku Daigaku), 84 Imaizumi, Kawagoe-shi, Saitama-ken 356. Founded 1965; private. *Enrollment*: 533/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Music (100).

Toho Gakuen School of Music (Toho Gakuen Daigaku), 1-41-1 Wakaba-cho, Chofu-shi, Tokyo 182. Founded 1955; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Music (140)

Toho University (Toho Daigaku). *Main*: 5-21-16 Omori Nishi, Ota-ku, Tokyo 143. Founded 1925; private. *Enrollment*: 3,006/101 students. *Organization*: 3 schools/6 depts.—Med. (100), Pharm. Sci. (220), Physical Sci. (260); 3 grad. schs./9 divs.—Med. (-/23), Pharm. Sci. (18/5), Physical Sci. (18/6).

Tohoku College of Pharmacy (Tohoku Yakka Daigaku), 4-4-1 Komatsushima, Sendai-shi, Miyagi-ken 983. Founded 1939; private. *Enrollment*: 1,387/36 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/3 depts.—Pharm. Sci. (360); 1 grad. sch./1 div.—Pharm. Sci. (10/5).

Tohoku Dental University (Tohoku Shika Daigaku), 31-1 Misumi-do, Tomita-machi, Koriyama-shi, Fukushima-ken 963. Founded 1972; private. *Enrollment*: 720/19 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Dentistry (100); 1 grad. sch./1 div.—Dentistry (-/19).

Tohoku Fukushi University (Tohoku Fukushi Daigaku), 1-8-1 Kunimi, Sendai-shi, Miyagi-ken 980. Founded 1962; private. *Enrollment*: 3,976/11 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/4 depts.—Soc. Welf. (600); 1 grad. sch./1 div.—Soc. Welf. (10/-)

Tohoku Gakuin University (Tohoku Gakuin Daigaku). *Main*: 1-3-1 Tsuchitoi, Sendai-shi, Miyagi-ken 980. Founded 1946; private. *Enrollment*: 12,886/39 students. *Organization*: 6 faculties/12 depts.—Econ. I (700), Econ. II* (300), Engr. (440), Law (300), Letters I (510), Letters II* (50); 4 grad. schs./6 divs.—Econ. (5/2), Engr. (15/6), Law (10/2), Letters (10/3).

Tohoku Institute of Technology (Tohoku Kogyo Daigaku), 35-1 Yagiyama Kasumicho, Sendai-shi, Miyagi-ken 982. Founded 1964; private. *Enrollment*: 3,344/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/5 depts.—Engr. (700).

Tohoku Living Culture College (Tohoku Seikatsu Bunka Daigaku; prior to 1987, Mishima Gakuen Joshi Daigaku), 1-18 Nijinooka Izumi-shi, Miyagi-ken 980. Founded 1951; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 216/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Domestic Sci. (100).

Tohoku University (Tohoku Daigaku). *Main*: 2-1-1 Katahira, Sendai-shi, Miyagi-ken 980. Founded 1886; national. *Enrollment*: 10,075/2,085 students. *Organization*: 10 faculties/46 depts.—Agric. (180), Arts & Letters (180), Dentistry (60), Econ. (250), Educ. (80), Engr. (915), Law (240), Med. (120), Pharmacy (80), Sci. (314); 10 grad. schs./63 divs.—Agric. (60/32), Arts & Letters (60/30), Dentistry (-/34), Econ. (42/21), Educ. (26/13), Engr. (329/192), Law (50/23), Med. (-/92), Pharmacy (26/13), Sci. (155/84).

Tohoku Women's University (Tohoku Joshi Daigaku), 1-2-1 Toyohara, Hirosaki-shi, Aomori-ken 036. Founded 1946; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 443/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Home Econ. (120).

Tokai University (Tokai Daigaku). *Main*: 2-28 Tomigaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 151. Founded 1946; private. *Enrollment*: 30,225/526 students. *Organization*: 10 schools/47 depts.—Engr. I (2,840), Engr. II* (160), Humanities & Culture (320), Law (300) Letters (850), Marine Sci. & Technology (760), Med. (110), Physical Educ. (280), Political Sci. & Econ. (450), Sci. (320); 9 grad. schs./32 divs.—Arts (8/-), Econ. (10/5), Engr. (88/44), Letters (36/18), Marine Sci. & Technology (24/12), Med. (-/35), Physical Educ. (10/-), Political Sci. (10/5), Sci. (24/12).

Tokai Women's University (Tokai Joshi Daigaku), 5 Kirino-cho, Naka, Kakamigahara-shi, Gifu-ken 504. Founded 1961; private; women only. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Liberal Arts (200).

Tokiwa University (Tokiwa Daigaku), 1-430-1 Miwa, Mito-shi, Ibaraki-ken 310. Founded 1983, private. *Enrollment*: 891/- students. *Organization*: 1 faulty/2 depts.—Human Sci. (200).

Tokoha Gakuen University (Tokoha Gakuen Daigaku), 1000 Sena, Shizuoka-shi, Shizuoka-ken 420. Founded 1960; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 2 faculties/3 depts.—Educ. (100), Foreign Langs. (120).

Tokushima Bunri University (Tokushima Bunri Daigaku; prior to 1972, Tokushima Joshi Daigaku). *Main*: 1-8 Terashima Hon-cho, Tokushima-shi, Tokushima-ken 770. Founded 1961; private. *Enrollment*: 1,991/30 students. *Organization*: 4 faculties/7 depts.—Domestic Sci. (100), Lit. (140), Music (50), Pharm. Sci. (200); 1 grad. sch./1 div.—Pharm. Sci. (12/4).

Tokuyama University (Tokuyama Daigaku), 843-4-2 Kume Kurigasako, Tokuyama-shi, Yamaguchi-ken 745. Founded 1971; private. *Enrollment*: 2,228/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Econ. (450).

Tokyo College of Pharmacy (Tokyo Yakka Daigaku), 1432-1 Horinouchi, Hachioji-shi, Tokyo 192-03. Founded 1880; private. *Enrollment*: 2,000/145 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/3 depts.—Pharm. (420); 1 grad. sch./2 divs.—Pharm. Sci. (70/8).

Tokyo Denki University (Tokyo Denki Daigaku). *Main*: 2-2 Kanda Nishiki-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101. Founded 1939; private. *Enrollment*: 8,901/144 students. *Organization*: 3 faculties/17 depts.—Engr. I (720), Engr. II* (360), Sci. & Engr. (560); 2 grad. schs./6 divs.—Engr. (9/4), Sci. & Engr. (48/13).

Tokyo Dental College (Tokyo Shika Daigaku), 1-2-2 Manazuna, Chiba-shi, Chiba-ken 260. Founded 1907; private. *Enrollment*: 1,030/138 students. *Organization*: 1 school/1 dept.—Dentistry (160); 1 grad. sch./2 divs.—Dental Sci. (-/48).

Tokyo Engineering University (Tokyo Koka Daigaku), 1404-1 Katakura-cho, Hachioji-shi, Tokyo 192. Founded 1985; private. *Enrollment*: 358/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/3 depts.—Engr. (360).

Tokyo Gakugei University (Tokyo Gakugei Daigaku), 4-1-1 Nukui Kita-machi, Koganei-shi, Tokyo 184. Founded 1943; national. *Enrollment*: 5,018/419 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/12 courses—Educ. (1,215); 1 grad. sch./12 divs.—Educ. (207/-).

Tokyo Institute of Polytechnics (Tokyo Kogei Daigaku; prior to 1977, Tokyo College of Photography [Tokyo Shashin Daigaku]), 1583 Iiyama, Atsugi-shi, Kanagawa-ken 243-02. Founded 1950; private. *Enrollment*: 2,072/17 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/5 depts.—Engr. (500); 1 grad. sch./2 divs.—Engr. (12/-).

Tokyo Institute of Technology (Tokyo Kogyo Daigaku). *Main*: 2-12-1 Ookayama, Meguro-ku, Tokyo 152. Founded 1881; national. *Enrollment*: 3,578/1,999 students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/24 depts.—Engr. (840), Sci. (225); 2 grad. schs./32 divs.—Sci. & Engr. (394/136), Interdiscip. Sci. & Engr. (282/114).

Tokyo International University (Tokyo Kokusai Daigaku; prior to 1986, Kokusai Shoka Daigaku), 1-13-1 Matoba Kita, Kawagoe-shi, Saitama-ken 350. Founded 1965; private. *Enrollment*: 4,613/30 students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/3 depts.—Bus. & Commerce (850), Intl. Studies & Human Relations (300); 3 grad. schs./3 divs.—Bus. & Commerce (20/-), Intl. Relations (20/-), Sociol.

(10/-).

Tokyo Kasei Gakuin University (Tokyo Kasei Gakuin Daigaku). *Main*: 22 Sanbancho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101. Founded 1963; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 864/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Home Econ. (270).

Tokyo Kasei University (Tokyo Kasei Daigaku). *Main*: 1-18-1 Kaga, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo 173. Founded 1922; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 2,153/- students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/5 depts.—Home Econ. (520), Letters (150).

Tokyo Keizai University (Tokyo Keizai Daigaku). *Main*: 1-6 Minami-cho, Kokubunji-shi, Tokyo 185. Founded 1900; private. *Enrollment*: 6,909/25 students. *Organization*: 4 faculties/4 depts.—Bus. Admin. I (500), Bus. Admin. II* (250) Econ. I (550), Econ. II* (250); 2 grad. schs./2 divs.—Bus. Admin. (10/3), Econ. (10/5).

Tokyo Medical College (Tokyo Ika Daigaku), 6-1-1 Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160. Founded 1918; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Med. (120); 1 grad. sch./5 divs.—Med. (-/68).

Tokyo Medical and Dental University (Tokyo Ika Shika Daigaku). *Main*: 1-5-45 Yushima, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113. Founded 1928; national. *Enrollment*: 993/238 students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/2 depts.—Dentistry (80), Med. (80); 2 grad. schs./7 divs.—Dentistry (-/47), Med. (-/64).

Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Technology (Tokyo Toritsu Kagaku Gijutsu Daigaku), 6-6 Asahigaoka, Hino-shi, Tokyo 191. Founded 1985; public. *Enrollment*: 720/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/4 depts.—Engr. (180).

Tokyo Metropolitan University (Tokyo Toritsu Daigaku). *Main*: 1-1-1 Yagumo, Meguro-ku, Tokyo 152. Founded 1929; public. *Enrollment*: 3,791/655 students. *Organization*: 10 faculties/30 depts.—Econ. I (110), Econ. II* (20), Law I (100), Law II* (30), Sci. I (111), Sci. II* (39), Soc. Sci. & Humanites I (86), Soc. Sci. & Humanities II* (27), Technology I (200), Technology II* (50); 4 grad. schs./24 divs.—Humanities (45/23), Sci. (48/24), Soc. Sci. (30/15), Technology (58/14).

Tokyo Music College (Tokyo Ongaku Daigaku; prior to 1969, Toyo Ongaku Daigaku), 3-4-5 Minami Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo 186. Founded 1954; private. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Music (250).

Tokyo National University of Fine Arts and Music (Tokyo Geijutsu Daigaku), 12-8 Ueno Koen, Taito-ku, Tokyo 110. Founded 1887; national. *Enrollment*: 1,891/562 students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/12 depts.—Fine Arts (230), Music (247); 2 grad. schs./14 divs.—Fine Arts (108/15), Music (99/15).

Tokyo Union Theological Seminary (Tokyo Shingaku Daigaku), 3-10-30 Osawa, Mitaka-shi, Tokyo 181. Founded 1943; private. *Enrollment*: 81/82 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Theol. (35); 1 grad. sch./2 divs.—Theol. (30/10).

Tokyo University of Agriculture (Tokyo Nogyo Daigaku), 1-1-1 Sakuragaoka, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 156. Founded 1925; private. *Enrollment*: 6,909/83 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/10 depts.—Agric. (1,280); 1 grad. sch./6 divs.—Agric. (54/15).

Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology (Tokyo Noko Daigaku). *Main*: 3-8-1 Harumi-cho, Fuchu-shi, Tokyo 183. Founded 1914; national. *Enrollment*: 3,656/575 students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/21 depts.—Agric. (345), Technology (555); 3 grad. schs./23 divs.—Agric. (117/-), Technology (108/-), United Graduate School (-/18).

Tokyo University of Art and Design (Tokyo Zokei Daigaku), 3-2702 Moto Hachioji, Hachioji-shi, Tokyo 193. Founded 1966; private. *Enrollment*: 1,340/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Art (300).

Tokyo University of Fisheries (Tokyo Suisan Daigaku), 4-5-7 Konan, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108. Founded 1888; national. *Enrollment*: 1,167/80 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/8 depts. & course—Fisheries (317); 1 grad. sch./6 divs.—Fisheries (68/8).

Tokyo University of Foreign Studies (Tokyo Gaikokugo Daigaku), 4-51-21 Nishigahara, Kita-ku, Tokyo 114. Founded 1899; national. *Enrollment*: 2,715/127 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/16 depts.—Foreign Studies (709); 2 grad. schs./8 depts.—Area Studies (48/-), Foreign Studies (66/-).

Tokyo University of Mercantile Marine (Tokyo Shosen Daigaku; prior to 1957, Shosen Daigaku), 2-1-6 Etchujima, Koto-ku, Tokyo 135. Founded 1882; national. *Enrollment*: 669/16. *Organization*: 1 faculty/4 depts.—Mercantile Marine Sci. (170); 1 grad. sch./4 divs.—Mercantile Marine Sci. (30/-).

Tokyo Woman's Christian University (Tokyo Joshi Daigaku), 2-6-1 Zunpukuji, Suginami-ku, Tokyo 167. Founded 1918; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 2,556/23 students. *Organization*: 1 college/7 depts.—Arts & Sci. (650); 2 grad. schs./4 depts.—Humanities (18/-), Sci. (6/-).

Tokyo Women's College of Physical Education (Tokyo Joshi Taiiku Daigaku), 620 Tanikawakami, Aoyagi, Kunitachi-shi, Tokyo 186. Founded 1962; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 1,125/-

students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Physical Educ. (250).

Tokyo Women's Medical College (Tokyo Joshi Ika Daigaku), 8-1 Kawada-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162. Founded 1900; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 673/36 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Med. (100); 1 grad. sch./5 divs.—Med. (-/31).

Towa University (Towa Daigaku; prior to July 4, 1967, Toa Kyoritsu Daigaku), 1-1-1 Chikushigaoka, Minami-ku, Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka-ken 815. Founded 1967; private. *Enrollment*: 1,080/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/4 depts.—Engr. (160).

Toyama Medical and Pharmaceutical University (Toyama Ikayakuka Daigaku), 2630 Sugitani, Toyama-shi, Toyama-ken 930-01. Founded 1975; national. *Enrollment*: 1,053/163 students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/2 depts.—Med. (100), Pharm. Sci. (105); 2 grad. schs./5 depts.—Med. (-/30), Pharm. Sci. (33/14).

Toyama University (Toyama Daigaku), 3190 Gofuku, Toyama-shi, Toyama-ken 930. Founded 1920; national. *Enrollment*: 5,347/162 students. *Organization*: 5 faculties/21 depts. & courses—Econ. (370), Educ. (240), Engr. (326), Humanities (190), Sci. (200); 3 grad. schs./14 divs.—Engr. (62/-),Humanities (10/-), Sci. (42/-).

Toyohashi University of Technology (Toyohashi Gijutsukagaku Daigaku), 1-1 Hibarigaoka, Tenpaku-cho, Toyohashi-shi, Aichi-ken 440. Founded 1976; national. *Enrollment*: 844/510 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/6 depts.—Engr. (90); 1 grad. sch./8 divs.—Engr. (300/18).

Toyota Technological Institute (Toyota Kogyo Daigaku), 2-12 Hisakata, Tenpaku-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken 468. Founded 1981; private. *Enrollment*: 222/46 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Engr. (80); 1 grad. sch./1 div.—Engr. (24/-).

Toyo University (Toyo Daigaku), 5-28-20 Hakusan, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112. Founded 1903; private. *Enrollment*: 18,314/209 students. *Organization*: 11 faculties/27 depts.—Bus. Admin. I (500), Bus. Admin. II* (200), Econ. I (500), Econ. II* (200), Engr. (780), Law I (500), Law II* (200), Lit. I (520), Lit. II* (190), Sociol. I (400), Sociol. II* (130); 6 grad. schs./17 divs.—Bus. Admin. (10/-), Econ. (10/3), Engr. (40/20), Law (20/5), Lit. (34/12), Sociol. (20/6)

Tsuda College (Tsuda Juku Daigaku), 2-1-1 Tsuda-machi, Kodaira-shi, Tokyo 187. Founded 1904; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 2,463/81 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/3 depts.—Liberal Arts (580); 3 grad. schs./3 divs.—Intl. Studies (10/3), Literary Studies (10/3), Math (5/3).

Tsuru University (Tsuru Bunka Daigaku), 3-8-1 Tahara, Tsuru-shi, Yamanashi-ken 402. Founded 1955; public. *Enrollment*: 2,375/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/3 depts.—Letters (460).

Tsurumi University (Tsurumi Daigaku; prior to 1973, Tsurumi Joshi Daigaku), 2-1-3 Tsurumi, Tsurumi-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa-ken 230. Founded 1953; private. *Enrollment*: 2,389/45 students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/3 depts.—Dental Med. (160), Lit. (300).

Ueno Gakuen College (Ueno Gakuen Daigaku), 4-24-12 Higashi Ueno, Taito-ku, Tokyo 110. Founded 1952; private; women only. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/3 depts.—Music (90).

The University of East Asia (Toa Daigaku), 2-1 Gakuen-cho, Ichinomiya, Shimonoseki-shi, Yamaguchi-ken 751. Founded 1974; private. *Enrollment*: 801/- students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/4 depts.—Bus. Mgmt. (200), Engr. (120).

The University of Electro-Communications (Denki Tsushin Daigaku), 1-5-1 Chofugaoka, Chofu-shi, Tokyo 182. Founded 1942; national. *Enrollment*: 2,824/300 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/11 depts.—Electro-Communications (740); 1 grad. sch./11 divs.—Electro-Communications (104/-).

University of Hannan (Hannan Daigaku), 5-4-33 Amami Higashi, Matsubara-shi, Osaka 580. Founded 1965; private. *Enrollment*: 3,427 students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/3 depts.—Commercial Sci. (550), Econ. (400).

University of Library and Information Science (Toshokan Joho Daigaku), 1-12 Kasuga, Yatabe-machi, Tsukuba-gun, Ibaraki-ken 305. Founded 1979; national. *Enrollment*: 557/36 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Library & Information Sci. (150); 1 grad. sch./1 div.—Library & Information Sci. (16/-).

University of Occupational and Environmental Health, Japan (Sangyo Ika Daigaku), 1-1 Iseigaoka, Yahata Nishi-ku, Kitakyushu-shi, Fukuoka-ken 807. Founded 1977; private. *Enrollment*: 612/37 students. *Organization*: 1 school/1 dept.—Med. (100); 1 grad. sch./4 divs.—Med. Sci. (-/40).

The University of Okinawa (Okinawa Daigaku), 747 Kokuba, Naha-shi, Okinawa-ken 702. Founded 1961; private. *Enrollment*: 1,852/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/2 depts.—Law & Econ. (200).

University of Osaka Prefecture (Osaka Furitsu Daigaku; prior to 1955, Naniwa Daigaku). *Main*: 4-804 Mozu Umemachi, Sakai-shi, Osaka 591. Founded 1939; public. *Enrollment*: 4,258/551 students. *Organization*: 5 faculties/18 depts.—Agric. (165), Econ. (250), Engr. (435), Integrated Arts & Sci. (70), Soc. Welfare (50); 4 grad. schs./18 depts.—Agric. (92/35), Econ. (36/13), Engr. (132/66),

Integrated Arts & Sci. (15/-).

University of the Ryukyus (Ryukyu Daigaku). *Main*: 1 Senbaru, Nishihara-cho, Okinawa-ken 903-01. Founded 1950; national. *Enrollment*: 5,304/134 students. *Organization*: 6 faculties/25 depts. & courses—Agric. (150), Educ. (220), Engr. (290), Law & Letters (365), Med. (165), Sci. (185); 6 grad. schs./14 divs.—Agric. (40/-), Engr. (15/-), Health Sci. (10/-), Law (10/-), Med. (-/30), Sci. (21/-).

University of the Sacred Heart (Seishin Joshi Daigaku), 4-3-1 Hiroo, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150. Founded 1915; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 1,936/45 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/5 depts.—Liberal Arts (410); 1 grad. sch./3 divs.—Literary Studies (20/-).

The University of Tokushima (Tokushima Daigaku). *Main*: 2-24 Shinkura-cho, Tokushima-shi, Tokushima-ken 770. Founded 1922; national. *Enrollment*: 4,288/342 students. *Organization*: 5 faculties & school/15 depts.—Dentistry (60), Engr. (445), Integrated Arts & Sci. (250), Med. (150), Pharm. Sci. (80); 5 grad. schs./18 divs.—Dentistry (-/18), Engr. (74/-), Med. (-/56), Nutrition (14/7), Pharm. Sci. (26/6).

The University of Tokyo (Tokyo Daigaku). *Main*: 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113. Founded 1877; national. *Enrollment*: 14,379/5,265 students. *Organization*: 10 faculties & college/61 depts. & courses—Agric. (290), Arts & Sci. (130), Econ. (360), Educ. (85), Engr. (984), Law (605), Letters (330), Med. (140), Pharm. Sci. (70), Sci. (260); 11 grad. schs./98 divs.—Agric. (165/80), Econ. (-/53), Educ. (33/16), Engr. (441/255), Humanities (139/82), Intl. & Interdiscip. Studies (41/16). Law & Politics (111/60), Med. Sci. (18/136), Pharm. Sci. (42/20), Sci. (290/192), Sociol. (23/15).

University of Tottori (Tottori Daigaku). *Main*: 4-101 Koyama-cho Minami, Tottori-shi, Tottori-ken (680). Founded 1920; national. *Enrollment*: 4,081/423 students. *Organization*: 4 faculties/19 depts. & courses—Agric. (260), Educ. (180), Engr. (420), Med. (100); 3 grad. schs./19 divs.—Agric. (95/-), Engr. (56/-), Med. (-/58).

University of Tsukuba (Tsukuba Daigaku), 1-1-1 Tennodai, Sakuramura, Niihari-gun, Ibaraki-ken 305. Founded 1973; national. *Enrollment*: 7,458/2,312 students. *Organization*: 3 clusters of colleges & schools/12 colleges & 3 depts.—First Cluster (460), Second Cluster (530), Third Cluster (520), Art & Design (100), Health & Physical Educ. (240), Med. (100); 26 grad. schs./51 divs.—Agric. Sci. (-/20), Area Studies (40/-), Art & Design (30/-), Art & Design (-/7), Biological Sci. (-/10), Chem. (-/10), Educ. (-/14), Educ. (125/-), Engr. (-/32), Environmental Sci. (90/-), Geoscience (-/10), Health & Physical Educ. (60/-), History & Anthropology (-/10), Lit. & Linguistics (-/26), Mgmt. Sci. & Public Policy Studies (50/-), Mathematics (-/12), Med. Sci. (20/-), Med. Sci. (-/30), Philosophy (-/6), Physical Educ. (-/10), Physics (-/18), Psychology (-/8), Scientific Technology (120/-), Soc. Sci. (-/9), Socio-Econ. Planning (-/13), Special Educ. (-/8).

University of Wakayama (Wakayama Daigaku). *Main*: 930 Sakaedani, Wakayama-shi, Wakayama-ken 640. Founded 1908; national. *Enrollment*: 2,494/4 students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/8 depts. & courses—Econ. (340), Educ. (270); 1 grad. sch./2 divs.—Econ. (36/-).

Utsunomiya University (Utsunomiya Daigaku). *Main*: 350 Mine-machi, Utsunomiya-shi, Tochigi-ken 321. Founded 1922; national. *Enrollment*: 4,010/207 students. *Organization*: 3 faculties/18 depts. & courses—Agric. (273), Educ. (310), Engr. (415); 3 grad. schs./17 divs.—Agric. (70/-), Educ. (29/-), Engr. (64/-).

Wakayama Medical College (Wakayama Kenritsu Ika Daigaku). *Main*: 9 Kyuban-cho, Wakayama-shi, Wakayama-ken 640. Founded 1948; public. *Enrollment*: 362/29 students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Med. (60); 1 grad. schs./5 divs.—Med. (-/31).

Wako University (Wako Daigaku), 2160 Kanai-cho, Machida-shi, Tokyo 194-01. Founded 1966; private. *Enrollment*: 3,784/- students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/4 depts.—Econ. (300), Humanities (300).

Waseda University (Waseda Daigaku). *Main*: 1-6-1 Nishi Waseda, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160. Founded 1882; private. *Enrollment*: 40,532/2,832 students. *Organization*: 9 schools/27 depts.—Commerce (1,200), Educ. (1,020), Human Sci. (500), Law (1,200), Lit. I (1,110), Lit. II* (510), Political Sci. & Econ. (1,100), Sci. & Engr. (1,740), Soc. Sci. II* (600); 6 grad. schs./27 divs.—Commerce (80/40), Econ. (80/40), Law (80/40), Lit. (300/150), Political Sci. (40/20), Sci. & Engr. (780/208).

Wayo Women's University (Wayo Joshi Daigaku), 2-3-1 Konodai, Ichikawa-shi, Chiba-ken 272. Founded 1928; private; women only. *Enrollment*: NA. *Organization*: 1 faculty/4 depts.—Lit. & Home Econ. (220).

Women's College of Fine Arts (Joshi Bijutsu Daigaku), 1-49-8 Wada, Suginami-ku, Tokyo 166. Founded 1900; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 1,212/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/3 depts.—Fine Arts (200).

Yahata University (Yahata Daigaku), 5-9-1 Edamitsu, Yahata Higashi-ku, Kitakyushu-shi, Fukuoka-ken 805. Founded 1947; private. *Enrollment*: 2,728/- students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/4 depts.—Law

& Econ. I (400), Law & Econ. II* (240).

Yamagata University (Yamagata Daigaku). *Main*: 1-4-12 Kojirakawa-machi, Yamagata-shi, Yamagata-ken 990. Founded 1910; national. *Enrollment*: 7,147/302 students. *Organization*: 6 faculties/31 depts. & courses—Agric. (165), Educ. (320), Engr. (560), Lit. & Soc. Sci. (265), Med. (120), Sci. (181); 4 grad. schs./19 divs.—Agric. (48/-), Engr. (90/-), Med. (-/30), Sci. (40/-).

Yamaguchi University (Yamaguchi Daigaku). *Main*: 1677-1 Yoshida, Yamaguchi-shi, Yamaguchi-ken 753. Founded 1905; national. *Enrollment*: 8,213/438 students. *Organization*: 7 faculties/29 depts. & courses—Agric. (122), Econ. (375), Educ. (310), Engr. (401), Humanities (190), Med. (120), Sci. (196); 6 grad. schs./25 divs.—Agric. (54/-), Econ. (16/-), Engr. (68/-), Humanities (8/-), Med. (-/56), Sci. (40/-).

Yamaguchi Women's University (Yamaguchi Joshi Daigaku), 3-2-1 Sakurabatake, Yamaguchi-shi, Yamaguchi-ken 753. Founded 1941; public, women only. *Enrollment*: 675/- students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/4 depts.—Home Sci. (80), Lit. (80).

Yamanashi Gakuin University (Yamanashi Gakuin Daigaku), 2-4-5 Sakaori, Kofu-shi, Yamanashi-ken 400. Founded 1951; private. *Enrollment*: 2,667/- students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/3 depts.—Commercial Sci. (250), Law (240).

Yamanashi Medical College (Yamanashi Ika Daigaku), 1110 Tamaho-machi, Shimokawa Higashi, Nakakoma-gun, Yamanashi-ken 409-38. Founded 1978; national. *Enrollment*: 608/NA students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/1 dept.—Med. (100); 1 grad. sch./1 div.—Med. (-/30).

Yamanashi University (Yamanashi Daigaku), 4-4-37 Takeda, Kofu-shi, Yamanashi-ken 400. Founded 1924; national. *Enrollment*: 3,204/180 students. *Organization*: 2 faculties/13 depts. & courses—Educ. (230), Engr. (550); 1 grad. sch./9 divs.—Engr. (102/-)

Yasuda Women's University (Yasuda Joshi Daigaku), 6-13-1 Yasuhigashi, Asaminami-ku, Hiroshima-shi, Hiroshima-ken 731-01. Founded 1955; private; women only. *Enrollment*: 1,450/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/3 depts.—Letters (320).

Yokohama City University (Yokohama Shiritsu Daigaku). *Main*: 22-2 Seto, Kanazawa-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa-ken 236. Founded 1928; public. *Enrollment*: 2,960/72 students. *Organization*: 3 faculties/5 depts.—Econ. & Bus. Admin. (350), Liberal Arts & Sci. (300), Med. (60); 3 grad. schs./7 divs.—Bus. Admin. (10/-), Econ. (10/-), Med. (-/29).

Yokohama College of Commerce (Yokohama Shoka Daigaku). *Main*: 4-11-1 Higashi Terao, Tsurumi-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa-ken 230. Founded 1966; public. *Enrollment*: 2,489/- students. *Organization*: 1 faculty/3 depts.—Commerce (300).

Yokohama National University (Yokohama Kokuritsu Daigaku), 156 Tokiwadai, Hodogaya-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa-ken 240. Founded 1920; national. *Enrollment*: 7,412/613 students. *Organization*: 6 faculties/16 depts. & courses—Bus. Admin. I (260), Bus. Admin. II* (100), Econ. (260), Educ. (530), Engr. I (665), Engr. II* (60); 4 grad. schs./19 divs.—Bus. Admin. (26/-), Econ. (22/-), Educ. (85/-), Engr. (126/26).

Appendix D. Private Junior College Correspondence Programs (*Shiritsu Tanki Daigaku Tsushin Kyoiku*)

Ten junior college correspondence programs, approved by the Ministry of Education as of May 1, 1988 (Mombusho Koto Kyoiku Kyoku Senmon Kyoikuka, *Zenkoku Tanki Daigaku Koto Senmon Gakko Ichiran*, July 28, 1988) are described below. All of these programs are offered by private institutions. The descriptions include the following information: 1) institution name in Japanese; 2) institution name in English (see Appendix B); 3) address of the correspondence division; 4) establishment date of the correspondence division; 5) names of departments and 1988 admission quotas of new enrollees. *Department names have been translated by the author* (see Appendix B).

Fuji Tanki Daigaku (Fuji Junior College). 1-7-7 Ochiai, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 161. Founded 1968. *Department:* Econ. (1,000).

Kawasaki Iryo Tanki Daigaku (Kawasaki Medical Service Junior College). 316 Matsushima, Karashiki-shi, Okayama-ken 701-01. *Department:* Med. Secretary (150).

Kinki Daigaku Tanki Daigaku (Kinki University Junior College). 3-4-1 Kowakae, Higashi Osaka-shi, Osaka 577. Founded 1957. *Department:* Commerce & Econ. (2,000).

Kinki Daigaku Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Kinki University Women's Junior College). 1-5-30 Higashi Komoda, Iizuka-shi, Fukuoka-ken 820. Founded 1979. *Department:* Nursery School Educ. (400).

Kinki Daigaku Toyooka Joshi Tanki Daigaku (Kinki University Toyooka Women's Junior College). 160 Aza Kami Obuka Tobera, Toyooka-shi, Osaka 668. *Departments:* Home Econ. (600), Nursery School Educ. (600).

Musashino Bijutsu Tanki Daigaku (Musashino Junior College of Fine Arts). 3-3-7 Higashi-cho, Kichijoji, Musashino-shi, Tokyo 180. Founded 1959. *Departments:* Design (500), Fine Arts (300).

Naniwa Tanki Daigaku (Naniwa Junior College). 2-14-19 Yada, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka 546. Founded 1955. *Departments:* Advertising (500), Design & Fine Arts (500), Nursery School Educ. (500).

Piieru Gakuen Joshi Tanki Daigaku (PL Gakuen Women's Junior College). 2680 Oaza Kishi, Tondabayashi-shi, Osaka 584. Founded 1977. *Department:* Elem. School Educ. (500). (New students not recruited since 1985.)

Sangyo Noritsu Tanki Daigaku (Sangyo Noritsu Junior College). 6-39-15 Todoroki, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 158. Founded 1964. *Department:* Efficiency (1,500).

Shotoku Gakuen Tanki Daigaku (Shotoku Gakuen Junior College). 550 Aza Mukaiyama Iwatsuki, Matsudo-shi, Chiba-ken 271. Founded 1972. *Department:* Nursery School Educ. (500).

Appendix E. Private University Correspondence Programs (*Shiritsu Daigaku Tsushin Kyoiku*)

The programs listed below include all university correspondence programs approved by the Ministry of Education as of May 1, 1987 (Mombusho Koto Kyoikukyoku Daigakuka, *Zenkoku Daigaku Ichiran*, July 31, 1987). All of these programs are offered only by private universities at the undergraduate level only and leading to bachelor's degrees.

The entries provide the following information: 1) institution name in English as provided by the institution and published in *Japanese Colleges and Universities 1987, A Guide to Institutions of Higher Education in Japan;* 2) institution name in Japanese; 3) address of the correspondence division; 4) establishment date of the correspondence division; 5) faculties and departments/majors or courses; 6) names of faculties and 1987 admission quotas of new enrollees.

Bukkyo University (Bukkyo Daigaku). 96 Kitahananobo-cho, Murasakino, Kita-ku, Kyoto-shi, Kyoto 603. Founded 1953. *Organization:* 2 faculties/7 depts.—Letters (2,400), Sociology (1,500).

Chuo University (Chuo Daigaku). 742-1 Higashi Nakano, Hachioji-shi, Tokyo 192-03. Founded 1950. *Organization:* 1 faculty/1 dept.—Law (3,000).

Hosei University (Hosei Daigaku). 2-33 Ichigaya Tamachi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162. Founded 1950. *Organization:* 3 faculties/6 depts.—Econ. (3,000), Law (3,000), Letters (3,000).

Japan Women's University (Nihon Joshi Daigaku). 1-18-14 Mejirodai, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112. Founded 1950. *Organization:* 1 faculty/3 depts.—Home Econ. (3,000).

Keio University (Keio Gijuku Daigaku). 2-15-45 Mita, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108. Founded 1950. *Organization:* 3 faculties/5 majors—Econ. (4,000), Law (2,000), Letters (3,000).

Kinki University (Kinki Daigaku). 3-4-1 Kowakae, Higashi Osaka-shi, Osaka 577. Founded 1960. *Organization:* 1 faculty/1 dept.—Law (2,000).

Meisei University (Meisei Daigaku). 2-1-1 Hodokubo, Hino-shi, Tokyo 191. Founded 1967. *Organization:* 1 college/1 dept.—Humanities (2,000).

Nihon University (Nihon Daigaku). 2-7-10 Nishi Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101. Founded 1950. *Organization:* 4 colleges/7 depts. & courses—Commerce (1,500), Econ. (1,500), Humanities & Sci. (3,000), Law (3,000).

Osaka Gakuin University (Osaka Gakuin Daigaku). 2-36-1 Kishibe Minami, Suita-shi, Osaka 564. Founded 1970. *Organization:* 1 faculty/1 dept.—Commerce (1,500).

Soka University (Soka Daigaku). 1-236 Tangi-cho, Hachioji-shi, Tokyo 192. Founded 1976. *Organization:* 3 faculties/4 depts.—Econ. (2,000), Educ. (1,000), Law (2,000).

Tamagawa University (Tamagawa Daigaku). 6-1-1 Tamagawa Gakuen, Machida-shi, Tokyo 194. Founded 1950. *Organization:* 1 faculty/1 dept.—Letters (1,500).

Toyo University (Toyo Daigaku). 5-28-20 Hakusan, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112. Founded 1950. *Organization:* 2 faculties/2 depts.—Law (1,000), Lit. (1,000).

Appendix F. Sample Academic Credentials

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1a. Upper Secondary School Transcript

KEIO GIJUKU
KEIO SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL
Hiyoshi, Kohoku-ku,
Yokohama-shi,
Kanagawa-ken, Japan

TRANSCRIPT OF SCHOOL RECORDS

Name _____ Sex: Male

Date of Birth: May 27, 1968

Admitted: April 198x Completed: March 1987

Subject \ Year	1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year			
Japanese	Japanese I	B	Japanese II	B	Modern Japanese	A	Selective (A)	
			Chinese Classics	B			Japanese	
Sociology	Geography	A	World History	A	Modern Sociology	B	Sociology	
					Japanese History	B	Differential & Integral Calculus	B
Mathematics	Mathematics I	C	Basic analysis	B	Probability & Statistics		English	
			Algebra and Geometry	C	Differential & Integral Calculus			
Science	Biology	B	Physics	B	Physics		Selective (B)	
	Earth Science	B	Chemistry	B	Chemistry		Japanese	A
							Sociology	A
Health and Physical Education	Health	B					Mathematics II	
	Physical Education	B	Physical Education	B	Physical Education	B	Probability & Statistics	
Art	Music I	C	Music II	B	Music III	B	Physics	
	Fine Arts I		Fine Arts II		Fine Arts III		Earth Science	
Foreign Languages	English I (A)	A	English II (A)	B	English II	A	Fine Arts	
	English I (B)	B	English II (B)	A	German		German	
					French		French	
					Chinese		Chinese	
						B	English	A

Passing Grade: A, B, C. Failure: D.

Principal's Signature: Taku Isada
Taku Isada

Date: October 1, 1988 Prepared by: H. Hirayasu

1b. Upper Secondary School Diploma

KEIO GIJUKU HIGH SCHOOL

CERTIFICATE

Name _____ Sex: male

Date of Birth: September 29, 1965

This is to certify that the above-mentioned completed at Keio Gijuku Senior High School in March 198x.

Principal's Signature: Taku Isada
Taku Isada

Date: October 1, 1988 Prepared by: H. Hirayasu

2a. University Entrance Qualification Examination, Certificate of Success

THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION,
SCIENCE AND CULTURE, JAPAN

No. _____

CERTIFICATE OF SUCCESS IN AN EXAMINATION

NAME OF PERSON: _____
(Given name) (Family name)

DATE OF BIRTH: _____

PERMANENT ADDRESS: _____

This is to certify that the above-named passed the qualification examination given in accordance with the Regulation concerning the University Entrance Qualification Examination in

OFFICIAL SEAL OF
THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION,
SCIENCE AND CULTURE, JAPAN

Signature:

Official Title:
Director, Upper Secondary School Division,
Elementary and Secondary Education Bureau,
Ministry of Education, Science and Culture,
Japanese Government

Date of Signature:

2b. University Entrance Qualification Examination, Certificate of Record

THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION,
SCIENCE AND CULTURE, JAPAN

No. _____

SAMPLE

CERTIFICATE OF RECORD

NAME OF PERSON: _____
(Given name) (Family name)

DATE OF BIRTH: Sep. 23. 1963

PERMANENT ADDRESS: Okinawa Prefecture

We hereby certify that the above-mentioned has passed the qualification examination given in accordance with the Regulation concerning the University Entrance Qualification Examination with the following results.

Subject	Grade	Subject	Grade	Subject	Grade
Elementary Japanese	A	General Mathematics	A	Physical Education	C
Society I+2	A	Mathematics I	C	Health	A
Society I+3	A	Mathematics I+2	A	English	A
Society II	A	Mathematics I+3	B	General Home Economics	A
Science and Technology	A	Mathematics II	A	General Agriculture	A
Politics and Economics	A	Basic Science	A	General Electricity	A
Japanese History	A	Physics	A	General Machinery	A
World History	A	Chemistry	C	Drafting and Surveying	A
Geography I	A	Biology	A	General Fishery	A
Geography II	A	Earth Science	B		

A: 80 to 100 B: 60 to 79 C: 40 to 59

Note: (1) The subject with asterisk * in the row which the above-mentioned had already studied in the upper secondary school or college has to be given credits in the row which is not included in the subjects of examination.

(2) The subject with ** in the row which the above-mentioned had already studied in the upper secondary school or college has to be given credits in the row which is not included in the subjects of examination.

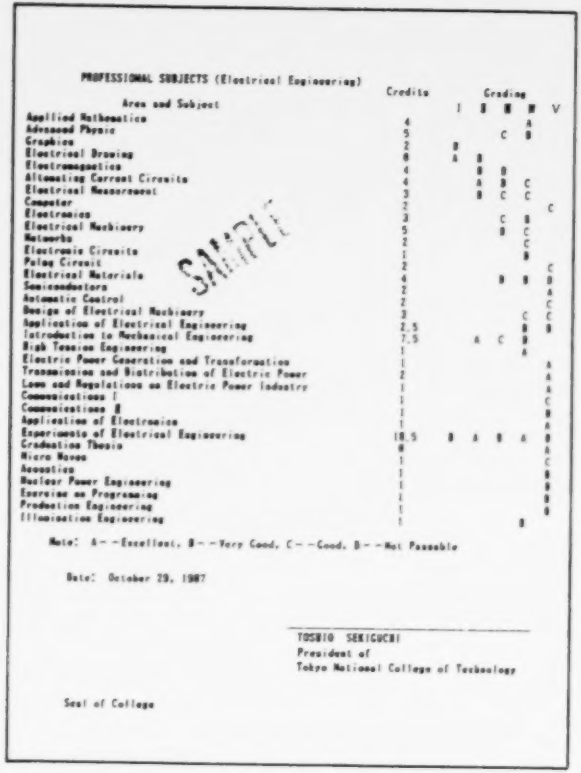
OFFICIAL SEAL OF
THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION,
SCIENCE AND CULTURE, JAPAN

Signature: W. Kanishi

Official Title:
Director, Upper Secondary School Division,
Elementary and Secondary Education Bureau,
Ministry of Education, Science and Culture,
Japanese Government

Date of Signature: Sep. 17. 1986

3a. Technical College Transcript



PROFESSIONAL SUBJECTS (Electrical Engineering)

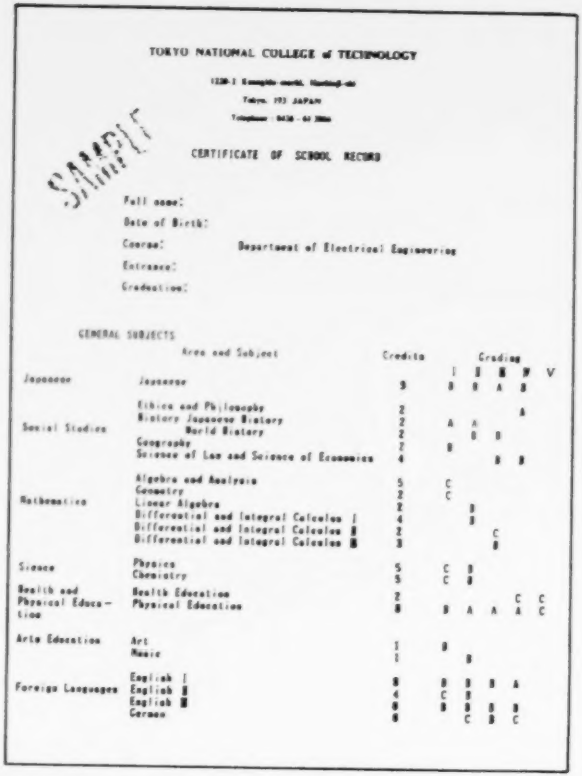
Area and Subject	Credits	Grading I	II	III	IV	V
Applied Mathematics	4				A	
Advanced Physics	5			C	B	
Graphics	2	B				
Electrical Drawing	6	A	B			
Electromagnetics	4		B	B		
Alternating Current Circuits	4		A	B	C	
Electrical Measurement	3		B	C	C	
Computer	2					C
Electronics	3			C	B	
Electrical Machinery	5			B	C	
Networks	2				C	
Electronic Circuits	1				B	
Pulse Circuit	2					C
Electrical Materials	4			B	B	B
Semiconductors	2					A
Automatic Control	2					C
Design of Electrical Machinery	3				C	C
Application of Electrical Engineering	2.5				B	B
Introduction to Mechanical Engineering	7.5		A	C	B	
High Tension Engineering	1				A	
Electric Power Generation and Transformation	1					A
Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power	2					A
Laws and Regulations on Electric Power Industry	1					A
Communications I	1					C
Communications II	1					B
Applications of Electronics	1					A
Experiments of Electrical Engineering	18.5	B	A	B	A	B
Graduation Thesis	8					A
Micro Waves	1					C
Acoustics	1					B
Nuclear Power Engineering	1					B
Exercise on Programming	1					B
Production Engineering	1					B
Illumination Engineering	1				B	

Note: A--Excellent, B--Very Good, C--Good, D--Not Passable

Date: October 29, 1987

TOSHIO SEKIGUCHI
President of
Tokyo National College of Technology

Seal of College



TOKYO NATIONAL COLLEGE of TECHNOLOGY

1220-2 Kamiyoke-machi, Hachioji-shi
Tokyo, 193 JAPAN
Telephone 0426-61-2000

SAMPLE

CERTIFICATE OF SCHOOL RECORD

Full name:

Date of Birth:

Course: Department of Electrical Engineering

Entrance:

Graduation:

GENERAL SUBJECTS

Area and Subject		Credits	Grading I	II	III	IV	V
Japanese	Japanese	9	B	B	A	B	
Social Studies	Ethics and Philosophy	2				A	
	History Japanese History	2	A	A			
	World History	2		B	B		
	Geography	2	B				
	Science of Law and Science of Economics	4			B	B	
Mathematics	Algebra and Analysis	5	C				
	Geometry	2	C				
	Linear Algebra	2		B			
	Differential and Integral Calculus I	4		B			
	Differential and Integral Calculus II	2			C		
	Differential and Integral Calculus III	3			B		
Science	Physics	5	C	B			
	Chemistry	5	C	B			
Health and Physical Education	Health Education	2				C	C
	Physical Education	8	B	A	A	A	C
Arts Education	Art	1	B				
	Music	1		B			
Foreign Languages	English I	8	B	B	B	A	
	English II	4	C	B	B		
	English III	6	B		B	B	
	German	6		C	B	C	

3b. Technical College Certificate of Completion

TOKYO NATIONAL COLLEGE of TECHNOLOGY

[illegible]

CERTIFICATE

Name in Full:
Date of Enrolment:
Place of Birth:
Date of Birth:

This is to certify that Mr. completed the third year in the Department of Electrical Engineering of Tokyo National College of Technology on March 31, 1979.

Date: August , 1987

TOSHIO SEKIGUCHI
President of
Tokyo National College of Technology

3c. Technical College Diploma

TOKYO NATIONAL COLLEGE of TECHNOLOGY

[illegible]

Translated:

DIPLOMA

Name in Full:
Date of Enrolment:
Place of Birth:
Date of Birth:

This is to certify that Mr. has completed the necessary requirements in the Department of Electrical Engineering of Tokyo National College of Technology on March 19, 1974.

Date: October 7, 1987

TOSHIO SEKIGUCHI
President of
Tokyo National College of Technology

HANSAN JUNIOR COLLEGE
19 Hayato-cho, Showa-ku, Nagoya 466 Japan

SAMPLE

OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF ACADEMIC RECORD

Name: _____ Date of Birth: _____

Admitted: April 3, 1985 Graduated: March 19, 1987

Department: English Language Period Attended: from Apr. 1985 to Mar. 1987

Course Title	Cr	Gr
General Education		
Philosophy (Fundamentals)	2	A
Comparative Religion	2	
Japanese Literature	2	
Drawing and Painting	2	
Music--Fundamentals and Appreciation	2	A
Economics	2	B
Sociology	2	
Fundamentals of Law	2	
National Constitution of Japan	2	
Selected Western History	2	C
Japanese History	2	
Psychology--Personal Development	2	B
Cultural Anthropology	2	
Society and Culture (Interdisciplinary)	2	B
General Biology	2	C
History of Scientific Thought	2	
Mental Hygiene	2	
Human Environment	2	
Korean I	2	
Korean II	2	
French I	2	
French II	2	
Spanish I	2	A
Spanish II	2	
Physical Education I	1	B
Physical Education II	1	
Health Education	1	B
Teacher Training		
Principles of Education	2	
Adolescent Psychology	2	
Psychology of Education	2	
Moral Education	2	
Teaching Practice	2	
Teaching Method of the English Language	2	
Others		
Bookkeeping	4	
Secretary Training	1	
Typewriting	1	
German(Conversation)	2	
French(")	2	
Spanish(")	2	

Course Title	Cr	Gr
Major Courses		
Introduction to Christianity I	2	C
Introduction to Christianity II	2	A
Reading Course in English IA(1)	1	A
Reading Course in English IA(2)	1	B
Reading Course in English IA(3)	2	B
Reading Course in English IIA(1)	2	A
Reading Course in English IIA(2)	2	B
Oral English I	3	B
Oral English IIA	3	A
English Composition IA(1)	1	B
English Composition IA(2)	1	B
English Composition IIA	2	C
English Grammar	4	A+
English Phonetics A	2	A
English Linguistics A	2	A
Advanced Japanese Writing Skills	2	B
Seminar Course in English	2	A
Reading Course in English IB(1)	1	C
Reading Course in English IB(2)	1	B
Reading Course in English IB(3)	1	B
Reading Course in English IB(4)	1	B
Reading Course in English IIB(1)	2	
Reading Course in English IIB(2)	2	
English Composition IIB	2	
Oral English IIB	2	A
Oral English IIC	2	
Oral Interpretation in English	2	
English Phonetics B	2	B
History of English Literature	4	
History of American Literature	4	B
History of Western Thought	4	
American Civilization - History, Society & Culture	4	A
British Civilization - History, Society & Culture	4	
Bible Studies	4	
English Linguistics B	2	
Business English	2	
Study of the Nature & Characteristics of the Japanese Language	4	C
Media English	2	

1. Grading System: A:100-90 A:89-80 B:79-70 C:69-60, C being the lowest passing mark.
2. One credit is calculated in one of the following ways:
   (1) 45 minutes x 15 weeks for Lecture Courses
   (2) 90 minutes x 15 weeks for Reading,Composition,Seminar Courses
   (3)135 minutes x 15 weeks for Practice or Lab Courses
3. Courses listed with marks in column "Grade" were taken by the student. All other courses were not taken.
4. The minimum number of credits required for graduation is 70.

Date: September 30, 1988

Jinichiro Nakamori
Jinichiro NAKAMORI
Academic Dean
Hansan Junior College

4a. Junior College Transcript

NANZAN JUNIOR COLLEGE

CERTIFICATE OF GRADUATION

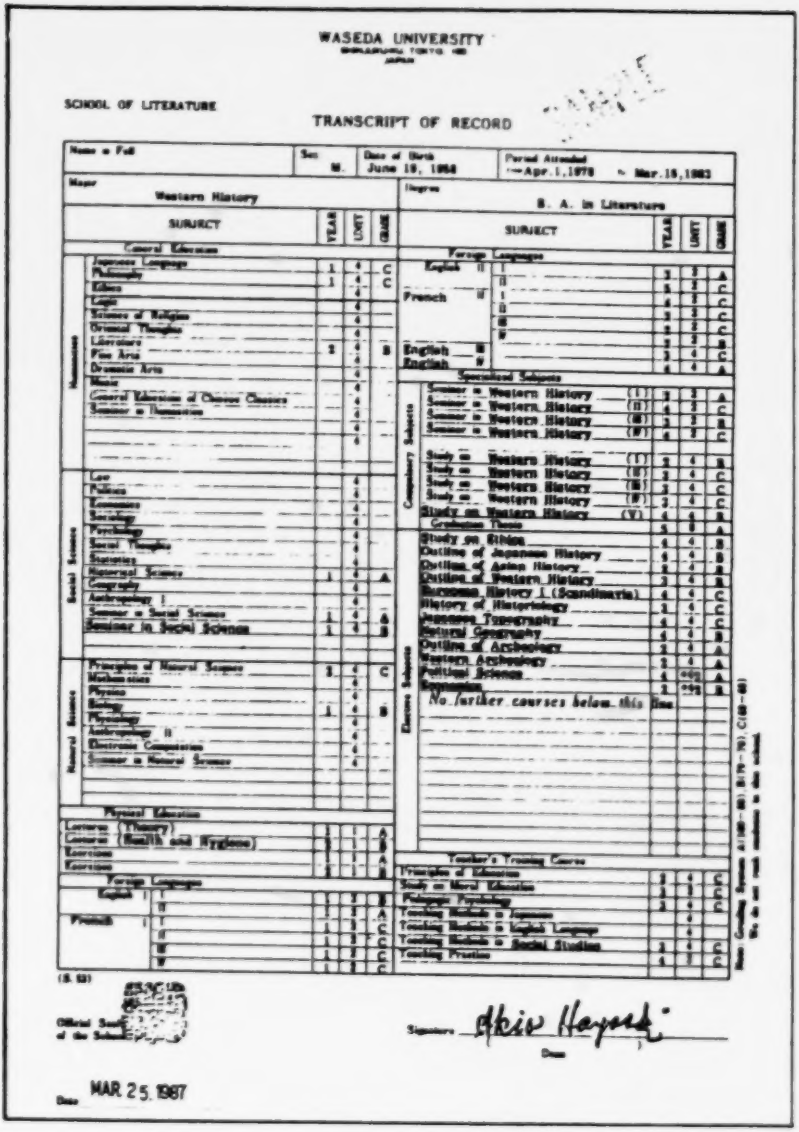
This is to certify that has successfully completed all the courses required by the Department of English Language at Nanzan Junior College and graduated from this Institution on March 19, 1987 as attested by the undersigned.

Date : September 30, 1988

SAMPLE

Jinshiro NAIANORI
Academic Dean
Nanzan Junior College

4b. Junior College Certificate of Completion



WASEDA UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF LITERATURE

TRANSCRIPT OF RECORD

Name in Full	Sex	Date of Birth	Period Attended	
	M.	June 19, 1964	Apr. 1, 1978	Mar. 15, 1983

Major: Western History

Degree: B. A. in Literature

SUBJECT	YEAR	UNIT	GRADE
General Education			
Japanese Language	1	4	C
Philosophy	1	4	C
Ethics		4	
Logic		4	
Science of Religion		4	
Oriental Thought		4	
Literature	1	4	B
Fine Arts		4	
Dramatic Arts		4	
Music		4	
General Education of Diverse Classes		4	
Seminar in Humanities		4	
Law		4	
Politics		4	
Economics		4	
Sociology		4	
Psychology		4	
Social Thought		4	
Statistics		4	
Historical Science	1	4	A
Geography		4	
Anthropology I		4	
Seminar in Social Science	1	4	A
Seminar in Social Science	1	4	B
Principles of Natural Science	1	4	C
Mathematics		4	
Physics		4	
Biology	1	4	B
Physiology		4	
Anthropology II		4	
Electronic Computation		4	
Seminar in Natural Science		4	
Physical Education			
Lectures (Theory)	1	1	A
Lectures (Health and Hygiene)	1	1	B
Exercises	1	1	A
Exercises	1	1	B
Foreign Languages			
English I	I	2	B
	II	2	A
French I	I	2	C
	II	2	C
	III	2	C
	IV	2	C

SUBJECT	YEAR	UNIT	GRADE
Foreign Languages			
English II	I	2	A
	II	2	C
French II	I	2	C
	II	2	C
	III	2	C
	IV	2	C
English III	III	2	B
English IV	IV	2	C
Specialized Subjects			
Compulsory Subjects: Seminar in Western History (I)	3	2	A
Seminar in Western History (II)	4	2	C
Seminar in Western History (III)	3	2	B
Seminar in Western History (IV)	4	2	C
Study on Western History (I)	3	4	B
Study on Western History (II)	3	4	C
Study on Western History (III)	3	4	C
Study on Western History (IV)	3	4	C
Study on Western History (V)	4	4	B
Graduation Thesis	5	8	A
Elective Subjects: Study on Ethics	4	4	B
Outline of Japanese History	4	4	B
Outline of Asian History	3	4	B
Outline of Western History	3	4	B
Europeans History I (Scandinavia)	4	4	C
History of Historiography	3	4	C
Japanese Typography	4	4	C
Natural Geography	4	4	B
Outline of Archeology	3	4	A
Western Archeology	3	4	A
Political Science	4	4	A
Expression	3	4	B
No further courses below this line			
Teacher's Training Course			
Principles of Education	4	4	
Study on Moral Education	3	3	
Pedagogic Psychology	3	4	
Teaching Methods in Japanese		4	
Teaching Methods in English Language		4	
Teaching Methods in Social Studies	3	4	
Teaching Practice	4	3	

(S. 53)

Official Seal of the School

Signature: Akio Hayashi

Date: MAR 25 1987

5a. University (Undergraduate) Transcript

5c. Graduate School (Master's) Transcript

WASEDA UNIVERSITY

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF LITERATURE

TRANSCRIPT OF RECORD

Name in Full: (Sex: M.) Date of Birth: June 19, 1958

Period Attended: From April 1, 1980 To March 15, 1983

Major: History (Archaeology)

Degree: M. A. in Literature

Note: Grading System: A (100-80), B (79-70), C (69-60)

SUBJECT	ACADEMIC YEAR	UNIT	GRADE
Archaeology: Seminar	1981	-	Satisfactory
Archaeology (3)	1981	4	B
Archaeology (Survey)	1981	4	A
Archaeology (3): Seminar	1981	4	A
Comparative Literature	1981	4	A
Archaeology: Seminar	1981	-	Satisfactory
Archaeology (3)	1981	4	A
Archaeology (3): Seminar	1981	4	A
Archaeology (4): Seminar	1981	4	A
Creative Art (Exercises)	1981	4	A
Archaeology: Seminar	1981	-	Satisfactory
Master's Thesis	1981	-	Passed

Official Seal

Signature: N. Endo

Dean, Graduate School of Literature

Date: MAR. 25. 1987

5b. Bachelor's Degree

WASEDA UNIVERSITY
SHINJUKU-KU, TOKYO 160
JAPAN

CERTIFICATE

Name in Full: (Sex: M.)

Date of Birth: June 19, 1958

This is to certify that the person named above was graduated from Waseda University, with the following record.

School: Literature

Major: Western History

Date of Admission: April 1, 1978

Date of Graduation: March 15, 1983

Degree: B. A. in Literature

Signature: Akio Hayashi

Official Seal of the School

Dean, School of Literature

Date: MAR. 25. 1987

5e. Graduate School (Doctoral) Transcript

WASEDA UNIVERSITY

TOKYO, JAPAN

CERTIFICATE

SAMPLE

Name: (Sex: M.)

Date of Birth: June 19, 1958

This is to certify that the person named above is a student who has been studying at Waseda University, with the following record.

Graduate School: Literature (Doctoral Program)

Major: History (Archaeology)

Date of Admission: April 1, 1988

Official Seal

Signature

Dean, Graduate School of Literature

Date: March 30, 1987

039280

5d. Master's Degree

WASEDA UNIVERSITY

TOKYO, JAPAN

CERTIFICATE

Name: (Sex: M.)

Date of Birth: June 19, 1958

This is to certify that the person named above completed the Master's Program at Waseda University, with the following record.

Graduate School: Literature

Major: History (Archaeology)

Date of Admission: April 1, 1985

Date of Completion: March 19, 1988

Degree: M. A. in Literature

Official Seal

Signature

Dean, Graduate School of Literature

Date: March 30, 1987

039286

WASEDA UNIVERSITY

TOKYO, JAPAN

SAMPLE

CERTIFICATE

Name: (Sex: M.)

Date of Birth: April 17, 1957

This is to certify that the person named above is a student who has been studying at Waseda University with the following record.

Graduate School: Economics (Doctoral Program)

Major: Applied Economics

Date of Admission: April 1, 1984

Official Seal

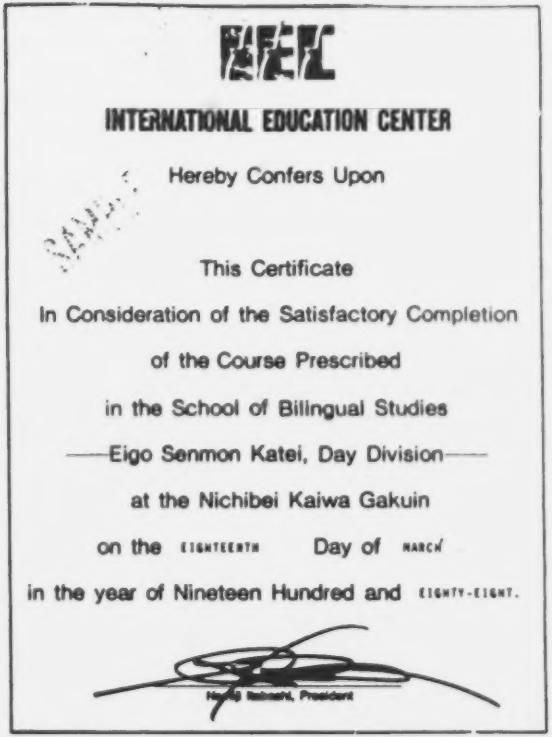
Signature Kumiharu Date

Dean, Graduate School of Economics

Date: March 17, 1988

035284

5f. Certificate of Doctoral Candidacy



FAFEC

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION CENTER

Hereby Confers Upon

SAMPLE

This Certificate

In Consideration of the Satisfactory Completion

of the Course Prescribed

in the School of Bilingual Studies

——Eigo Senmon Katei, Day Division——

at the Nichibei Kaiwa Gakuin

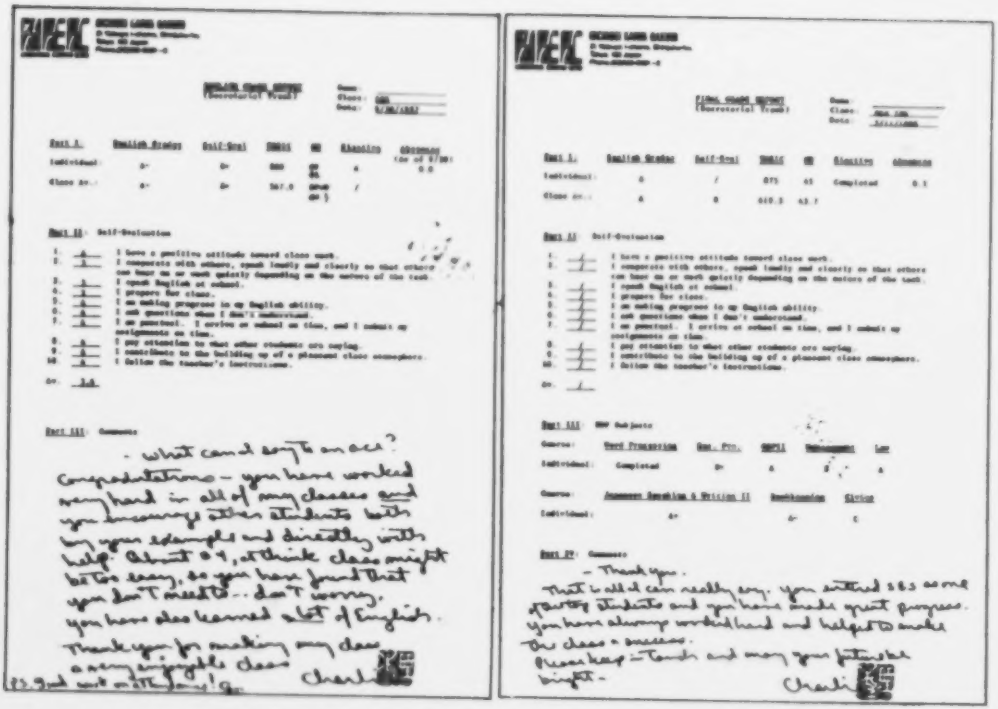
on the EIGHTEENTH Day of MARCH

in the year of Nineteen Hundred and EIGHTY-EIGHT.

Hiroshi Ishiwata, President

6a. Special Training School Advanced Course Certificate of Completion

6b. Special Training School Transcript



- what could we do on oct?
Congratulations - you have worked very hard in all of my classes and you encourage other students both by your example and directly with help. About 9-4, I think class might be too easy, so you have found that you don't need to - don't worry. you have also learned alot of English.
Thank you for making my class a very enjoyable class
Good luck with all of your [illegible]

- Thank you.
That is all I can really say. You attend 98% of the time, participate and you have made quite progress. You have always worked hard and helped to make the class a success.
Please keep in touch and may your future be bright -

Appendix G. Government Agencies and Educational Organizations

Association for the Advancement of Japan Private Universities (Nihon Shiritsu Daigaku Kyogikai)
c/o Showa Women's University
1-7, Taishido
Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 154

Association of International Education, Japan (Nihon Kokusai Kyoiku Kyokai)
4-5-29 Komaba
Meguro-ku, Tokyo 153

Association of National Colleges of Technology (Kokuritsu Koto Senmon Gakko Kyokai)
1-1 Toranomon
Minato-ku, Tokyo 105

Association of Private Junior Colleges in Japan (Nihon Shiritsu Tanki Daigaku Kyokai)
Shigaku Kaikan
4-2-25 Kudan Kita
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102

Association of Private Universities in Japan (Nihon Shiritsu Daigaku Kyokai)
Shigaku Kaikan
4-2-25 Kudan Kita
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102

Association of Public Universities in Japan (Koritsu Daigaku Kyokai)
Kokuritsu Kaikan
3-2-3 Kasumigaseki
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100

Embassy of the United States of America (Amerika Taishikan)
1-10-5 Akasaka
Minato-ku, Tokyo 107

International House of Japan (Kokusai Bunka Kaikan)
5-11-16 Roppongi
Minato-ku, Tokyo 106

Japan Association of Private Colleges and Universities (Nihon Shiritsu Daigaku Renmei)
Shigaku Kaikan, 4-2-25 Kudan Kita
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102

Japan Association for Foreign Student Affairs (Gaikokujin Ryugakusei Mondai Kenkyu Kai)
c/o Waseda University
International Center, 1-6-1 Nishi Waseda
Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160

Japan Foundation (Kokusai Koryu Kikin)
Kioicho Park Building
3-6, Kioi-cho
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102

Japan-United States Educational Commission (Nichibei Kyoiku Iinkai)
Sanno Grand Building, 207
2-14-2 Nagata-cho
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100

Ministry of Education, Science and Culture (Mombusho)
3-2-2 Kasumigaseki
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Gaimusho)
2-2-1 Kasumigaseki
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100

The National University Association (Kokuritsu Daigaku Kyokai)
c/o University Tokyo
7-3-1 Hongo
Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113

USA-Japan Committee for Promoting Trade Expansion (Nichibei Boeki Kakudai Sokushin Iinkai)
Kokusai Akasaka Building,
2-4-5 Akasaka
Minato-ku, Tokyo 107

Appendix H. International Schools

Information on the following schools was taken from *Living in Japan* (Tokyo: American Chamber of Commerce, 1987, pp. 68-84) and includes the address, inclusive grades, type of school (e.g., boys/girls/coed), and the accrediting body. Abbreviations used for the accrediting body are: WASC = Western Association of Schools and Colleges, MoE = Ministry of Education.

American School in Japan. 1-1-1 Nomizu, Chofu-shi, Tokyo 182. *Grades*: K-12 & Postgraduate. Coed. *Accreditation*: WASC.

American School in Japan. 2-15-5 Aobadai, Meguro-ku, Tokyo 153. *Grades*: 3 years-K (Nursery-Kindergarten). Coed. *Accreditation*: NA.

Aoba International School. 2-10-34 Aobadai, Meguro-ku, Tokyo 153. *Grades*: 1-1/2 to 6 years (Pre-First Grade). Coed. *Accreditation*: NA.

Canadian Academy. 2-3-1 Magaminedai, Nada-ku, Kobe 657. *Grades*: Pre-Elementary-12. Coed. *Accreditation*: WASC.

Christ the King International School. P.O. Box 14, Ginowan-shi, Okinawa-ken 901-22. *Grades*: K-12. Coed. *Accreditation*: MoE

Christian Academy in Japan. 1-2-14 Shinkawa-cho, Higashi Kurume-shi, Tokyo 203. *Grades*: K-12. Coed. *Accreditation*: WASC.

Fukuoka International School. 4-1-28 Maidashi, Higashi-ku, Fukuoka-shi 812. *Grades*: 1-9 & high school by correspondence with American school in Chicago, Illinois. Coed. *Accreditation*: WASC.

Hiroshima International School. 3-49-1 Kuratake, Asakita-ku, Hiroshima-shi 739-17. *Grades*: K-9. Coed. *Accreditation*: WASC.

Hokkaido International School. 5-35, 3-jo, 2-chome Fukuzumi, Toyohira-ku Sapporo 062. *Grades*: 1-9. Coed. *Accreditation*: NA.

International School of the Sacred Heart. 4-3-1 Hiroo, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150. *Grades*: K-12. Boys (K only), Girls (K-12). *Accreditation*: WASC.

Japan International School. 5-20 Kamiyama-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150. *Grades*: 1-9. Coed. *Accreditation*: NA.

Kyoto International School. 11-1, Ushinomiya-cho, Yoshida, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606. *Grades*: K-12. Coed. *Accreditation*: Member, Japan Council of Overseas Schools.

Marist Brothers International School. 1-2-1 Chimori-cho, Suma-ku, Kobe 654. Grades: Pre-K-12. Coed. Accreditation: WASC.

Nagoya International School. 2686 Minamihara, Nakashidami, Moriyama-ku, Nagoya-shi 463. *Grades*: Nursery-12. Coed. *Accreditation*: WASC.

Nishimachi International School. 2-14-7 Moto Azabu, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106. *Grades*: K-9. Coed. *Accreditation*: Jun Gakko Hojin (school foundation).

Okinawa Christian School. P.O. Box 42, Urasoe-shi, Okinawa-shi 901-21. *Grades*: 3 years-12. Coed. *Accreditation*: WASC.

St. Joseph International School. 85 Yamate-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama-shi 231. *Grades*: Pre-K-12. Coed. *Accreditation*: WASC.

St. Mary's International School. 1-6-19 Seta, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 158. Grades: Readiness program for 5-year-olds to 12. Boys. Accreditation: WASC/International Baccalaureate Organization with International Baccalaureate courses offered through the diploma level.

St. Maur International School. 83 Yamate-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama-shi 231. *Grades*: K-12. Coed. *Accreditation*: WASC/Kanagawa Prefecture Education Authority/Assoc. Montessori Internationale.

St. Michael's International School. 3-17-2 Nakayamate-dori, Chuo-ku, Kobe 650. *Grades*: 3 years to 6. Coed. *Accreditation*: Hyogo Prefecture Education Authority.

Seisen International School. 1-12-15 Yoga, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 158. *Grades*: K-12. Boys (K only), Girls (K-12). *Accreditation*: WASC.

Sancta Maria International. 41 Karasawa, Minami-ku, Yokohama-shi 232. *Grades*: K-8. Boys (K only), Girls (K-8). *Accreditation*: MoE/Kanagawa Prefecture Education Authority.

Santa Maria School. 2-2-4 Minami Tanaka, Nerima-ku, Tokyo 177. *Grades*: K-6. Boys (K-5), Girls (K-6). *Accreditation*: MoE/Kanagawa Prefecture Education Authority.

Yokohama International School. 258 Yamate-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama-shi 231. *Grades*: N-12. Coed. *Accreditation*: International School Association (Geneva).

Appendix I. Supplemental Index of Japanese Institutions

Below are other names by which Japanese institutions listed in these appendices have been known since 1980. Japanese institutions listed in boldface in the other appendices are not included here.

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Akatsuki Women's Junior College, 73
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Akita Daigaku, 105
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Akita Keizai Hoka Daigaku, 105
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Akita Prefectural Junior College of Agriculture, 74
Allen Junior College, 74
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Baiko Jogakuin College Junior College Division, 74
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Chiba Junior College of Commerce, 75
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Chiba Kogyo Daigaku, 106
Chiba Meitoku Junior College, 75
Chiba Prefectural Junior College of Hygiene, 75
Chiba Shoka Daigaku, 106
Chikushi Jogakuen Junior College, 75
Chinzei Gakuin Tanki Daigaku, 88
Chofu Gakuen Women's Junior College, 75
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Ikuei Kogyo Koto Senmon Gakko, 71
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Imabari Meitoku Junior College, 79
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Iwamizawa Komazawa Junior College, 80
Iwate Daigaku, 110
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Iwate Prefectural Morioka Junior College, 80
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Japanese Red Cross Central Women's Junior College, 90
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Glossary

Romanized Japanese	Japanese Characters	Definition
Benkyo	勉強	Study.
Chugakko	中学校	Lower secondary school.
Daigaku	大学	University.
Daigaku-in	大学院	Graduate school.
Eigo	英語	English.
Eigo ryoku	英語力	English language proficiency.
Gakka	学科	Department.
Gakko	学校	Generic term for school.
Gakubu	学部	Faculty, school, college.
Gakuryoku	学力	Academic strength, ability.
Gakushi-go	学士号	Bachelor's degree.
Gokaku	合格	Pass.
Hakase-go	博士号	Doctor's degree.
Henyu	編入	Transfer (credits, school).
Hoikuen	保育園	Nursery school.
Kakushu gakko	各種学校	Miscellaneous school.
Kamoku	課目	Subject.
Kotogakko	高等学校	Upper secondary school.
Koto senmon gakko	高等専門学校	Technical college.
Mombusho	文部省	Ministry of Education, Science and Culture.
Nihongo	日本語	Japanese (language).
Nyugaku	入学	Admission.
Rakudai	落第	Fail.
Ronbun	論文	Thesis, dissertation.
Ryugaku	留学	Study abroad.
Ryugakusei	留学生	Foreign student.
Seiseki	成績	Grades, marks.
Seiseki shomeisho	成績証明書	Transcript, grade report.
Senko	専攻	Major.
Senshu gakko	専修学校	Special training school.
Shiken	試験	Test, examination.
Shuryo shosho	終了証書	Certificate of completion.
Shushi-go	修士号	Master's degree.
Shogakko	小学校	Elementary school.
Sotsugyo	卒業	Graduate.
Sotsugyo menjo	卒業免状	Diploma.
Sotsugyo shomeisho	卒業証明書	Diploma.
Sotsugyo shosho	卒業証書	Graduation certificate, diploma.
Tan-i	単位	Unit, credit.
Tsushin kyoiku	通信教育	Correspondence education.
Tanki daigaku	短期大学	Junior college.
Yochien	幼稚園	Kindergarten.

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